

# GFDRR

**BRINGING RESILIENCE TO SCALE**



Aerial view of the devastation in Roseau, Dominica on September 28, 2017. Hurricane Maria inflicted catastrophic damages and at least 15 deaths in this Caribbean island.  
(Photo by Jose Jimenez Tirado/Getty Images).





**Bringing resilience to scale**

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Notes: Fiscal year (FY) runs from July 1 to June 30; the financial contributions and expenditures reported are reflected up to June 30, 2018; all dollar amounts are in U.S. dollars (\$) unless otherwise indicated.

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**Please note:** This is an Executive Summary of GFDRR's FY18 Annual Report. For the full document, please scan this code or go to the online version at [www.gfdr.org/annual\\_report](http://www.gfdr.org/annual_report)



## GFDRR MEMBERS



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MEXICO



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EUROPEAN UNION



UNITED  
NATIONS  
DEVELOPMENT  
PROGRAMME



UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR  
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION



WORLD BANK GROUP

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VIETNAM



GLOBAL NETWORK  
OF CIVIL SOCIETY  
ORGANISATIONS FOR  
DISASTER REDUCTION



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FEDERATION OF RED  
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ISLAMIC  
DEVELOPMENT  
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ORGANIZATION  
OF ISLAMIC  
COOPERATION



WORLD  
METEOROLOGICAL  
ORGANIZATION

# Foreword

The 2018 financial year was marked by disasters. Some, like the earthquakes in Mexico or the eruption of the Fuego volcano in Guatemala, were the result of unavoidable natural hazards. Others, such as the devastating flooding in South Asia or the droughts across the African continent, and the hurricanes and cyclones in the Caribbean and Pacific regions, were exacerbated by the impact of climate change or rapid urbanization, or a combination of the two.

The frequency and intensity of extreme weather events is increasing, as is the exposure of poor and vulnerable communities. These factors highlight the continued importance of investing in Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and building resilience. As this report reflects, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) continues to grow its portfolio at 10 to 15 percent annually. In FY18, the GFDRR portfolio totaled \$252 million, approximately 90 percent of which was dedicated to ex-ante DRM which includes risk identification, reduction, and preparedness, and reduces losses and damages from disasters.

Investing in preparedness is critical. But natural hazards will always be with us and responding quickly reduces the overall costs; as a result, about 10 percent of GFDRR's portfolio supports activities linked to post-disaster and resilient recovery interventions. As the recent Building Back Better report shows, annual losses in global well-being could be reduced from \$555 billion to \$382 billion, and lives and livelihoods are more likely to be saved, if countries build back stronger, faster, and more inclusively after a disaster. New technologies are disrupting the damage and loss landscape, allowing for faster assessments after events. At the same time, governments and communities are increasingly involved in recovery and resilience activities: around 40 percent of GFDRR's active grants build social resilience with the participation of affected communities.



**Felice Zaccheo**  
GFDRR CG Co-chair



**Ambassador  
Leonard-Emile Ognimba**  
GFDRR CG Co-chair



**John Roome**  
GFDRR CG Co-chair

GFDRR continues to work with a range of partners in scaling up investments in disaster risk management in developing countries, in alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement. FY18 marks the 10th anniversary of GFDRR, and the 10th anniversary of the tripartite agreement with the EU and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for post-disaster needs assessments (PDNAs). We commend GFDRR's donors and secretariat for their achievements in the last decade, and look forward to seeing what we can do together to meet the challenges of the future.

FY18 also brought change to the management of GFDRR. After six years as head of GFDRR, Francis Ghesquiere has moved into a new role in the World Bank Urban and Disaster Risk Management Practice, based in Singapore. Julie Dana steps into the position, bringing expertise from a number of roles she has held over 15 years in the World Bank Group, most recently in the Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation Global Practice. We wish her continued success in the position and offer her our wholehearted support.

Much was achieved in the last fiscal year, and in the decade preceding it, but more is to be done. During this new financial year, communities around the world have already been affected by numerous disasters, and vulnerability and risks are increasing in many places. At the same time, disruptive technologies, from artificial intelligence to machine learning, are changing the landscape of solutions; private sector partners are increasingly sharing expertise and knowledge; and policy-makers are recognizing that preparation and planning pay off. We are confident that GFDRR will meet the challenges going forward by drawing on a combination of strategic and technical expertise, innovation, commitment, and partnership to help countries and communities continue to bring disaster risk management and resilience to scale.





Fisherman's Wharf, Accra, Ghana. Photo: aroundtheworld.photography



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report highlights the results achieved during fiscal year 2018. It provides an overview of GFDRR's activities as implemented in countries across its eight areas of engagement. The report also outlines GFDRR's contribution to the global resilience agenda over the period, and its efforts to develop innovative solutions, tools, and analytical products for strengthening the global knowledge base for disaster risk management.

# Executive Summary



Julie Dana  
Head, GFDRR

## Introduction

Fiscal year 2018 (FY18) was punctuated by a succession of serious disasters. In the Caribbean, Hurricane Irma caused almost total destruction on the island of Barbuda, and in the Pacific, Cyclone Gita caused \$186 million in damages in Tonga. Monsoon flooding devastated South Asia, with 41 million affected in Bangladesh alone. The Puebla earthquake struck central Mexico, with the loss of 370 lives and the collapse of buildings in Mexico City, and in Guatemala, as many as 3,000 people died in the eruption of the Fuego volcano.

These were just some of the better-documented disasters—flooding in China, Peru, and Zimbabwe, and landslides in Colombia, Sri Lanka, and Sierra Leone may have received less coverage but were no less devastating for affected communities. For many observers, it was the year that climate change became a frightening reality rather than a theoretical future menace. It is already contributing to the frequency and intensity of disasters, its impact magnified by rapid and increasing urbanization in the developing world, and exacerbated in countries afflicted by fragility, violence and conflict.

Against this backdrop, GFDRR's portfolio continues to grow at the rate of 10–15 percent per annum. In FY18 139 new grants and commitments totaling \$53 million were approved, bringing the active portfolio to \$252 million, supporting 394 activities and 136 countries. These grants address the full range of natural hazards, with flooding, earthquakes, and landslides receiving the greatest share. GFDRR continued to track the contribution of the portfolio in helping countries achieve the Sendai Framework's priorities and targets for disaster risk reduction. 45 percent of grants contributed to the reduction of damage to critical infrastructure and basic services, and 41 percent helped to reduce economic losses from disasters. The portfolio continued to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's).

## About this Report

This Executive Report highlights the progress and results achieved during FY18. It provides an overview of grant making activities in six regions and across GFDRR's eight targeted areas of engagement, and explores some priority areas which GFDRR has identified as having potential to grow to scale. The report also provides information on the Facility's financial health. Over the past fiscal year, GFDRR strengthened its reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems through the development of an updated Logical Framework and underpinning results indicators. These align with the FY18–21 strategy and provide the Facility with a better understanding of outcome-level progress and trends within the portfolio. GFDRR is committed to further strengthening its M&E practice, ensuring that evidence and lessons from across the portfolio are available to inform management decisions. Results of the FY18 program, as measured against the results indicators, are available in the report's annex.

## Regions

*Core to GFDRR's vision is helping countries bring resilience to scale. Active grants in 2018 enabled engagements in 136 countries across all six regions.*

The **Africa** region had the largest portfolio of GFDRR's active grants, with \$59 million supporting 83 grants in 49 countries; \$9 million was awarded in 32 new grants in FY18. There is also an increased tendency to work across borders—in FY18, around 30 percent of activities in Africa covered more than one country. Focus areas for the year were hydromet, disaster risk financing, resilient recovery, and coastal resilience. Urban resilience is also a priority: an engagement in Antananarivo in Madagascar increases the resilience to flood risk of poor communities in a rapidly-growing city.

In the **East Asia and Pacific (EAP)** region, GFDRR had a mature active portfolio of \$36.8 million in 56 grants, many of these in financial protection, hydromet, and early warning systems (EWS). In FY18, investments totaling \$6.4 million supported 16 new grant activities in 18 countries. These included investments in financial planning for disaster recovery, city resilience, resilient infrastructure, and post-disaster recovery. Grant activities in the heritage site of Bagan in Myanmar show how Disaster Risk Management (DRM) may be used to improve the economic resilience of communities and regions.

In **Europe and Central Asia (ECA)**, GFDRR had an active portfolio of \$29.7 million in 42 grants, up from \$22 million in FY17 due to increasing interest in seismic risk. Investments supported seismic resilience in Bulgaria, resilient infrastructure in the Western Balkans, safer schools in the Kyrgyz Republic, Turkey, and Armenia, and flood prevention in Serbia. In Tajikistan, a country affected by a wide variety of natural hazards, from earthquakes to flooding, GFDRR and development partners have invested in risk-informed design for the building of more resilient transportation infrastructure.

GFDRR had an active portfolio of \$24.1 million in 66 grants in the **Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)** region, where 31 new grants for \$7.1 million were approved in FY18, benefiting 26 countries. Response to disasters was a major focus for the year: GFDRR helped countries with damage and loss assessments, and assisted governments in the development of national DRM strategies. GFDRR also invested in resilience activities, helping build urban resilience in Nicaragua and Paraguay, and mainstreaming fiscal and economic resilience in small island states, including St. Lucia and Belize. In Dominica, GFDRR's support for a risk-based asset management system helps the government identify optimal investment strategies to reduce the vulnerability of roadways against hazards.

In the **Middle East and North Africa (MENA)** region, GFDRR had an active portfolio of \$7.7 million in 15 grants, with \$2.1 million in new commitments in FY18. The portfolio is in its early stages, focusing mainly on advocacy, risk awareness, and the initial stages of policy dialogues, with an emphasis on urban resilience and DRM in conflict-affected countries. Working with governments and municipalities across the region, GFDRR helped to develop



programs to build urban resilience through the understanding of hazards, and helped national governments develop strategies for the reduction of risk. In Yemen, GFDRR is helping involve communities to identify infrastructure projects that are suited to their needs.

In **South Asia**, a region where countries are experiencing benefits from multiyear investments in pre-disaster planning, GFDRR had an active portfolio of \$28.7 million over 33 grants, with \$7.7 million committed in FY18. There is increasing demand in the region for work on seismic risks, and for the strengthening of hydromet services and early warning systems. In FY18 GFDRR helped design a \$100 million project for the improvement of Pakistan's hydromet and climate services. Grants improved financial resilience, both at the country level, and at the household level, with the development of disaster-resistant safety nets in Nepal and Sri Lanka. In Afghanistan, climate risk is being mainstreamed into planning and decision-making, and risk information helps in the development of resilient transport infrastructure.

## Areas of Engagement

*GFDRR implements its strategy through eight areas of engagement that support the Sendai Framework priorities. Progress in each of these areas is measured against targets set in the annual Work Plan and in the FY18–21 strategy.*

GFDRR continued to prioritize and invest in innovative practice in DRM. In FY18, 39 percent of grant funding supported **using science and innovation in disaster risk management**. Continued emphasis was placed on increasing access to risk information, with 40,000 users accessing the ThinkHazard tool in the last year. The year saw increasing interest in—and demand for—disruptive technologies and tools in DRM, with 18 innovation projects launched under the Challenge Fund. In May 2018, Mexico City hosted the 5th UR Forum, where over 1,000 delegates explored the role of technology and innovation in the understanding and communication of risk. Community involvement in risk mapping continued through OpenDRI, with improvements in Geonode and the launch of an online course.

GFDRR took further steps in to expand its investments in **promoting resilient infrastructure** from schools into transport, water, and energy, with almost 50 percent of grants supporting activities in these areas. The Safer Schools initiative moved into its second phases, with investments of \$10.6 million in countries around the world, and the launch of the Roadmap for Safer Schools, which helps governments and practitioners design and implement risk-informed investments in school infrastructure. GFDRR also worked with the governments of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to strengthen the resilience of transport systems by mainstreaming climate risk into investments.

**Scaling up the resilience of cities** is a growing priority for GFDRR, and this is reflected in the makeup of the active portfolio in FY18, 28 percent of which supported activities strengthening urban resilience in 156 cities, mostly in Africa and East Asia. GFDRR continues to support the City Resilience Program, which brings cities and investors together to address urban resilience needs. Over the past 12 months, the program has continued its engagements in over 45 cities globally with technical and financial support, and extended this support in 12 cities into a second phase aimed at attracting more private sector investment in resilience initiatives. In Accra, Ghana, GFDRR is helping improve flood risk management with multilateral and private sector finance.

GFDRR remains committed to **strengthening hydromet services and early warning systems**, informing investments in systems and technologies that provide governments and communities with timely and useable information about hydrometeorological and weather events. In FY18, grants supported 112 countries in the improvement of early warning and monitoring systems. GFDRR helped close the capacity gap between the hydromet services of advanced and developing countries through a number of events and partnerships. In Africa, a report on the state of the hydrological services of Cameroon, Madagascar, Senegal, and Tanzania provided a better understanding of their status and performance obstacles, providing useable insights into the investment needs of developing countries.

**Deepening financial protection** through the joint partnership between GFDRR and the Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program (DRFIP) helps countries reduce post-disaster financial impacts on budgets, and protect the lives and livelihoods of poor and vulnerable populations. In FY18, 20–25 percent of grant activities contributed to strengthening the financial protection of governments, with activities supporting over 100 countries. In Africa, the Africa Disaster Risk Financing (ADRF) Program expanded the reach of risk financing instruments to 19 countries. The InsuResilience program piloted a new approach for creating an enabling environment for scaling-up risk financing and insurance solutions so countries can have early financing for early action. In 2019, this program will evolve to the newly-established Global Risk Insurance Facility (GRiF).

In FY18, GFDRR continued to channel support toward **building social resilience** at the local level in developing countries. While less than 10 percent of the portfolio directly addresses this priority, over 50 percent of activities directly or indirectly benefit communities. The Social Resilience Program works mainly through Community Driven Development (CDD) and Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) programs, putting funding and decision-making power directly into the hands of poor households and communities. In FY18, work was stepped up in countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence, such as Afghanistan, Myanmar, Somalia, and Yemen. In the Sahel region, GFDRR is working with the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre to support the integration of climate risk management into social protection programs, with a focus on innovations in forecast-based action and financing.

GFDRR continued its support for **promoting the integration of climate risk and building climate resilience** in FY18: 22 countries, across all six regions, received technical assistance grants for a total of \$5.2 million. The year saw a steady increase in the number of multisector and multicountry projects launched in response to the impacts of climate and weather-related risks. In Kenya, the government received a grant for the protection of important coastal fisheries and to build the resilience of the communities which depend on them.

**Recovery and reconstruction** generally accounts for under 10 percent of GFDRR's portfolio. Activities in FY18 focused mainly on building capacity at the local level and helping countries impacted by disasters reduce well-being losses through quicker, more effective recovery. GFDRR supported nine post-disaster assessments in countries across four regions, and provided \$3 million for 20 just in time and other grants for 25 countries. FY18 saw the 10-year anniversary of a declaration with the World Bank, the EU, and the UN that put standard procedures in place for post-crisis response. In Sierra Leone, the Africa Caribbean Pacific-European Union (ACP-EU) Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Program supported the government with a grant for its Post-Landslide and Floods Damage and Loss Assessment.

## Financing Windows

*GFDRR grants are funded through financing received from development partners. While all donors contribute to a common multi-donor trust fund, dedicated financing is received from Japan, the European Union, and the Climate Risks and Early Warning Systems Initiative.*

In FY18, grants from the **Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF)**, totaling over \$14 million, supported over 47 countries across six regions in mainstreaming DRM in investment and planning strategies, and with technical support in all areas of engagement. The MDTF provides support to finance engagements that mainstream DRM into countries' development priorities; promotes global dialogues and initiatives; and develops innovative tools and knowledge products. In Guatemala, MDTF funding is helping the government assess the impact of the eruption of the Fuego volcano, and define a recovery framework for the affected areas.

In FY18, the **Africa Caribbean Pacific–European Union (ACP-EU)** Program committed \$5.5 million in 13 grants, supporting over 30 countries in resilience-building activities. The ACP–EU Building Disaster Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) Program, launched in 2015, helps build the resilience of countries and communities against the impacts of natural disasters by strengthening the DRM capacity of Regional Economic Communities, and supporting the development of multi-risk financing strategies. The Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative also supports the development of multi-risk financing strategies. In the Pacific, the innovative UAV4Resilience Program helps small islands conduct risk assessments and rapid identification of damage post-disaster using unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs).

In FY18, the **Japan-World Bank Program** committed over \$15 million in new technical assistance projects in 14 countries, with grant activities addressing natural hazards that are the greatest risk to the client countries: flooding and other hydromet events, multi-hazard events, and earthquakes. The program promoted partnerships and collaboration through international events to find solutions for climate and disaster risk. 160 experts from the public and private sectors in Japan have participated in events held by the Tokyo DRM Hub, or been deployed to developing countries. In Ghana, the program launched the second phase of the White Volta Flood Hazard Assessment Project, facilitating partnerships with Japanese universities to strengthen flood risk management through capacity building and training.

The **Climate Risks and Early Warning Systems (CREWS)** program supported 10 grants, with investments totaling \$23 million in FY18, helping vulnerable countries to improve their hydromet and early warning services. Projects included an intervention improving forecasting in mainly urban areas of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the strengthening of early warning systems in Niger, and streamlining regional and national weather forecasting and hydrological systems in the Caribbean.

## Priority Areas

GFDRR has identified various priority areas with potential to grow to scale. For example, in FY18, demand for support in building resilience in countries affected by fragility, conflict, or violence (FCV) has continued to grow. This is reflected in increased operations, with 37 percent of total FY18 financing allocated to 34 FCV countries, of which half are in Africa.



GFDRR brings DRM expertise to bear on the challenges of conflict and fragility, working together with international partners to build resilience in these regions, where local capacity may be weak.

In fragile countries, engaging communities is extremely important, especially where ongoing conflict makes access difficult. While 40 percent of all funding for building social resilience supports activities in FCV countries, GFDRR's efforts to build resilience at the community level have continued to increase across the portfolio. **Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment** continues to be a cornerstone of efforts to build inclusive community resilience. As the implementation of the Gender Action Plan moves forward, the portfolio shows significant progress in the design of gender inclusive projects in FY18, with 72 percent of new grants being gender-informed. However, gaps remain at implementation: only 56 percent of grants specify actions to address gender equality and empower women. GFDRR has continued to promote the systematic inclusion of citizens, including vulnerable groups, in disaster risk management. In FY18, these efforts were crystalized in Action Plans for Citizen Engagement and Disability-Inclusive DRM, to be rolled out in FY19.

The reality of climate change requires multiple approaches to building resilience and strengthening adaptive capacity. One such approach is the use of **nature-based solutions (NBS)**, which GFDRR is promoting more systematically to help countries use their own ecosystems to build resilience, avoid maladaptation, and protect their biodiversity. These efforts are of special importance for small island states, which are uniquely susceptible to the impact of climate change, and particularly at risk from natural hazards. Through the **Small Island States Resilience Initiative (SISRI)**, GFDRR is providing technical and operational support to help island nations increase the scale and effectiveness of their resilience investments. SISRI also brings together a vibrant Community of Practice, providing a valuable platform for south-south knowledge sharing.

## Generating and Disseminating Knowledge

GFDRR's portfolio of analytical work illustrates the value that knowledge products and analytical tools bring to practitioners and governments, helping them develop programs that work and policies that build resilience. Publications like *Aftershocks* served to communicate developments and innovations in DRM to a wider audience, while more technical reports like *Building Back Better* provided useable data and insights for governments, communities, development partners, and practitioners.

In FY18 GFDRR once again used its convening power to bring practitioners, partner organizations, and government representatives together to advance the DRM agenda. At the UR Forum in Mexico City, over 1,000 representatives from 101 countries and 550 organizations shared compelling examples of how understanding, communicating, and raising awareness of disaster risk are the foundations of good DRM. A series of high-profile Resilience Dialogues raised the level—and profile—of discussion around DRM. Technical workshops and conferences around the world built capacity in a range of disciplines among practitioners and government representatives—almost 700 government officials from 22 countries, for example, attended training to build local capacity to assess disaster impacts and develop recovery frameworks. Finally, GFDRR joined forces with partners to participate in global fora, such as COP23 in Bonn, the World Bosai Forum in Sendai, and the World Urban Forum, helping to strengthen the network of partnerships in DRM and to promote resilience globally.



Presentation of the case of Wangdue Dzong onsite by Ms. Junko Mukai (Consultant) and Ms. Jigme Choden from DOC. Credit: BMG

# How GFDRR Works

**MISSION** To facilitate implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and to contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement, by ensuring that all development policies, plans, and investments—including post-disaster reconstruction—are designed to minimize disaster risks and build the resilience of people and economies to climate change.

**OPERATING PRINCIPLES** GFDRR's strategy is underpinned by seven operating principles: Demand-driven. Leveraging Finance and Development Policy. Inclusive Approach. Gender. Addressing Disaster and Climate Risk. Knowledge. Results-oriented.

**IN-COUNTRY ENGAGEMENTS** GFDRR channels funding to in-country engagements. It awards grant resources based on established criteria aligned with its operating principles. To help countries bring resilience to scale, many of the activities target interventions that leverage larger development programs. GFDRR operates across six regions: Africa; East Asia and Pacific; Europe and Central Asia; Latin America and the Caribbean; Middle East and North Africa; and South Asia.

**IMPLEMENTATION** GFDRR supports technical assistance and analytical work that leverages financing by international financial institutions—including IBRD, IDA, and the Climate Investment Funds—to test and scale innovations that ensure that investments enhance resilience and reduce risks. The World Bank is GFDRR's main implementing partner, and provides the Facility with the opportunity to leverage development investments well beyond the resources it manages, maximizing development impact.

**FINANCING WINDOWS** GFDRR funds demand-driven technical assistance through development partners. While all donors contribute to a common multi-donor trust fund, dedicated financing is received from the Government of Japan, the European Union, the Climate Risks and Early Warning Systems Initiative, and the Climate Risk Finance and Insurance Program.

**AREAS OF ENGAGEMENT** GFDRR currently executes its strategy through eight areas of engagement that support implementation of the Sendai Framework priorities and the Paris Agreement, and that contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. In FY18, these areas were:

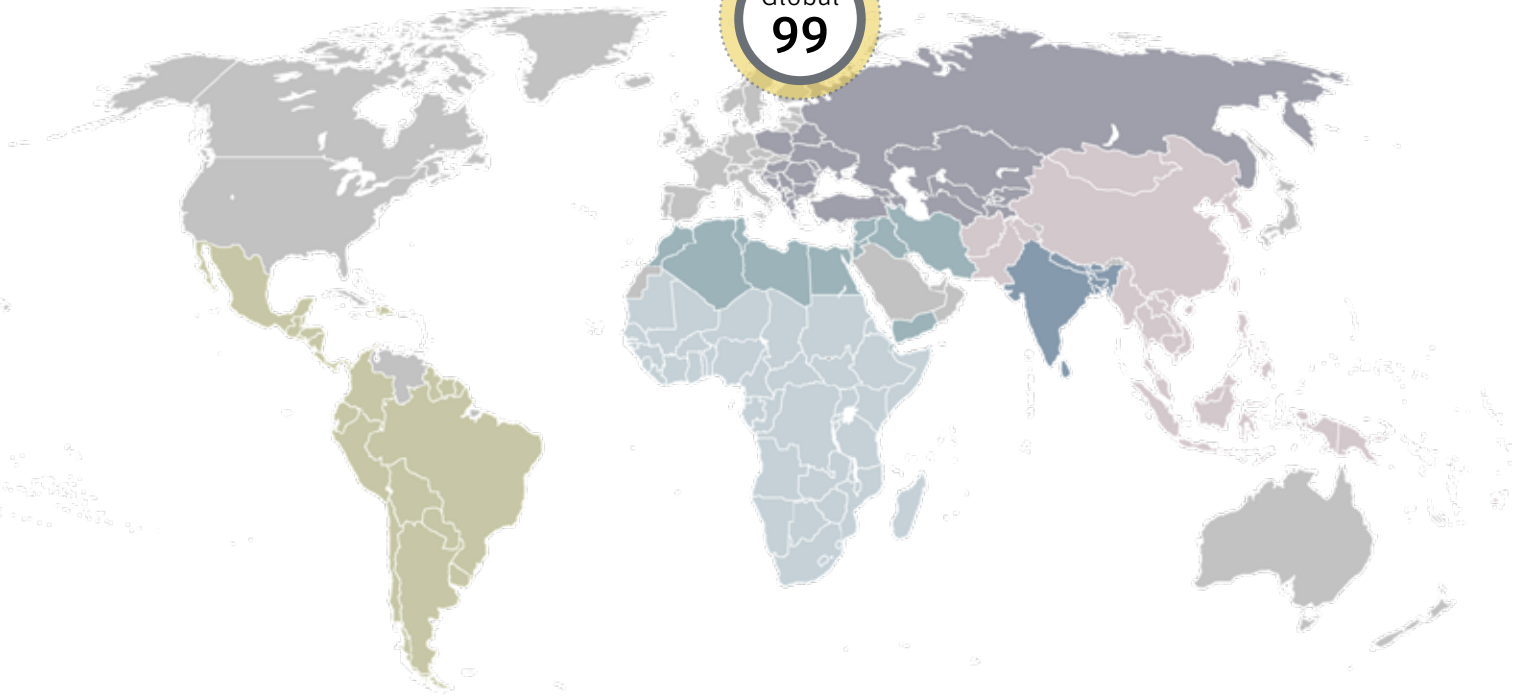
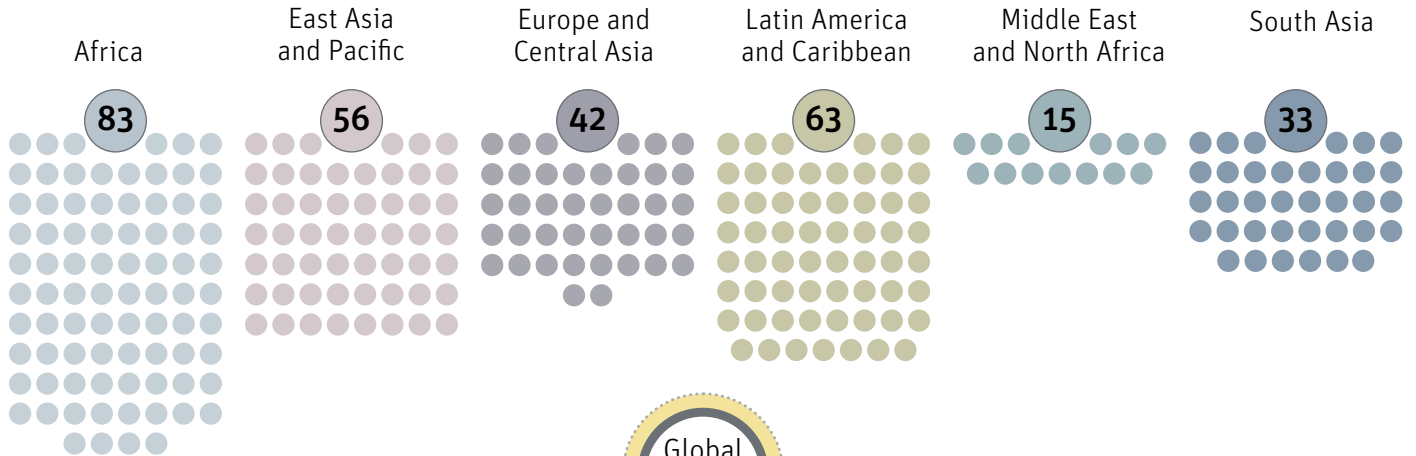
- Using science and innovation in disaster risk management
- Promoting resilient infrastructure
- Scaling up engagements for city resilience
- Strengthening hydromet services and early warning systems
- Deepening financial protection through disaster risk financing and insurance
- Building social resilience
- Deepening engagements in resilience to climate change
- Enabling resilient recovery

**GFDRR's vision is a world where resilient societies manage and adapt to ever-changing disaster and climate risk, and where the human and economic impact of disasters is reduced.**



# Bringing Resilience to Scale

## Number of active grants per region



## In FY18, GFDRR's portfolio highlighted five themes

### Urban Resilience

**28%** of FY18 funding supported urban resilience activities in **156** cities in **76** countries

### Social Resilience

**40%** of FY18 funding supported social resilience and **34%** of activities support engagement at community level

### Recovery and Reconstruction

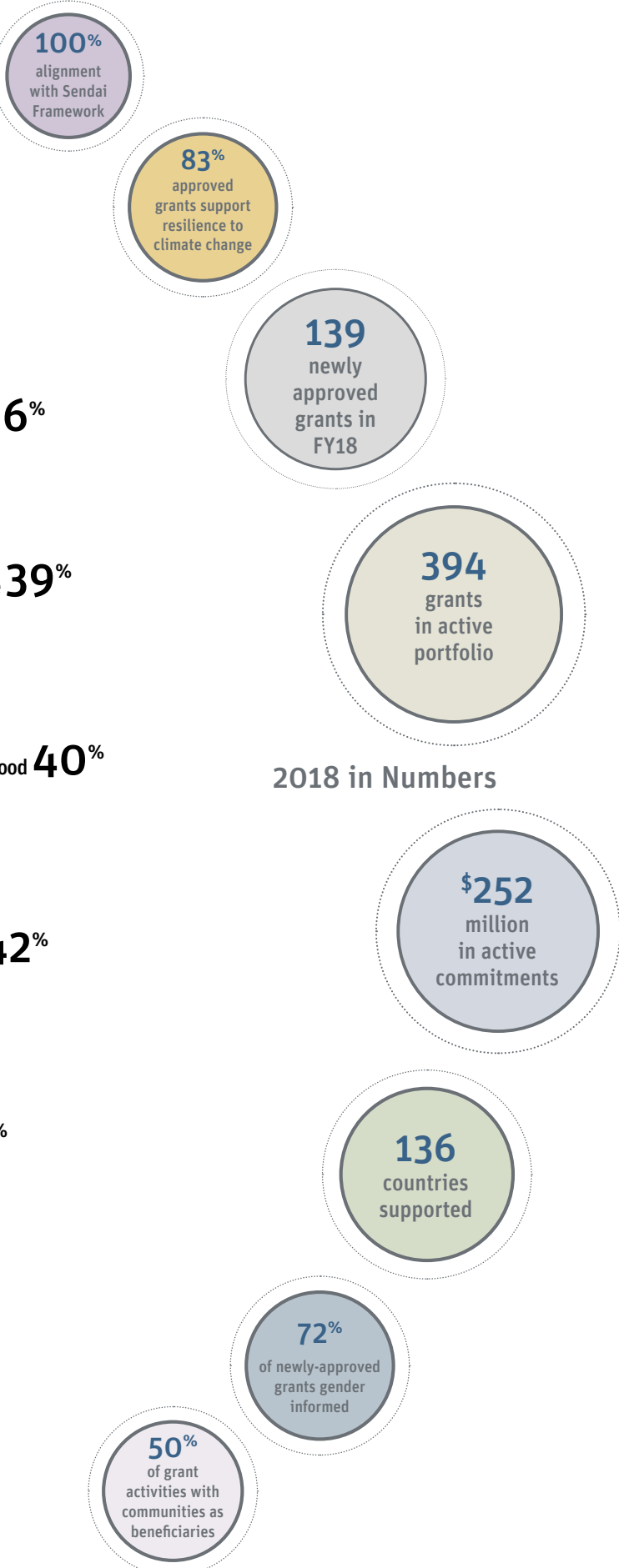
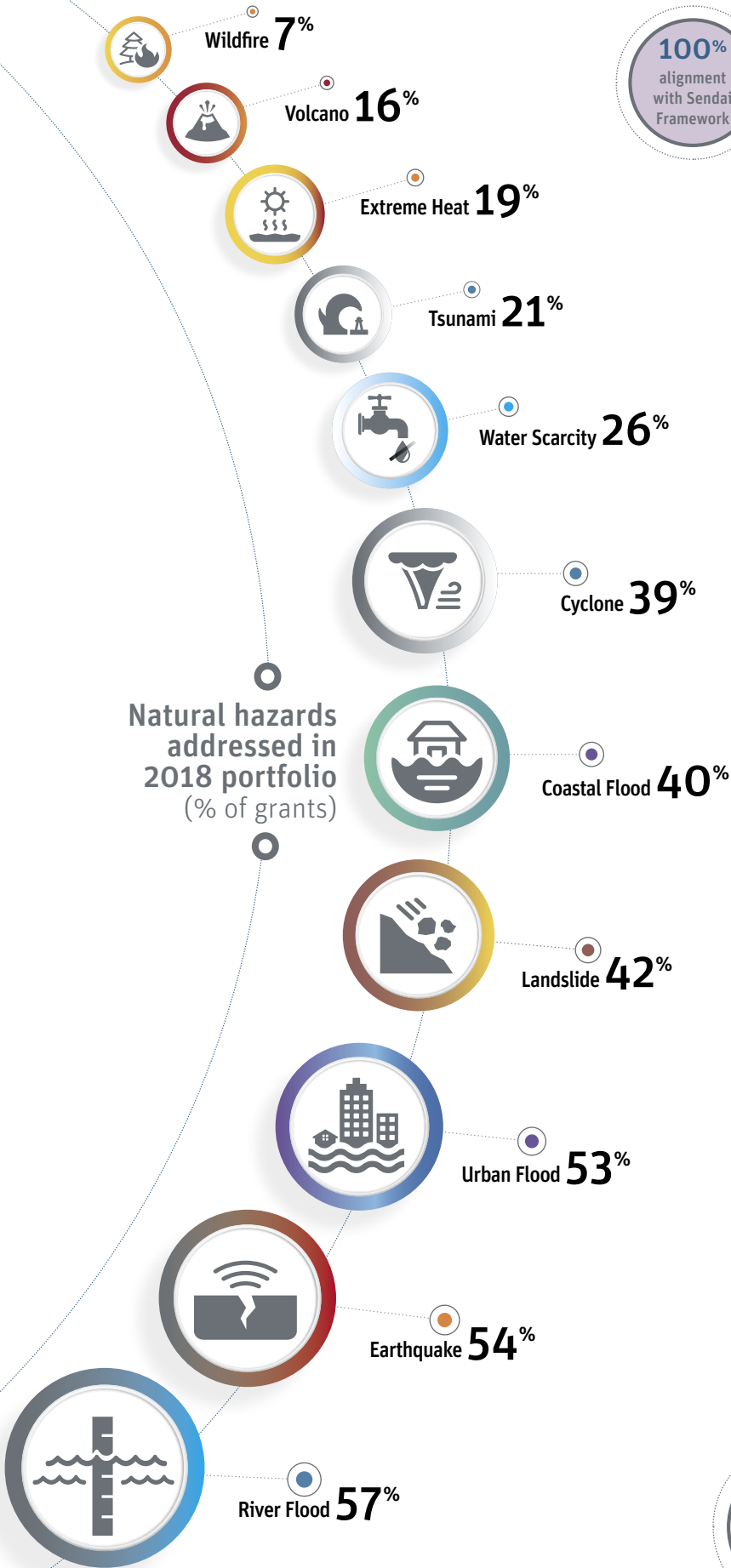
**23%** of FY18 funding supported resilient recovery activities. **523** officials in **22** countries trained to assess disaster impacts and develop recovery frameworks

### Financial Protection

**30%** of FY18 funding supported **106** countries in financial protection activities

### Fragility, Conflict and Violence

**37%** of FY18 funding builds resilience in FCV countries—**45%** up from FY17



# ANNEXES

These annexes provide information about GFDRR’s portfolio of activities and financial health. This includes information on donor resources available, commitments, disbursements, portfolio of projects, and monitoring of results. It also includes financial statements for the period of July 1, 2017 to June 30, 2018.

## Portfolio Summary

GFDRR’s total portfolio as of June 30, 2018 included 394 active grants supporting 136 countries, for a total commitment amount of \$252 million.

Of the nearly 400 grants supported in FY18, 66 grants were funded through ACP-EU programs (26 percent); 71 grants were funded through the Japan-World Bank Program (27 percent); and 257 grants funded through the MDTF and other funding windows (47 percent). Total commitments from the Japan-World Bank Program accounted for \$68.3 million (27 percent); ACP-EU programs accounted for \$66.2 million (26

Figure 1. Distribution of Active Commitments by Funding Window, FY18

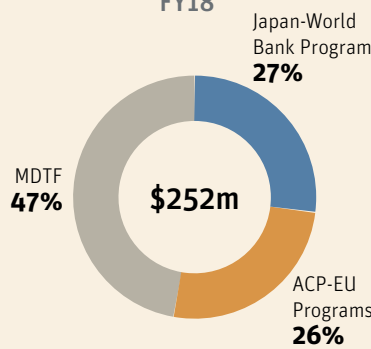


Figure 2. Distribution of Active Commitments by Region, FY18

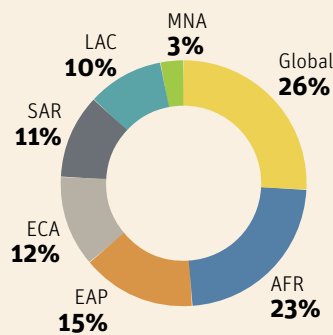
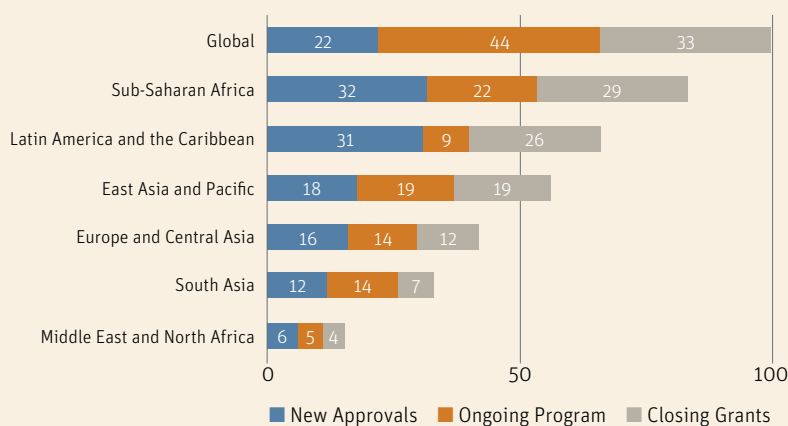


Figure 3. Distribution of Grants, FY18  
Total = 394



percent); and the MDTF and other funding windows amounted to \$117.2 million (47 percent).

Across regions, the largest share of active financing was for activities supporting Sub-Saharan Africa, representing 23 percent of the overall portfolio. This was followed by financing supporting East Asia and Pacific (15 percent); Europe and Central Asia (12 percent); South Asia (11 percent); Latin America and Caribbean (10 percent); and the Middle East and North Africa (3 percent). Global activities represented 26 percent of the portfolio.

130 grants of the 394 grants active in the fiscal year reached completion (33 percent), disbursing \$61.5 million in total. This is an increase of 261 percent over FY17 in number of grants reaching completion. This rise was driven by the closure of three multi-donor trust funds, which accounted for 61 percent of the grants closing<sup>1</sup>. 264 grants worth \$190 million will continue to be implemented through at least FY19.

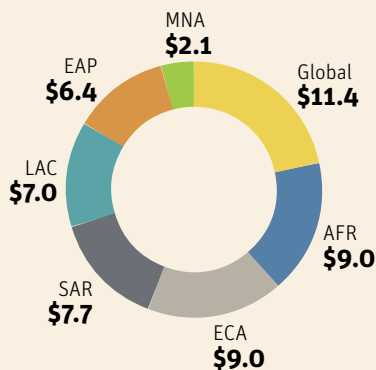
<sup>1</sup> In FY18, three MDTFs reached completion (TF070611, TF070868, TF070948).



## Commitments

Throughout FY18, the Secretariat committed a total of \$64.6 million. This included \$52.6 million toward 139 new grant activities<sup>2</sup> and \$12 million provided as additional financing to scale up 41 ongoing activities.

**Figure 4. Distribution of Financing for New Commitments by Region (\$ millions)**



During the fiscal year, Africa and Europe and Central Asia regions received the largest share of new support (23 percent of new grant commitments worth 17 percent of new financing, and 12 percent of new grant commitments worth 17 percent of new financing, respectively). They were followed by South Asia (9 percent of new grant commitments worth 15 percent of new financing);

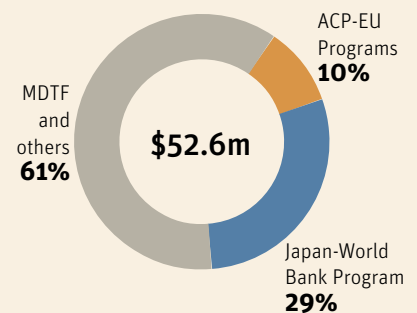
Latin America and the Caribbean (22 percent of new grant commitments worth 12 percent of new financing); East Asia and Pacific (13 percent new grant commitments worth 12 percent of new financing); and the Middle East and North Africa (4 percent new grant commitments worth 4 percent of new financing). Global activities represented 17 percent of new grant commitments worth 22 percent of new financing.

The Japan-World Bank Program accounted for \$15 million (29 percent) of financing for new grant commitments; ACP-EU Programs accounted for \$5.5 million (10 percent); and the MDTF and other funding windows accounted for \$32.1 million (61 percent).

The average activity size for grant activities approved in FY18 was approximately \$420,000 for both country-based activities and global engagements<sup>3</sup>. Since 2009, the annual average grant size has been between \$450,000 and \$600,000.

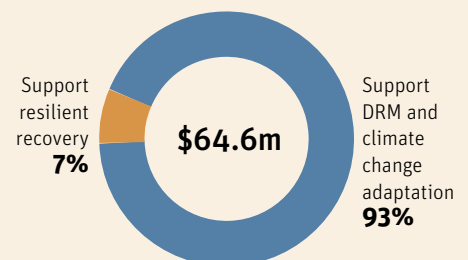
Of the \$64.6 million committed during FY18, about 93 percent (\$60 million) related broadly to

**Figure 5. Approved New Commitments by Funding Window, FY18**



mainstreaming *ex-ante* DRM and climate change adaptation activities, while about 7 percent (\$4.6 million) went toward activities linked to post-disaster and resilient recovery interventions. This is on par with previous fiscal years and represents a continued emphasis on helping countries strengthen resilience to shocks before disaster strikes.

**Figure 6. Commitments Approved in FY18<sup>4</sup>**



<sup>2</sup> This includes 15 Just-In-Time grants.

<sup>3</sup> This does not include in Just-in-Time grants, which had an average size of \$62,000.

<sup>4</sup> Total commitments approved includes new commitments plus additional financing to ongoing activities.

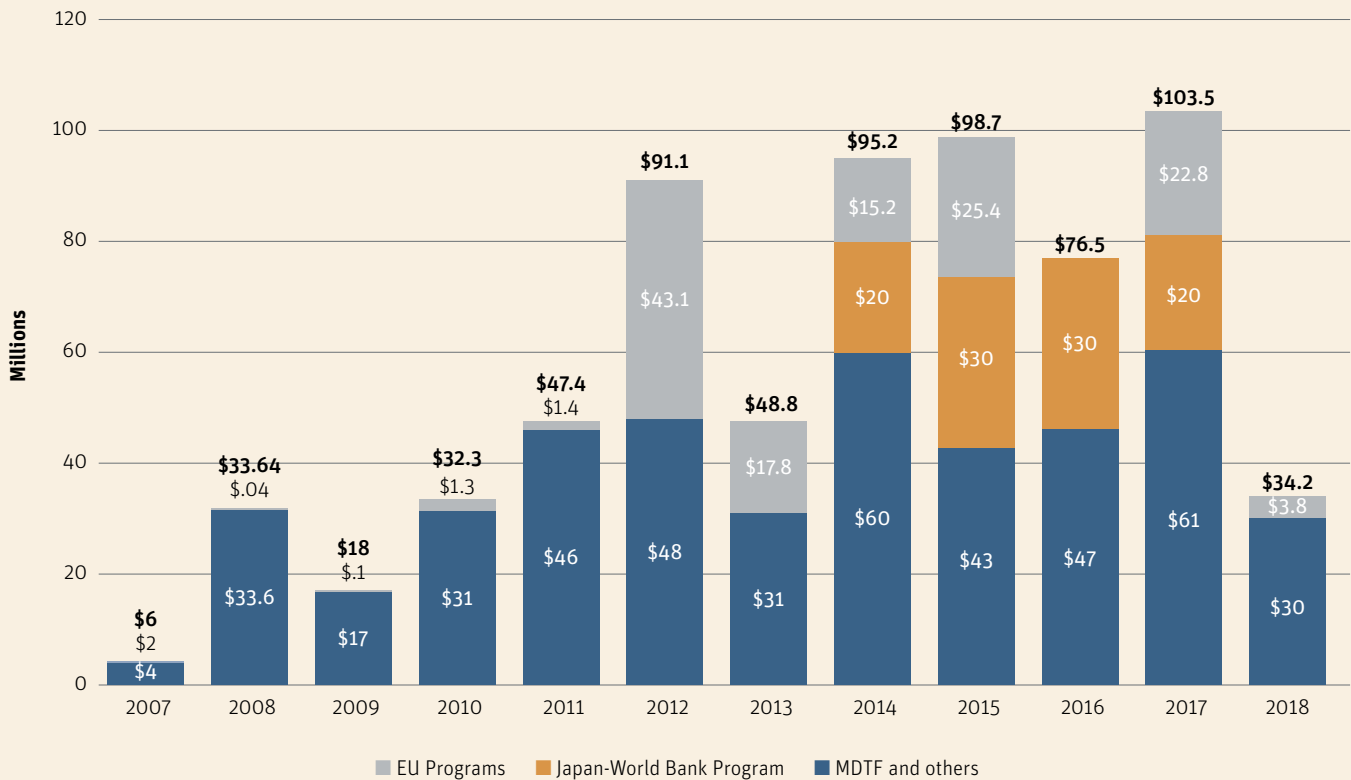
# Resources

Over the fiscal year, 10 donors contributed an additional \$34.2 million<sup>5</sup> in support of GFDRR’s broad-based DRM program. Core funding into the MDTF during the fiscal year amounted to \$13.3 million, or 39 percent of overall contributions. During the same period, \$20.9 million was received for other programs, representing

61 percent of contributions in FY18. This includes \$14.7 million in funding for the GFDRR-managed InsuResilience Program and City Resilience Program. Overall, total contributions were approximately 63 percent below average annual contributions (\$92.9 million) received by GFDRR over the prior three years.

As of June 30, 2018, \$31.7 million in new financing had been pledged to GFDRR through nine multi-year contribution arrangements. Additionally, the Ministry of Finance, Japan approved a second phase of the Japan-World Bank Program, with \$100 million in new financial support over four years to begin in FY19.

**Figure 7. Contributions to GFDRR, FY07–FY18**



<sup>5</sup> Before trust fund administration fees of \$0.04 million.

# Disbursements

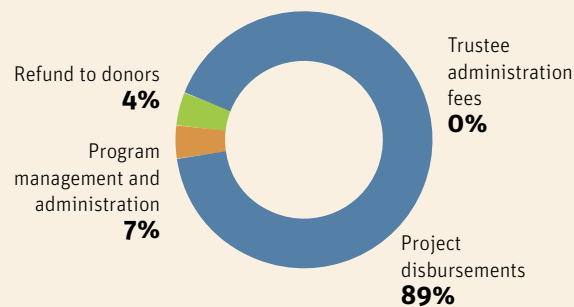
In FY18, GFDRR trust fund expenditures, or disbursements, amounted to \$87.5 million. Approximately 90 percent (\$76.4 million) of disbursements were project-related. FY18 project disbursements represented a 20 percent increase when compared to FY17. Through this, GFDRR achieved its highest annual disbursement rate over the past four years<sup>6</sup>, rising moderately from 36 percent in FY17 to 44 percent. This

was driven by overall improved implementation progress across most activities in the portfolio, coupled with proactive actions taken by the Secretariat to address slower-disbursing activities<sup>7</sup>.

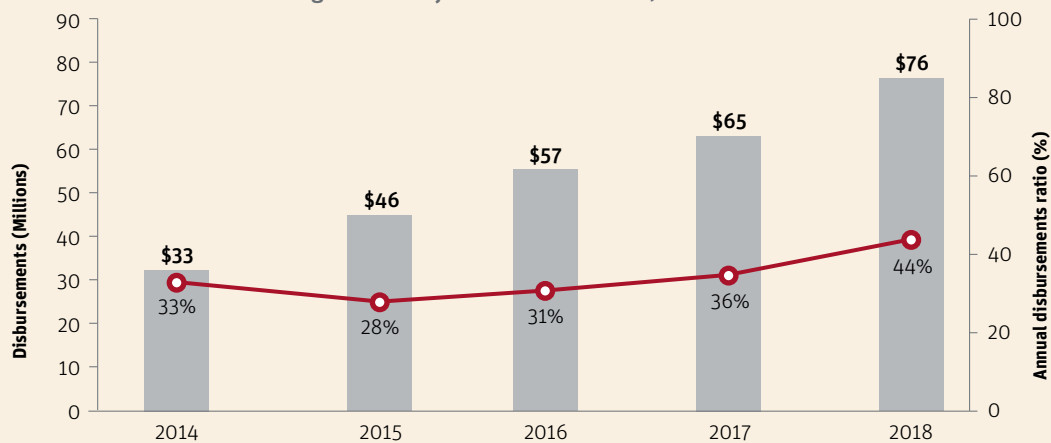
GFDRR’s program management and administration expenditures, which include staff, consultancy fees, travel, rent, communications, information technology, equipment, and other non-overhead costs, remained at

similar levels to the prior fiscal year at \$6 million in FY18. This is broadly indicative of improving economies of scale and the effectiveness of GFDRR’s operating model. The share of GFDRR’s program management and administration expenditures when compared to total expenditures has remained steady over the past three years at approximately seven percent.

**Figure 8. Distribution of Expenditures, FY18**



**Figure 9. Project Disbursements, FY14–FY18**



<sup>6</sup> The annual disbursement rate is calculated as disbursements over undisbursed balance in a fiscal year.

<sup>7</sup> This included reallocation of grant resources to faster disbursing activities; restructuring of projects; and proactive monitoring of existing commitments to ensure timely disbursements, for example.



# Portfolio Profile and Beneficiaries

During FY18, GFDRR-financed grants targeted natural hazards that pose the greatest risk to vulnerable countries. The main natural hazards addressed through grant activities were river flood (57 percent), earthquake (54 percent), urban flood (53 percent), and landslide (42 percent). Most grant activities address more than one natural hazard.

GFDRR-supported activities had a range of beneficiary types in FY18. Nearly all grant activities (97 percent) benefited government partners through support to, and engagement with, ministries of finance, ministries of public works, national disaster management agencies and other partners within partner countries. Communities were beneficiaries in over half of activities and CSOs benefited from about 16

percent of activities. The private sector was also engaged and was a beneficiary of 20 percent of activities. Additionally, nearly two-thirds of grants active in FY18 supported activities at the national level (70 percent of financing) and over 20 percent of activities strengthened resilience at the regional level (30 percent of financing).

Figure 10. Natural Hazards Addressed, FY18

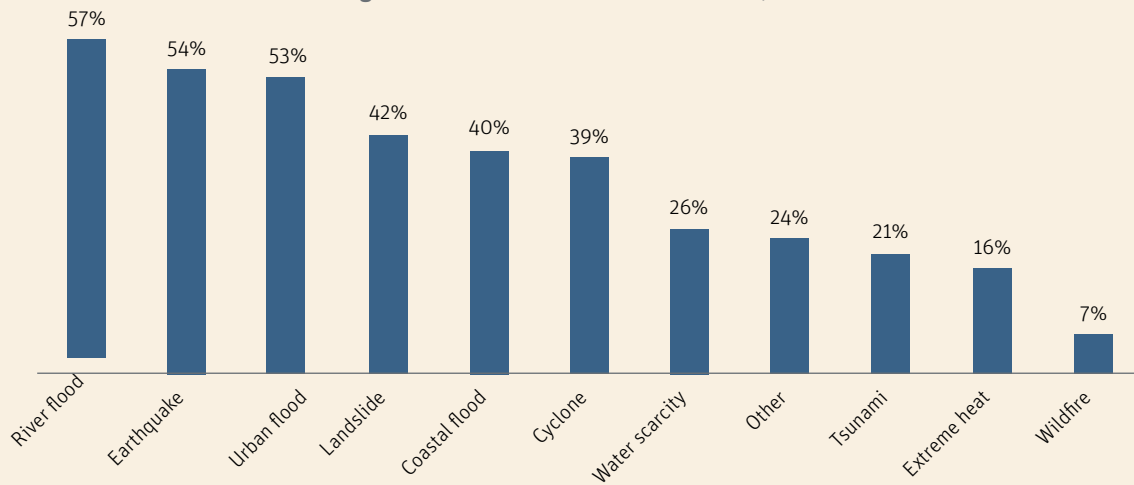


Figure 11. Beneficiaries of Grant Activities, FY18

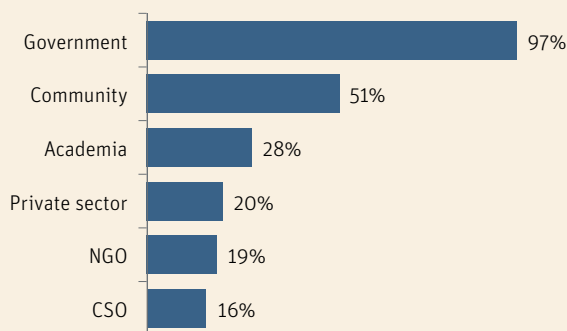
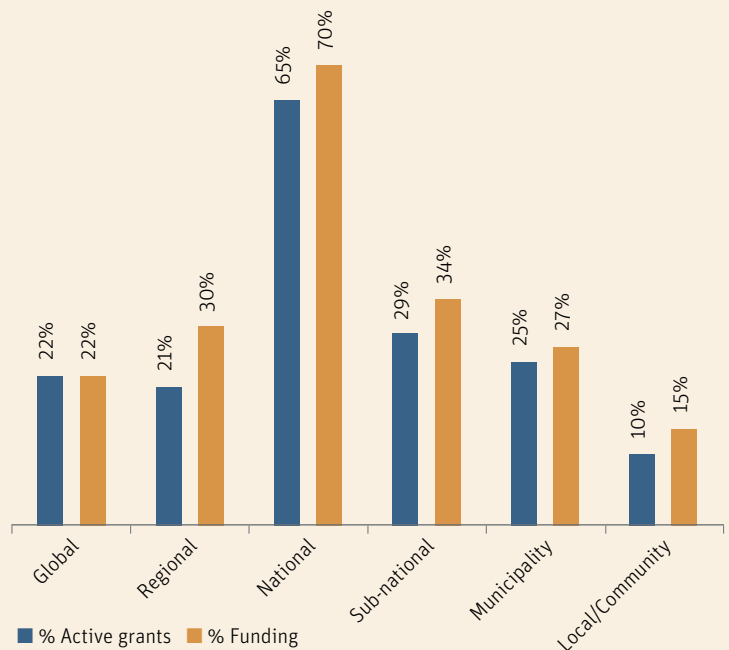


Figure 12. Portfolio Activity Coverage Level



In FY18, the top ten recipient countries of GFDRR's support accounted for approximately 24 percent, or \$44.2 million, of GFDRR's commitments to in-country engagements (which amounted to \$186 million). Many of these large programs were in support of risk reduction and preparedness efforts, with an increased focus on resilient infrastructure. Examples include a newly financed activity to support urban resilience and emergency preparedness in Indonesia, activities strengthening a climate resilient energy system in Afghanistan, and an engagement to mainstream DRM in school infrastructure management in the Dominican Republic. Many other activities helping countries within the top 10 recipient group went toward supporting recovery

and reconstruction efforts emerging from recent disaster events. For example, funding provided the Government of the Philippines with technical assistance following the Surigao del Norte Earthquake and financing was provided for a damage and needs assessment following Typhoon Damrey in Vietnam's Khanh Hoa province.

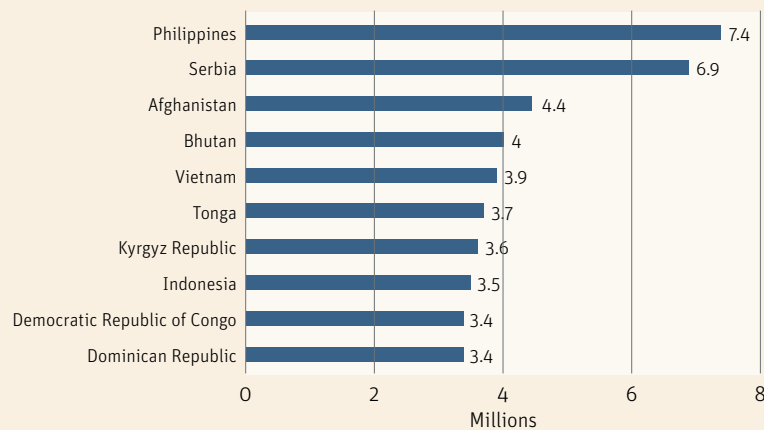
During FY18, top recipients of new in-country commitments were Vietnam (\$3.9 million for seven activities), the Democratic Republic of Congo (\$3.7 million for two grants), India (\$3.25 million for two grants), Indonesia (\$2.5 million for one grant), and Bangladesh (\$1.8 billion for three grants)<sup>8</sup>. Examples of funded activities include those supporting flood risk management

in Vietnam; strengthening the DRC's hydromet and climate services; and helping develop innovative approaches to coastal resilience in Bangladesh.

### In-Kind Support via Staff Exchanges and Secondments

GFDRR's program benefits from in-kind resources that several donors made available in the form of secondees and staff exchanges. In FY18, GFDRR hosted seven staff members from the governments of Austria, Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. These staff exchanges help strengthen GFDRR's technical expertise, particularly its thematic initiatives, and provide partners with opportunities to establish more direct connections with the Secretariat's work.

**Figure 13. FY18 Active Commitments: Top 10 Recipient Countries**  
Total = \$44.2 million



<sup>8</sup> This does not include Just-in-Time grants.

# Portfolio Results

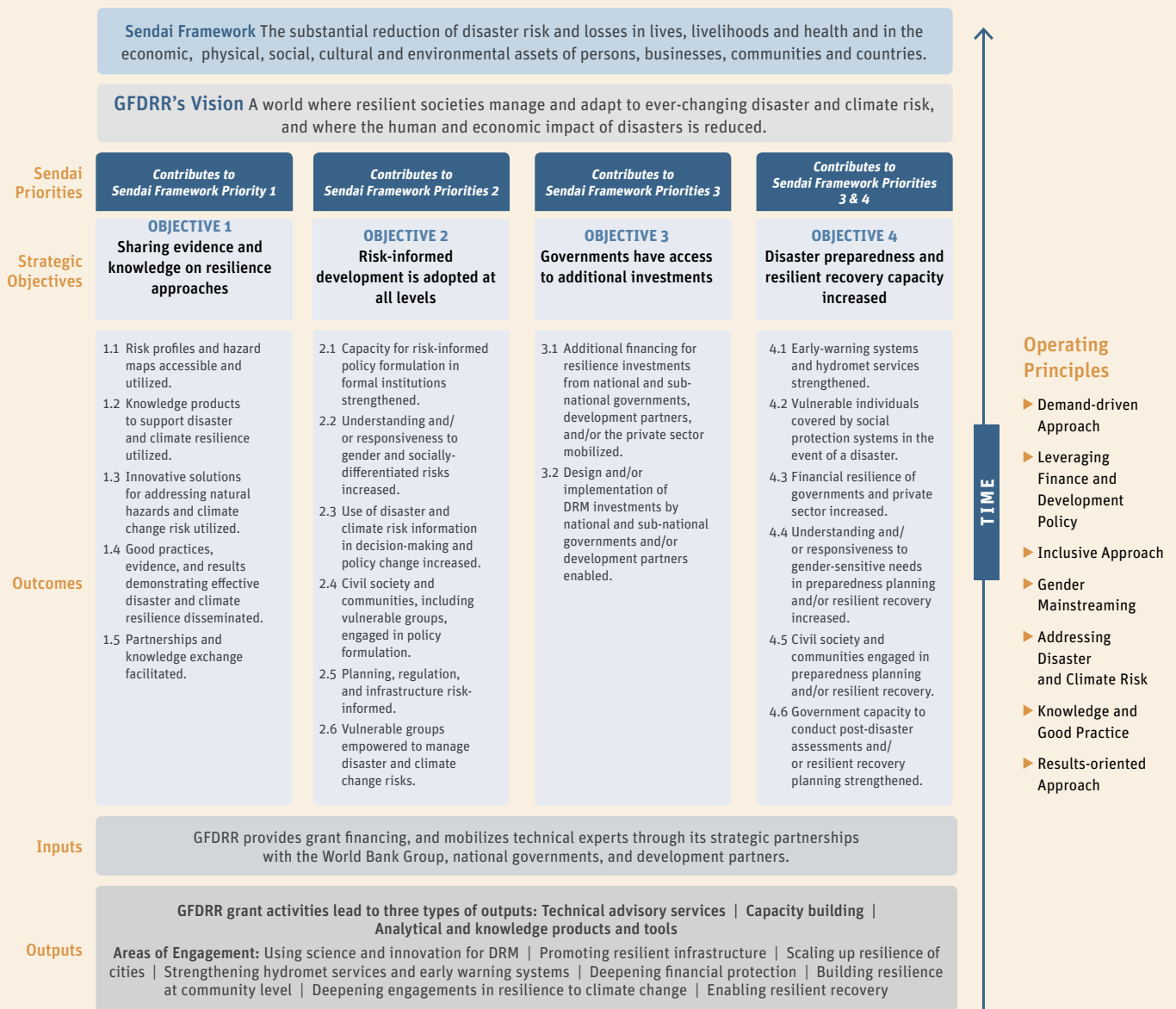
GFDRR uses monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to improve portfolio performance, increase grant activity learning, strengthen accountability, and inform management decision-making.

In FY18, the GFDRR Secretariat revised its M&E system to align with the GFDRR FY18-21 Strategy and better capture outcome-level results. This includes updating the Facility’s Logical Framework and indicators for tracking results. This

Logical Framework, endorsed by the CG in November 2017, articulates four strategic objectives for the Facility and outlines anticipated development change from the aggregate of its activities at a whole-of-portfolio level. Through the revision of its M&E system, including the development of an innovative reporting platform, GFDRR now has more data available to track the progress and scope of its grant activities than ever before.

This section presents the contributions and results of GFDRR’s portfolio in FY18, as monitored against its revised Logical Framework. This includes the contributions to country implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, the FY18 portfolio’s outcome results, and an update on the use of evaluation within the Facility.

Figure 14. GFDRR Logical Framework





### Contributions to implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

As part of its mandate, GFDRR monitors the contributions of its Portfolio to helping countries implement the Sendai Framework. This includes the Sendai Framework's four Priorities for Action and seven

global targets (see Table 1). Analysis found that every GFDRR-funded grant contributes to at least one Sendai Framework priority and 13 percent of the FY18 portfolio contributes to all four priorities.

GFDRR tracks the indirect contributions of its Portfolio

toward helping reach the Sendai Framework's seven global targets. Analysis found that GFDRR FY18 activities support indirect contributions toward achieving all seven targets, leading with Target B (46 percent) and followed by Target D (45 percent).

**Table 1. Contributions to Sendai Framework**

SENDAI FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES FOR ACTION	GFDRR CONTRIBUTIONS
<b>Priority 1:</b> Understanding disaster risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aligns with GFDRR Strategic Objectives 1 and 2</li> <li>62 percent of GFDRR activities contribute to Priority 1 (69 percent of funding)</li> <li>Through activities supporting 126 countries</li> </ul>
<b>Priority 2:</b> Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aligns with GFDRR Strategic Objective 2</li> <li>54 percent of GFDRR activities contribute to Priority 2 (64 percent of funding)</li> <li>Through activities supporting 132 countries</li> </ul>
<b>Priority 3:</b> Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aligns with GFDRR Strategic Objective 3 and 4</li> <li>55 percent of GFDRR activities contribute to Priority 3 (63 percent of funding)</li> <li>Through activities supporting 121 countries</li> </ul>
<b>Priority 4:</b> Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Aligns with GFDRR Strategic Objective 4</li> <li>44 percent of GFDRR activities contribute to Priority 4 (41 percent of funding)</li> <li>Through activities supporting 121 countries</li> </ul>

SENDAI FRAMEWORK GLOBAL TARGETS	GFDRR PORTFOLIO
<b>Target A:</b> Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>28 percent of grants indirectly contribute to Target A</li> <li>Support through 34 percent of FY18 financing</li> </ul>
<b>Target B:</b> Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>46 percent of grants indirectly contribute to Target B</li> <li>Support through 51 percent of FY18 financing</li> </ul>
<b>Target C:</b> Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP by 2030.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>41 percent of grants indirectly contributing to Target C</li> <li>Support through 46 percent of FY18 financing</li> </ul>
<b>Target D:</b> Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>45 percent of grants indirectly contributing to Target D</li> <li>Support through 43 percent of FY18 financing</li> </ul>
<b>Target E:</b> Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>30 percent of grants indirectly contributing to Target E</li> <li>Support through 37 percent of FY18 financing</li> </ul>
<b>Target F:</b> Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15 percent of grants indirectly contributing to Target F</li> <li>Support through 14 percent of FY18 financing</li> </ul>
<b>Target G:</b> Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>35 percent of grants indirectly contributing to Target G</li> <li>Support through 48 percent of FY18 financing</li> </ul>

In FY18, new indicators were announced for the global community to track progress toward achieving the Sendai Framework's seven targets<sup>9</sup>. Due to the role of the Facility in relation to the Sendai Framework<sup>10</sup> and the target's long timeframe, GFDRR does not use these indicators to monitor the progress of its Portfolio overall.

### Results Reporting

The Secretariat has monitored the FY18 portfolio's performance against its updated Logical Framework. As noted, this is the first year GFDRR's strategy is in implementation and its revised result indicators are in use. They will be used to monitor the performance of grant activities throughout the FY18-21 strategy

period. This is so the Secretariat can understand and demonstrate portfolio progress against GFDRR's expected outcomes and identify areas for improvement.

Table 2 shows the FY18 portfolio outcome-level results, as mapped against GFDRR's four strategic objectives.

Table 2. FY18 Outcome-level Results

Strategic Objective 1 Evidence and knowledge on effective disaster and climate resilience approaches are shared for improved policy and practice.	
Intermediate Outcomes	FY18 Results
1.1 Risk profiles and hazard maps accessible and utilized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 124 countries supported to have accessible, understandable and usable disaster risk information and assessments</li> <li>• 61 percent of grants contribute to making risk or hazard information accessible and utilized</li> </ul>
1.2 Knowledge products to support disaster and climate resilience utilized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 48 percent of grant activities support the utilization of knowledge products for disaster and climate resilience</li> </ul>
1.3 Innovative solutions for addressing natural hazards and climate change risk utilized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 55 percent of grant activities support utilizing innovative solutions for addressing natural hazard and/or climate change risk</li> </ul>
1.4 Good practices, evidence, and results demonstrating effective disaster and climate resilience disseminated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 150 GFDRR commissioned publications made available and accessible on the Facility's website</li> </ul>
1.5 Knowledge exchange activities facilitated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 65 percent of grants support international, regional, and/or bilateral knowledge exchange activities</li> <li>• 1,027 international, regional, and/or bilateral knowledge exchange activities facilitated</li> </ul>

<sup>9</sup> Indicators for monitoring and reporting on the Sendai Framework global targets are available here: <https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/54970>

<sup>10</sup> See 48(d) in the Sendai Framework [http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291\\_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf](http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf)

<b>Strategic Objective 2</b> Risk-informed development is adopted at national, sub-national, and community level, using integrated and participatory approaches.	
<b>Intermediate Outcomes</b>	<b>FY18 Results</b>
2.1 Capacity for risk-informed policy formulation in formal institutions strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 104 countries supported for improved disaster risk governance.</li> <li>• 118 countries with improved government institutional capacity in disaster and climate risk-informed policy design and analysis.</li> </ul>
2.2 Understanding and/or responsiveness to gender and socially-differentiated risks increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 13 percent of grant activities support policy and/or planning documents that include the needs of individuals based on gender, disability, and/or socio-economic status</li> </ul>
2.3 Use of disaster and climate risk information in decision-making and policy change increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 64 percent of grant activities contribute to risk-informed policy formulation or decision-making</li> </ul>
2.4 Civil society and communities, including vulnerable groups, engaged in policy formulation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 26 percent of grant activities support increased citizen engagement in disaster and climate resilience-related policy reform</li> </ul>
2.5 Planning, regulation, and infrastructure risk-informed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 54 percent of grant activities support risk-informed planning, regulation, and/or infrastructure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 38 grant activities have helped strengthened building codes at the national or local government level.</li> <li>– 45 grant activities have helped strengthen land use planning systems at national or local government level</li> <li>– 108 grant activities have help incorporate DRM measures into infrastructure at national or local government level</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
2.6 Vulnerable groups empowered to manage disaster and climate change risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 56 grant activities have helped empower vulnerable groups to manage disaster and climate change risks.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Objective 3</b> Governments in vulnerable countries have access to additional investments for scaling up disaster and climate resilience building.	
3.1 Additional financing for resilience investments from national and sub-national governments, and/or development partners mobilized. <sup>11</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$4.3 billion leveraged through \$70.1 million in GFDRR financing (47 grants)</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Objective 4</b> Disaster preparedness and resilience recovery capacity is increased at national, sub-national, and community level	
4.1 Early-warning systems and hydromet services strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 percent of grant activities contribute to increased access to high-quality early-warning systems (EWS) and hydromet services</li> <li>• 88 countries with strengthened early warning systems and hydromet services</li> </ul>
4.2 Vulnerable individuals covered by social protection systems in the event of disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 14 percent of grant activities contribute to disaster risk-informed social protection systems</li> </ul>
4.3 Financial resilience of governments and private sector increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20 percent of grant activities contributing to increased financial protection of governments in case of natural disasters</li> </ul>
4.4 Understanding and/or responsiveness to gender-sensitive needs in preparedness planning/and or resilient recovery increased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 680 people trained through participation in gender-sensitive post-disaster assessment, and/or recovery planning methodologies</li> </ul>
4.5 Civil society and communities engaged in preparedness planning and/or resilient recovery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22 percent of grant activities engaged on preparedness and/or resilient recovery include civil society or community groups</li> </ul>
4.6 Capacity to conduct post-disaster assessments and/or resilient recovery planning strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 percent of grant activities supporting resilient recovery training and capacity building</li> </ul>

<sup>11</sup> See page 83 for additional information.



### Area of Engagement Results

GFDRR has monitored the progress of its FY18 portfolio toward reaching the targets set against the Facility's eight Areas of Engagement in its annual Work Plan and FY18-21 Strategy (see Table 3). Nearly all FY18 targets were met or exceeded. Due to additional data available through its revised M&E system, GFDRR has a better understanding of its grant activity progress per Areas of Engagement this fiscal year.

### Evaluation

GFDRR uses evaluation to gain evidence and lessons from its grant

activities; meet donor accountability obligations; and foster a culture of continuous learning. GFDRR evaluation activities include programmatic evaluations; country and regionally-focused evaluations; and thematic-focused evaluations. In FY18, mid-term reviews were completed for GFDRR's two largest programs; namely, the Japan-World Bank Program, and the ACP-EU NDRR Program. The Japan-World Bank Program's mid-term review found it has met or exceeded all expected outcomes and has built a solid foundation for increasing program reach into non-traditional DRM sectors (e.g. water and

energy). The ACP-EU NDRR Program's mid-term review found it to be satisfactory against the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, coherence, impact, visibility, value added, and coordination.

GFDRR's Inclusive Community Resilience (ICR) Program completed an evaluation assessing the relevance, effectiveness, and efficiency of the program since inception in 2015. The review found it met or exceeded all its objectives thus far and recommended scaling up the program.

Table 3. Areas of Engagement Progress

Areas of Engagement	Results Indicator	Target (FY18)	Target (FY21)	FY17 Results	FY18 Results
Using science and innovation for DRM	Hazard, exposure, and risk datasets and/or geospatial layers developed (#)	500	500	1,096	2,100
	People trained to use risk tools for decision making (#)	2,000	2,000	746	5,375
Promoting resilient infrastructure	Countries with safer school engagements (#)	11	30	20	44
	Classrooms made safer from disasters (#)	50,000	200,000	73,300	28,750
	Expected student beneficiaries (#) <sup>12</sup>	N/A	7 million	2.0 million	4.8 million
Scaling up the resilience of cities	Cities with resilient development investments (#) <sup>13</sup>	10+	30	10	45+
Deepening financial protection	Government officials trained in financial protection and direct and indirect insurance programs (#)	200	500	250	966
Building resilience at community level	People that have coverage of adaptive social protection (#)	5 million	15 million	4 million	3.1 million
Strengthening hydromet services and early warning systems	Expected beneficiaries (#)	38 million	100 million	40 million	51 million
Enabling resilient recovery	Government officials trained on PDNA and/or recovery planning & coordination (#)	350	1,000	490	615
Deepening engagements in resilience to climate change	Total amount of climate resilience investments enabled by development partners (\$)	\$1B	\$3B	\$1.5B	\$1.7B
	Countries with climate resilience investments enabled (#)	20	25	20	51

<sup>12</sup> The estimate for classroom and student beneficiary calculations are supported based on a World Bank average of 11-18 classrooms/school and an OECD average of 25 students/classroom (2012).

<sup>13</sup> This target only relates to activities supported through the City Resilience Program.

Additionally, three thematic-focused evaluations were successfully completed in FY18: (i) Post-Disaster Needs Assessments: Lessons from a Decade of Experience; (ii) GFDRR-UK Aid Challenge Fund: Final Learning Report on the Value of Risk Information for Decision Making; and (iii) Performance Evaluation of GFDRR-UK Aid Challenge Fund: Open-Source, DIY Remote Weather Stations (RWSs) in Sri Lanka. The review on PDNAs evaluated the effectiveness of the practice since 2008, and concluded they are highly valued and relevant, particularly for governments, main partners, international organizations, and donors. A review of the GFDRR-UK Aid Challenge Fund (Challenge Fund) reviewed the effectiveness of its model for promoting sustainability. It found implementation and learning activities largely supports the current Challenge Fund logic model. Finally, a performance evaluation of the Challenge Fund used a case study approach to review the performance of Challenge Fund projects in influencing risk information access and use for increased disaster resilience. It found the case of open-source, DIY remote weather stations in Sri Lanka shows evidence of good results occurring.

In response to a recommendation from GFDRR's Technical Advisory Group for M&E and as part of a broader effort to strengthen the Facility's M&E, the Secretariat is developing an evaluation strategy. This strategy will aim to deepen the use of evaluation for learning purposes to improve the quality and sustainability of GFDRR's funded programs and grant activities.

#### **Portfolio Performance Mainstreaming of Gender and Citizen Engagement**

This section reports on GFDRR's progress on mainstreaming gender and women's empowerment and mainstreaming citizen engagement through its grant activities. GFDRR monitors its grants to assess their contribution to integrating gender and women's empowerment within the portfolio of activities, a core operating principle for the Facility. In FY18, 72 percent of the approved grants were gender-informed, a 2 percent increase over FY17 (see Table 4). Of these, 58 percent of grants were found to have undertaken gender analysis or considered existing gender analysis within the grant's design and/or implementation stage. Additionally, 56 percent of the total approved

grants were found to include specific actions to address the gaps between women and men. Finally, 26 percent of these grants were found to have the proposed actions reflected in the results framework to measure the changes in outcomes between women and men.

In FY18, GFDRR began monitoring the incorporation of citizen engagement in its grant activities. This is in alignment with its Citizen Engagement Action Plan, which was endorsed by the CG in FY18. Analysis found that 57 percent of grant activities include citizen engagement in their design. Of those, 37 percent include consultations with citizens (see Table 5).

The citizen engagement action plan was developed as part of ongoing support for civil society and for citizen engagement in DRM, intended to foster greater accountability and impact. The Logical Framework and underpinning Results Framework indicators were revised to align with the new FY18–21 strategy and ensure monitoring and reporting of progress on citizen engagement activities.

**Table 4. Gender Engagement**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Results Indicators</b>	<b>FY16</b>	<b>FY17</b>	<b>FY18</b>
	Percentage of approved grants gender-informed (%)	63	70	72
	Percentage of approved grants that include gender actions (%)	42	39	56

**Table 5. Citizen Engagement**

<b>Results Indicators</b>	<b>FY18</b>
Percentage of grants that include citizen engagement in their design (%)	57
Percentage of grants that include consultations with citizens (%)	37
Percentage of grants that engaged citizens in planning and decision-making (%)	25
Percentage of grants that support citizen control over planning decisions and investment resources (%)	15

### Mobilizing Development Financing

GFDRR strategically focuses its grant financing in areas where there is high likelihood to mobilize additional resources for scaling up disaster and climate resilience operations.

In FY18, GFDRR's funding or/ and technical assistance mobilized nearly **\$6.1 billion** in additional financing. This is a 33 percent increase over FY17. Of this, \$4 billion (66 percent) was leveraged through GFDRR's partnership with the World Bank and \$2.1 billion (34 percent) was leveraged from national governments (e.g. governments of Dominica and Sierra Leone); other multilateral institutions (e.g. EU, IDB, UNDP); bilateral donors (e.g. DFAT, DFID, JICA, USAID); and other partners (e.g. CIF, GEF, Korean Green Growth Trust Fund).

Since FY17, GFDRR has asked grant recipients to self-report on the way grant activities have leveraged additional funding by the World Bank, national governments, and/ or other development partners. GFDRR categorizes the way in which its activities have leveraged

in three ways: (i) informing; (ii) enabling; or (iii) co-finance investments. These categories are defined as:

- *INFORMING the mobilization of resources from national governments or development partners.* For example, a GFDRR grant funds the development of a knowledge product, risk assessment, post-disaster assessment, or recovery plan, that provides evidence for a larger investment. This occurs when a GFDRR-funded activity or product lays the ground work for conceiving a larger investment. It occurs "before" the larger investment is developed.

In FY18, GFDRR activities informed **\$3.1 billion** in leveraging (50 percent of total leveraging). Of this, most additionally resources informed projects in Ethiopia, Romania, and Western Africa.

- *ENABLING development financing by directly supporting the design and/ or implementation of a DRM operation from national governments or development partners.* For example, funding staff time to work on designing DRM projects at the World Bank or integrating

DRM as a component in a development project. This occurs when a GFDRR grant funds technical advisory inputs for a project feasibility study and/ or a project design. The larger investment is already conceived.

In FY18, GFDRR activities helped **enable \$2.6 billion** in DRM financing (42 percent of total leveraging). Of this, most financing enabled occurred in the Middle East and North Africa.

- *CO-FINANCING DRM operations with other development partners to increase the scale of interventions.* For example, co-mingled funds packaged with the World Bank, donor countries, and/ or UN agencies. This happens when a project is conceived, for example, during project preparation or approval.

In FY18, GFDRR engagements were linked to over **\$465 million in co-financing** activities (8 percent of total leveraging).

Detailed information on funding leveraged during FY18 can be found in Table 6.

**Table 6. Development finance mobilized across GFDRR's portfolio by region and leveraging type**

Leveraging Type	Country	Project Name	Funding source (\$M)			
			\$	WB	\$	Non-WB
<b>Africa</b>						
<b>Informing</b>	Ethiopia	Ethiopia Urban Institutional and Infrastructure Development Program (P163452)	600	IDA	248.7	Government
	Madagascar	Integrated Urban Development and Resilience Project for Greater Antananarivo (P159756)	75	IDA		
	Malawi	Malawi Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (P163245)	1.5	CIF		
	Senegal	Senegal - Saint-Louis Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project (P166538)	30	IDA		
	Sierra Leone				1.5	Government
	Western Africa	West Africa Coastal Areas Resilience Investment Project (P162337)	190	IDA	11.4	Government
	Africa	Third South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Governance and Shared Growth Project (P155642)	5	IBRD	5.3	GEF
<b>Enabling</b>	Sierra Leone	Freetown Emergency Recovery Project (P166075)	10	IDA	1.5	Government
	Kenya	Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Credit with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (Cat DDO)	200	IDA		
	Madagascar	Integrated Urban Development and Resilience Project for Greater Antananarivo (P159756)	75	IDA		
	Senegal	Senegal - Saint-Louis Emergency Recovery and Resilience Project (P166538)	30	IDA		
	Africa				94	DFID
<b>Co-financing</b>	Zimbabwe				0.4	Danish Red Cross DANIDA
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>1,111.5</b>		<b>362.8</b>	
<b>Region Total</b>					<b>1,474.3</b>	



Leveraging Type	Country	Project Name	Funding source (\$M)			
			\$	WB	\$	Non-WB
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>						
<b>Informing</b>	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lao PDR Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Management Project (P160930)	30	IDA		
	Fiji	Fiscal Sustainability and Climate Resilience DPO (P165276)	15	IBRD		
	Vietnam	GEF Mekong Delta Integrated Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project (P159976)	6.1	GEF		
	China	Hezhou Urban Water Infrastructure and Environment Improvement Project (P158622)	150	IBRD		
	Cambodia	Road Asset Management Project II Additional Financing (P165249)	110	IDA	3	Government
<b>Enabling</b>	Fiji	Fiscal Sustainability and Climate Resilience DPO (P165276)	15	IBRD		
	Philippines	Metro Manila Flood Management Project (P153814)	207.6	IBRD	207.6 / 84.8	AIIB / Counterpart
	East Asia and Pacific				0.4	Australia
<b>Co-financing</b>	Myanmar			0.1	Netherlands	
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>518.7</b>		<b>295.9</b>	
<b>Region Total</b>			<b>814.6</b>			
<b>Europe and Central Asia</b>						
<b>Informing</b>	Tajikistan	Strengthening Critical Infrastructure against Natural Hazards (P158298)	50	IDA		
	Kyrgyz Republic	Enhancing Resilience in Kyrgyzstan Project (P162635)	20	IDA		
	Romania	Disaster Risk Management Development Policy Loan with a Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (P166303)	493.1	IBRD		
	Uzbekistan				0.3	KGTF
	Uzbekistan				0.4	ECAPDEV
<b>Enabling</b>	Kyrgyz Republic	Enhancing Resilience in Kyrgyzstan Project (P162635)	20	IDA		
	Armenia				88.5	ADB
	Europe and Central Asia				0.3	EU
<b>Co-financing</b>	Kyrgyz Republic			2.4	Government	
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>563.1</b>		<b>91.9</b>	
<b>Region Total</b>			<b>655</b>			

Leveraging Type	Country	Project Name	Funding source (\$M)			
			\$	WB	\$	Non-WB
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>						
<b>Informing</b>	Nicaragua	Nicaragua Disaster Risk Management and Climate Resilience Project (P162418)	50	IDA		
	Dominica	Housing Recovery Project (P166537)	40	IDA		
	Dominica	Emergency Agricultural Livelihoods and Climate Resilience Project (P166328)	29.5	IDA		
	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic DRM Development Policy Loan with a Cat DDO (P159351)	150	IBRD		
	Dominican Republic				0.5	Dominica
<b>Enabling</b>	Argentina	Northwestern Road Development Corridor Project (P163115)	300	IBRD	11	Government
	Haiti	Haiti Rural Accessibility & Resilience Project (P163490)	75	IDA		
<b>Co-financing</b>	Caribbean				3	IDB
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>644.5</b>		<b>14.5</b>	
<b>Region Total</b>					<b>659</b>	
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>						
<b>Enabling</b>	Morocco	Casablanca Municipal Support Program (P149995)	200	IBRD	350	Government
	Yemen	Yemen Integrated Urban Services Emergency Project (P164190)	150	IDA		
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>350</b>		<b>350</b>	
<b>Region Total</b>					700	

Leveraging Type	Country	Project Name	Funding source (\$M)			
			\$	WB	\$	Non-WB
<b>South Asia</b>						
<b>Informing</b>	Afghanistan	Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project (P160567)	100	IDA		
	Afghanistan	Citizens' Charter Afghanistan Project - Emergency Regional Displacement Response Additional Financing (P163468)	127.7	IDA		
	Afghanistan	Women's Economic Empowerment National Priority Program (P163267)			5	ARTF
	Pakistan	Karachi Neighborhood Improvement Project (P161980)	86	IDA		
<b>Enabling</b>	Nepal	MDTF Funding for Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project (P162067)			10	National Earthquake Reconstruction TF
	Nepal	NP: Additional Financing Earthquake Housing Reconstruction (P163593)	300	IDA		
	Pakistan	Pakistan Hydromet and DRM Services Project (P163924)	210	IDA		
	Bhutan	Hydromet Services and Disaster Resilience Regional project (P154477)	3.3	IDA		
<b>Co-financing</b>	Nepal				86.5	ADB
	Nepal				112	JICA
	Nepal				10	USAID
	Nepal				100	JICA
	Nepal				150	India
	Sri Lanka				0.3	UNDP
<b>Sub-total</b>			<b>827</b>		<b>473.8</b>	
<b>Region Total</b>			<b>1,300.8</b>			
<b>Global</b>						
<b>Informing</b>					22.5	GCF
					400	Private sector
					25	GCF
					35	Germany
<b>Co-financing</b>					2	UK
					0.55	Belgium
					0.05	UK
<b>Sub-total</b>					<b>485.1</b>	
<b>Region Total</b>			<b>485.1</b>			

# Financial Statements

## STATEMENTS OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS AND FUND BALANCE

All dollar amounts expressed in US dollars (US) unless otherwise indicated.

Financial data of trustees with EUR holding currency are converted to USD for reporting purpose based on the exchange rate on August 15, 2018 (1 EUR = 1.13 USD)

	Notes	For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2018	For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2017	For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2016
<b>Opening Balance:</b>		271,516,113	237,243,639	225,683,385
<b>Receipts:</b>				
Donor Contributions	1	34,204,842	103,553,038	76,966,018
Net Investment and other incomes	2	1,906,735	1,843,186	689,726
Transfers-in from Development Grant Facility	3	-	-	500,000
<b>Total Receipts</b>		<b>36,111,577</b>	<b>105,396,224</b>	<b>78,155,744</b>
<b>Disbursements:</b>				
Project Disbursements	4	76,378,696	64,868,223	57,448,265
World Bank Administration Fee	5	39,959.00	769,523	1,647,332
Program Management and Administration Expenses	6	6,025,935	4,947,050	4,556,193
Transfers-out from Development Grant Facility	7	-	-	500,000
Refund to donors	8	1,923,362	538,954	-
Trustee Allocation	9	2,000,000	-	3,000,000
<b>Total Disbursements</b>		<b>86,367,952</b>	<b>71,123,750</b>	<b>67,151,790</b>
Excess of (disbursements over receipts)/receipts over disbursements		-50,256,375	34,272,473	11,003,954
<b>Ending Balance:</b>				
Ending Balance		<b>221,259,738</b>	271,516,113	236,687,339
Less: Undisbursed Commitments	10	88,952,408	115,980,261	130,157,949
Fund Available for New Grants	11	<b>132,307,330</b>	155,535,851	106,529,390



**NOTE 1: DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

The following table provides details of contributions received and contributions receivable by donor partner.

<b>Donor</b>	<b>Fiscal year ending June 30, 2018</b>	<b>Fiscal year ending June 30, 2017</b>	<b>Fiscal year ending June 30, 2016</b>	<b>Contribution Receivable*</b>
Australia	5,999,090	3,713,683	2,978,641	3,022,315
Austria	3,208,950			
Belgium		627,088		
Denmark			1,459,641	
European Union	3,810,169	23,362,306	14,352,719	14,729,424
Germany	5,977,407	35,697,500	664,368	4,527,600
Italy		2,116,840	3,386,796	2,263,800
Japan	2,000,000	20,000,000	33,000,000	
Luxembourg	367,321	315,450	1,332,000	
Mexico			361,760	
Nigeria			149,238	
Norway	1,614,087	1,538,680	2,975,128	
Serbia	368,000			336,416
Sweden		5,406,003	3,538,988	
Switzerland	8,076,252	7,378,694	4,691,350	3,000,000
United Kingdom	2,783,565	1,196,794	6,545,389	
United States		2,200,000	1,530,000	3,770,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,204,842</b>	<b>103,553,038</b>	<b>76,966,018</b>	<b>31,649,555</b>

The following table provides details of contribution received by main fund

<b>Main Fund</b>	<b>Fiscal year ending June 30, 2018</b>	<b>Fiscal year ending June 30, 2017</b>	<b>Fiscal year ending June 30, 2016</b>	<b>Contributions Receivable</b>
Track II-MDTF (TF070611)		531,250		
Track III-MDTF-Callable (TF070868)			246,000	
ACP-EU (TF071630)		13,123,206		4,216,327
Japan Program (TF072129)		20,000,000	30,000,000	
Core MDTF (TF072236)	2,000,000	9,876,525	29,388,657	
Africa DRF SDTF (TF072281)		9,707,850		1,131,900
EU-SAR SDTF (TF072458)	2,336,600		4,536,800	4,527,600
EU-SERBIA NDRMP SDTF (TF072528)	1,473,569		5,387,919	2,059,877
EU-DRAF SDTF (TF072535)			4,428,000	2,793,720
Parallel Core MDTF (TF072584)	11,254,283	24,148,523	2,978,641	7,897,816
Australia Indo-Pacific SDTF (TF072835)	2,433,590	3,713,683		3,022,315
InsuResilience MDTF (TF072858)	8,706,800	22,452,000		
USAID-SDTF (TF072896)				3,000,000
City Resilience MDTF (TF072921)	6,000,000			3,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,204,842</b>	<b>103,553,038</b>	<b>76,966,018</b>	<b>31,649,555</b>

\* Amount in US\$ equivalent. The actual US dollar equivalent will be based on the exchange rate on the date of the transfer of funds.

**NOTE 2: INVESTMENT AND OTHER INCOME**

Net investment and other incomes in the amount of \$1,906,735 for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2018

**NOTE 3 & 7: TRANSFER IN AND TRANSFER OUT FROM DEVELOPMENT GRANT FACILITY (DGF)**

In the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2018, The World Bank's DGF program came to an end and no funding was issued through the facility

**NOTE 5: WORLD BANK ADMINISTRATIVE FEE**

In the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2018, The World Bank charged an administrative fee of \$39,959 as agreed in the signed Admin Agreements

**NOTE 8: REFUND TO DONORS**

Remaining balance of main funds that have passed end disbursement date in the amount of \$1,923,362 from TF070611, TF070806, TF070868, and TF070948 will be refunded to donors on pro-rata basis.

**NOTE 9: TRUSTEE ALLOCATION**

In the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2018, USD\$2,000,000 was transferred from TF072129 to TF072236 as per admin agreement of TF072129

**NOTE 4: PROJECT DISBURSEMENTS**

The following table provides details of the project disbursements by region

Region	For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2018	For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2017	For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2016
Africa	18,627,302	18,987,785	19,674,666
East Asia and Pacific	9,341,374	9,197,150	7,209,545
Europe and Central Asia	9,975,229	4,704,869	2,607,975
Latin America and Caribbean	7,351,273	6,324,919	6,337,795
Middle East and North Africa	3,031,436	2,804,263	1,290,576
South Asia	6,407,826	16,495,528	12,009,750
Global	21,644,256	6,353,708	8,317,957
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,378,696</b>	<b>64,868,223</b>	<b>57,448,264</b>

The following table provides details of the project disbursements by execution type

Execution Type	For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2018	For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2017	For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2016
Bank Executed	69,144,773	56,053,219	45,008,104
Recipient Executed	7,233,923	8,815,004	12,440,161
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,378,696</b>	<b>64,868,223</b>	<b>57,448,264</b>

**NOTE 6: PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION DISBURSEMENTS**

Program management and administration expenses for the fiscal year 2018 were in the amount of \$6,025,935.

The following table provides details of the program management and administration disbursement by expense category

<b>Expense Category</b>		<b>For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2018</b>	<b>For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2017</b>	<b>For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016</b>
Staff Cost	(1)	4,390,287	3,662,345	3,652,934
Short Term Consultants/ Temporary		684,319	576,345	362,580
Travel	(2)	390,314	408,717	197,839
Other Expenses	(3)	561,015	299,642	342,841
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,025,935</b>	<b>4,947,050</b>	<b>4,556,193</b>

(1) Staff Costs included salaries and benefits for GFDRR staff and Short Term Consultant and Short Term Temporary.

(2) Travel included travel expenses of GFDRR staff, candidates/interviewees for GFDRR positions, and participants in GFDRR- sponsored events.

(3) Other Expenses included overhead expenses, contractual services (e.g. editing, graphic design, translation, publishing and printing), representation and hospitality.

**NOTE 10. UNDISBURSED COMMITMENTS**

Commitments in the amount of US\$88,952,408 are outstanding as of end of fiscal year 2018

These are the remaining balance of the funds that GFDRR has approved and committed to implementing units and recipients.

The following table provides details of undisbursed commitments by main fund.

<b>Main Fund</b>	<b>For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2018</b>
Track II-MDTF (TF070611)	7,922,988.00
ACP-EU (TF071630)	9,534,690
Japan Program (TF072129)	26,580,895
Core MDTF (TF072236)	18,016,811
Africa DRF SDTF (TF072281)	4,800,028
EU-SAR SDTF (TF072458)	1,138,545
EU-SERBIA NDRMP SDTF (TF072528)	105,481
EU-DRAF SDTF (TF072535)	2,031,098
Parallel Core MDTF (TF072584)	13,095,484
Australia Indo-Pacific SDTF (TF072835)	869,998
InsuResilience MDTF (TF072858)	3,024,395
City Resilience MDTF (TF072921)	1,831,995
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,952,408</b>

The following table provides details of undisbursed commitments by region.

<b>Region</b>	<b>For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2018</b>
AFRICA	17,118,567
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC	10,030,771
EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA	9,160,460
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN	12,205,551
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	3,111,268
SOUTH ASIA	12,928,923
GLOBAL	24,396,868
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,952,408</b>

The following table provides details of undisbursed commitments by execution type.

<b>Execution Type</b>	<b>For the fiscal year ended June 30th, 2018</b>
Bank-Executed TF	85,547,783
Recipient-Executed TF	3,404,625
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,952,408</b>



**NOTE 11. FUND AVAILABLE FOR NEW GRANTS**

Fund available for new grants in the amount of US\$132,307,330 are outstanding as of end of fiscal year 2018, which can be used to finance new operational grants, and program management and administration activities.

The break-up by main fund is available in the table below

Main Fund	Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2018
	942,945.00
ACP-EU (TF071630)	33,295,103
Japan Program (TF072129)	20,989,281
Core MDTF (TF072236)	4,709,352
Africa DRF SDTF (TF072281)	2,180,695
Parallel Core MDTF (TF072584)	28,360,873
Australia Indo-Pacific SDTF (TF072835)	5,715,936
InsuResilience MDTF (TF072858)	29,211,494
City Resilience MDTF (TF072921)	2,546,622
USAID SDTF (TF072896)	3,000,000
EU-SAR SDTF (TF072458)	1,355,029
<b>Total</b>	<b>132,307,330</b>





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