

INTEGRATING
DISASTER RISK
REDUCTION
INTO THE
FIGHT AGAINST
POVERTY



THE WORLD BANK



International Strategy for
Disaster Reduction

MEMBER PLEDGES/CONTRIBUTIONS AS OF DECEMBER 15, 2009 (in US Dollars)

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\$8,145,632



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\$3,113,010



Denmark
\$12,162,978



European
Comission
\$5,425,875



France
\$1,149,480



Germany
\$8,891,468



Ireland
\$371,459



Italy
\$4,667,059



Japan
\$6,000,000



Luxembourg
\$6,396,582



The Netherlands
\$6,697,194



Norway
\$8,222,320



Spain
\$6,234,733



Sweden
\$20,504,590



Switzerland
\$2,840,348



United Kingdom
\$8,977,243



United States
\$3,000,000



The World Bank
\$20,000,000

TRIBUTE TO GFDRR MEMBERS

Since its establishment in September 2006, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) has evolved into a partnership of 25 countries and international organizations that are committed to helping developing countries reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards and adapt to climate change.

Special thanks and appreciation are extended to the partners who support GFDRR's work to protect livelihood and improve lives: ACP Secretariat, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States, UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, and the World Bank.



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FOREWORD

When disasters strike, the most vulnerable endure the greatest impact. The world's poorest countries and people suffer disproportionately from hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, and other natural hazards. It is estimated that economic losses as a percentage of GDP are 20 times greater in developing countries than in more advanced economies. High-risk countries are making tremendous efforts, with the help of GFDRR, to address these challenges. Despite the fact that much more remains to be done to assist hazard-prone countries in assessing disaster and climate change impacts and implementing adequate risk mitigation strategies, GFDRR's accomplishments in 2009 have significantly contributed to achieving these goals.

GFDRR has become the largest supporter of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), which promotes sustained global advocacy and regional cooperation in disaster risk reduction. GFDRR is also enhancing the capacity of intergovernmental organizations in Asia (Association of Southeast Asian Nations - ASEAN, South Asian

Association for Regional Cooperation - SAARC), Africa (African Union Commission - AUC), the Pacific (Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission - SOPAC), the Americas (Organization of American States - OAS), and the Middle East (League of Arab States - LAS) to reduce risks from natural hazards. This kind of partnership allowed ASEAN to work

with the governments of the Philippines and Indonesia to commit resources for developing strategic national action plans on disaster risk management and enabled the international community to assist cyclone-hit communities in Myanmar.

In 2009, GFDRR focused on advocating disaster-resilient health and education systems, providing tools for safer hospitals and schools, and setting the stage for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. From global advocacy to climate change negotiations to financial support, GFDRR has made a concerted effort to ensure that developing countries could quickly return to the road of sustainable development should a disaster strike. With GFDRR support, 30 countries prepared comprehensive national programs for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, setting out a roadmap to achieve the *Hyogo Framework for Action* goals

in the next three years. Governments led a rigorous consultative planning process with multilateral and bilateral donors, international nongovernmental, and other civil society organizations to forge strategic partnerships and comprehensive programming.

Long-term impact was achieved by mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in country policy dialogues. More than 80 percent of World Bank Country Assistance Strategies (CASs) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) now integrate disaster risk reduction to achieve stated development goals. In 2009, GFDRR interventions continue to broaden country dialogues on disaster risk reduction in 19 poverty reduction strategy papers and 32 country assistance strategies. In at least 15 countries—including Benin, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Indonesia, Guatemala, Haiti, Rwanda, and Yemen—disaster risk reduction is a key pillar of their development goals. This year, GFDRR programs in Haiti helped strengthen national systems, from establishing disaster risk management units in relevant ministries to local adaptation plans in transport, agriculture, education, health, and social affairs.

Other innovative achievements in 2009 include pooling catastrophe risk, through the government-owned South Eastern and Central Europe Catastrophe Insurance Facility, and assessing climate and disaster risk, through the Central American Probabilistic Risk Assessment tool, which provides an information platform to assist decision making in both the public and the private sectors. The increased frequency and intensity of climate variability and of the resulting disasters suggests continued vigilance in integrating climate change initiatives and disaster risk management in development planning. GFDRR is the ideal vehicle to promote such integration.

In June 2009 GFDRR awarded the first South-South cooperation grant to create a partnership among three disaster prone cities (Kathmandu in Nepal, Makati in the Philippines, and Quito in Ecuador) for the exchange of knowledge and good practices in risk-sensitive



land-use planning and city emergency management systems.

Post-disaster needs assessments conducted in Haiti, Myanmar, Namibia, and Yemen were internationally recognized as standards for government-led partnerships that laid the foundation for resilient recovery and ensured interagency coordination and cooperation while leveraging considerable financing for recovery and reconstruction. In China, following the Wenchuan earthquake, GFDRR shared international best practices and brought seasoned experts into the country. This risk reduction and recovery work supported by GFDRR is significantly influencing the World Bank's approach to reducing the vulnerability of future investments in developing countries.

As more and more countries recognize that cost-effective risk reduction programs can protect people, economic growth, and valuable assets, the demand for GFDRR's assistance will continue to grow. By broadening its governance

to include emerging economies and developing countries, GFDRR is growing into a truly global partnership, as envisaged in its Partnership Strategy. I would like to take this opportunity to thank those who have already committed themselves to supporting this important agenda. We must maintain this urgent work to reduce the immediate and long-term risks and effects of disaster-related trauma in communities that can least afford to suffer from such catastrophic events.

Katherine Sierra

Chair, GFDRR, and Vice President, Sustainable Development

The World Bank

The devastating landslides triggered by Typhoon Morakot in Taiwan early this August reveal that while countries have made progress in reducing disaster risks, their actions have not yet successfully reduced the loss of lives and livelihoods.

Assessments such as the recently launched 2009 *Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction* make clear that extreme events of a similar intensity to Typhoon Morakot will become more frequent in the near future. The risks posed by changes in the global climate and rising sea levels carry serious implications for how we will live in the near future.

While we cannot prevent natural phenomena such as earthquakes and cyclones, we can limit their impacts. Critical in implementing risk reduction measures is securing financial commitments for disaster risk reduction actions. The 2009 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction has called upon national governments to increase investments in disaster risk reduction to at least one percent of national development plans and for international agencies to earmark 10 percent of

humanitarian and post-disaster reconstruction funds for risk reduction.

Further, GFDRR partnership, launched by the World Bank in 2006, is an important global initiative of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system to support countries to address this challenge. Technical assistance is being provided in 20 least developed and high-risk countries and needs to be sustained. GFDRR is also contributing to the global efforts to increase the political commitments of governments at the highest level. In just a few years, GFDRR has become one of the important mechanisms contributing to the growing impact of ISDR and an effective champion of the *Hyogo Framework for Action*.

The close working relationship between the World Bank and the United Nations will

ensure that these efforts continue to be part of a coherent global effort to support countries. This includes assisting governments in reviewing their progress in the implementation of the *Hyogo Framework for Action* on a regular basis and in defining priorities along which international support should be aligned. I recognize that promoting a coherent environment for international country assistance remains a challenge, in particular where governments have been weakened through conflicts, persistent poverty, or political unrest. Efficient regional and global institutions make a real difference in reducing risk to the poorest communities confronted with weak institutions.

The United Nations remains committed to this important partnership and looks forward to continuing its engagement with the World Bank, through UNISDR, in a constant effort to look for ways to strengthen the local impact of global and regional actions.



Margareta Wahlström

*Special Representative of the UN
Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction*
United Nations



Looking back on the past year as cochair of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, I see 2009 as the year when GFDRR “came of age.” The facility has become fully staffed, and with the latest addition of a communications officer, I feel confident that we can now achieve the goals we set for communication and transparency at the Copenhagen meeting.

GFDRR has become an important partner not only in terms of providing financial resources to key projects but also as a center for knowledge and expertise. The close cooperation with ASEAN in the aftermath of the Myanmar/Burma cyclone set a new standard for the facility’s role as a transmitter of know-how.



When Sweden decided to join GFDRR and to make it one of the key partners for Sweden’s work in the area of disaster risk reduction, one thing in particular attracted our attention: the uniquely advantageous position of the World Bank as a standard-setting development actor dealing with disaster risk reduction issues. The engagement of the World Bank would make it possible for us to highlight the close connection between disaster risk reduction work and poverty reduction, and thus enable us to attract the attention of our development counterparts.

I am therefore particularly pleased that a number of the latest additions to GFDRR family come from the development side, such as Germany and France.

I also find it very encouraging that so many nontraditional donors have chosen to join GFDRR during this year. At the Geneva meeting, we were able to welcome Brazil, India, and Turkey, and partners from emerging economies and developing countries are keen to join this global facility. The 7th Consultative Group meeting in Stockholm is also the first time we will have formal representation by some priority countries. I look forward to a long and mutually beneficial cooperation and thank the Secretariat for their tireless work in broadening the support for GFDRR.

For this is necessary. The effects of the financial crisis affect us all, and many aid budgets, including Sweden’s, will be reduced in the coming years. In order to minimize the effects, we must try and rally even more support around disaster risk reduction issues as a key condition for poverty reduction.

The motto for the Stockholm meeting in October is “Climate-Smart Disaster Risk Reduction.” This highlights the close connection between the climate change and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) agendas. It is not possible to address one without taking the other into consideration. The last time in Stockholm, we talked about merging the Hyogo people and the Kyoto people, and creating the Stockholm people. This year, I think we are there.

Per Byman

Humanitarian Team Director

Swedish International Development
Cooperation Agency (Sida)

GFDRR Co-Chair 2008-2009



STATEMENT OF RESULTS

The year 2009 marks the end of the first programming cycle in the life of GFDRR. As pointed out by Per Byman, Co-Chair of the Consultative Group, in his Foreword to this Report, GFDRR has come of age. During this period, the Facility has matured into a leading global player in disaster risk reduction and sustainable recovery, a reference for knowledge sharing and capacity building in vulnerable countries, a champion for South-South cooperation and an advocate of the importance of disaster risk reduction as an essential tool for climate change adaptation in developing countries.

With the support of GFDRR's donors, which have contributed more than \$72 million from 2006 to June 30, 2009, GFDRR has transformed the conceptualization and execution of disaster risk management. In global and regional cooperation, GFDRR through its partnership with UNISDR, has leveraged the work of multilateral organizations at regional and sub-regional levels to create awareness, improve cooperation and transfer knowledge in risk assessments, risk pooling and insurance, and more importantly, building political commitment for DRR globally. Advocacy programs in Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America, and the involvement of regional actors such as the African Development Bank, ASEAN, and similar organizations, have translated into an environment supportive of prevention programs from the highest level of governments to local authorities and community-based organizations. GFDRR work in the last three years has definitely contributed to position the disaster risk reduction agenda as a key priority for policy-makers, and practitioners.

In managing disaster risk, GFDRR has effectively contributed to shifting the focus from a post-disaster centered agenda, to one where prevention and resilience combined become the most cost-effective way to address

natural hazards. A unique business model of ex ante and ex post interventions, targeting the most hazard-prone countries in the world, has proved to be not only financially sound but also highly effective when resources are scarce and priorities need to be made. Through selected interventions in hot spot countries, and taking advantage of its unique partnership with the World Bank, GFDRR has managed to mainstream disaster risk in development plans and country assessment reports, bringing the issue of risk management at the core of affected countries' development agenda. Thanks to the financial support of its donors, seed money has been used to build and enable a policy and legislative framework for disaster risk management and climate change adaptation at the national and local level. Through local interventions, GFDRR is working on building operational excellence for governments, civil society and legislators, paired with technological excellence using state of the art tools and instruments such as a risk financing, data collection and early warning systems. Finally, GFDRR has also focused in promoting in-country partnerships, working with local actors and international partners for a more coordinated and effective involvement in executing disaster risk management plans.

As stated in its Charter, one of GFDRR priorities is to advance DRR-led recovery when a disaster hits. Through the expertise of its team members and by pulling together the resources of local players, from government experts to World Bank and donors' agencies, a more organized and competent response to disaster has been in place for the last three years. Using Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) reports and Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) tools, countries affected by major disaster have now a clear roadmap to build back in a more resilient and environmentally sound way. By bringing together the expertise of several international agencies to accurately assess damage and losses in affected areas, industries and production

capacity, GFDRR has been able to fulfill its mandate to bridge the gap between humanitarian relief and development in the aftermath of a disaster by providing technical assistance to undertake PDNAs and by fast-tracking finance for accelerated recovery and reconstruction programs.

At the core of its strategy, GFDRR has promoted the active involvement of developing countries in the disaster risk management agenda. Supported by the belief that South-South cooperation can be highly beneficial, particularly in this realm, GFDRR is now a partnership where countries such as Brazil, India and Turkey are providing their expertise and knowledge to help other developing countries cope and overcome the negative effects of disasters.

Finally, and long before it became mainstream, GFDRR has advocated and promoted the use of disaster risk reduction as a cost-effective tool for climate change adaptation. Currently, climate change adaptation is an integral part of GFDRR programs and, along with the undergoing study on the economics of disaster risk reduction, constitutes one of the most promising fields of innovation on hazard management.

Yes, GFDRR has come of age. Thanks to the generous contributions provided by its donors, the leadership of its Consultative Group, quality assurance by the members of its Results Management Council, and the passion and commitment of its staff, GFDRR is today the global reference for disaster risk management.

But this is just the beginning. Much more needs to be done. 2009 has reminded us that the frequency and intensity of disasters continues to be one of the most threatening forces countering development. As GFDRR enters a new cycle in its pursuit of reducing poverty and promoting development by adequately managing disaster risk, GFDRR is confident that donors will continue to support its projects, and other countries will become active members of this unique global partnership.

GFDRR RESULTS IN A NUTSHELL

- Disaster risk reduction is now an integral part of national development strategies in 19 countries: Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo Republic, Djibouti, Gambia, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao-Tome Principe, Sierra-Leone, and Togo.
- New legal and institutional frameworks for disaster risk reduction have been established in 7 countries: Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, Madagascar, Morocco and Vietnam.
- Disaster-sensitive sectoral development strategies, norms and standards (e.g. urban development, water management, natural resource management, and infrastructure) were adopted in 7 countries: Cambodia, Colombia, Haiti, Madagascar, Mozambique, Philippines and Yemen.
- Social safety net programs have been strengthened for building resilience to cope with disasters and anticipated climate impacts in 4 countries: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- South-South Cooperation in disaster risk reduction strengthened collaboration among 42 partners in the areas of land use planning, building codes and standards, city emergency management, and community-based disaster preparedness.
- Assistance was provided to seven countries (Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Haiti, Madagascar, Myanmar, Namibia, and Yemen) in the aftermath of a disaster to undertake post-disaster needs assessments jointly with the European Commission and the United Nations, and to accelerate resilient recovery.

The following text provides a detailed account of how financial resources have been used and distributed across regions and areas of impact, along with a summary of the most representative projects and achievements of GFDRR during the last three years in general and in particular in 2009, including *ex ante* and *ex post* disaster interventions.

Status of Financial Contributions and Program Commitments

During September 2006-June 2009, GFDRR has received \$75.2 million¹ in contributions from its donors in all tracks. These include \$15 million in Track I (for global and regional partnerships); \$52.0 million in Track II (for

mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and adaptation in development and for the South-South Cooperation Program); and \$8.2 million in Track III (for Sustainable Recovery). The contributing donors are Australia, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, France, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and the World Bank. GFDRR donor contributions and pledges, and commitment of funds as of June 2009 are discussed in greater detail under GFDRR Resource Management chapter.

GFDRR has committed 95 percent, or \$71,766,106, of its funds to various programs in all Tracks. GFDRR is committing at least 80 percent of its resources in selected priority countries to increase the impact. In November 2008, at the time of the fifth GFDRR Consultative Group meeting, the ratio of resource

allocation of core funds between priority countries and flexible/innovative grants² stood at 67:33. Since the Consultative Group meeting in Copenhagen, GFDRR has made efforts to bring the resource allocation ratio up to 80:20, resulting in a current ratio of 74:26. It is expected that the 80:20 ratio will be achieved during the implementation of the forthcoming priority-country disaster risk management programs.

GFDRR-supported disaster risk reduction program are climate sensitive. About 76 percent of GFDRR funding commitments have directly supported initiatives for reducing vulnerability to climate-related hazards. During 2008-09, GFDRR has proactively promoted the integration of climate variability and change into disaster risk assessments, the design of risk reduction

strategies, post-disaster needs assessments, and recovery and reconstruction planning. Over the past three years GFDRR has proactively engaged with national counterparts to better align disaster risk reduction programs with climate adaptation needs.

Building Global and Regional Partnerships

GFDRR's Track I promotes global and regional partnerships among low- and middle-income countries, international financial institutions, UN agencies, research and academic institutions, intergovernmental regional organizations, civil society organizations, and the private sector to develop innovative tools

¹ At actual exchange rate at the time of booking the funds.

² Priority core countries are: Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Marshal Islands, Mozambique, Nepal, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Senegal, Solomon Islands, Togo, Yemen, and Vietnam. Two-thirds of the countries are Least Developed Countries, and 12 are Highly Indebted Poor Countries. Nine are from Africa. The flexible/innovative grants are those that catalyze the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation in PRSs and sector development strategies and support risk financing and micro-insurance programs, bottom-up community based disaster risk reduction.

and practical approaches for disaster reduction and recovery. Most of the activities under Track I are executed using World Bank funds channeled through UNISDR.

In this reporting period six regional intergovernmental organizations from Africa (African Union Commission - AUC), Asia (Association of South East Asian Nations - ASEAN), and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation - SAARC), Latin America (Organization of American States - OAS), Pacific (Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission - SOPAC) and the Arab States (League of Arab States - LAS) received capacity development support in disaster risk reduction through activities funded by GFDRR, improving their technical capabilities in prevention and response support to disasters. Additionally, GFDRR made available services of disaster risk reduction specialists to the sub-regional organizations in Africa, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the South African Development Community (SADC) for developing and implementing regional strategies for disaster risk reduction. Thanks to these efforts they are currently supporting African countries in the development of their disaster risk reduction plans.

In Asia, GFDRR support to ASEAN was essential to ASEAN's response to the Nargis cyclone in Myanmar. ASEAN was able to bring together countries within the region to provide support and technical advice to Myanmar for immediate emergency response, and to undertake a post-disaster needs assessment for long-term recovery and reconstruction. The five-year memorandum of understanding between ASEAN, UNISDR and the World Bank signed in April 2009 is now serving as a model for cooperation with other regional organizations in the framework of GFDRR Track I.

In the Middle East and Northern Africa region, the partnership with the League of Arab States resulted in bringing together the

Arab Academy of Sciences (AAS) and the Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport (AASTMT) to strengthen their cooperation on disaster risk assessment activities. As a consequence, a rapid risk assessment tool was developed and tested in Alexandria, Amman, Damascus, Sana'a, and Tripoli. In Cairo, AASTMT is now hosting a regional center for disaster risk reduction education and research which is providing technical support to the disaster risk reduction programming in the region.

The Global Assessment Report, produced by UNISDR, UNDP and the World Bank with financial and technical support from GFDRR, has expanded the global political commitment to reducing disaster risk. This report, published in early 2009, has been referred to by development and disaster experts as the most ambitious effort ever to compare data on all kinds and scales of disasters against population and economic trends.

Investments in global and regional partnerships have proven cost-effective in enabling national programs for disaster risk reduction in Bangladesh, Ghana, Haiti, Indonesia, Mozambique, Nepal, Philippines, and Yemen. Also, through regional risk assessments and probabilistic modeling of disaster impacts such as the Central American Probabilistic Risk Assessment (CAPRA) in Central America, and risk profiling in South Eastern Europe and Central Asia, national governments are now able to invest in efficient early warnings using hydro-meteorological systems and other infrastructure. Finally, government representatives in Africa and Asia have benefited from training in how to measure progress on the *Hyogo Framework for Action* principles, enabling them to better monitor national progress in reducing risk. GFDRR has also supported sub-regional organizations like ECOWAS, SAARC and ASEAN in their coordination of national planning on disaster risk reduction in Ghana, Myanmar, Nepal, Togo, and Vietnam.

Achievements at Country Level

Disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation have become a strategic goal of country development strategies in many disaster-prone countries. Upstream analytical work and evidence-based country policy dialogues have ensured that disaster risk reduction is an integral part of a comprehensive development agenda, including stronger prioritization in national poverty reduction strategies and country assistance strategies. Countries that were supported include Burundi, Central African Republic, Djibouti, Madagascar, Sao Tome and Principe, Togo, Yemen, and targeted Pacific Island nations.

Governments have either established a new legal and policy framework for disaster risk reduction or have strengthened their existing framework. Studies to assess disaster risks, the adequacy of existing institutional mechanisms, and the capacity to manage those risks have helped governments bring about longer-term institutional changes for effective disaster risk reduction and synergies with national institutions dealing with climate change. Countries supported in these areas include Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, Madagascar, Morocco, and Vietnam.

Disaster-prone countries have integrated disaster risk reduction into sector development policies as well as planning and programs for sustainable development. GFDRR support facilitated the formulation and implementation of risk-reducing sector development policies, particularly in urban development, water management, community-driven development, natural resource management, and infrastructure. Countries supported include Cambodia, Colombia, Haiti, Madagascar, Mozambique, Philippines, and Yemen.

Governments have strengthened social safety nets for building resilience to cope with disasters and anticipated climate impacts. GFDRR assistance to national governments

³ These include national or sub-national disaster risk assessments and downscaling global climate models to develop climate scenarios and identify their economic impact with a view to informing the formulation and implementation of the country disaster risk reduction and adaptation strategies.

has brought about policy changes in the design and administration of social safety nets to protect vulnerable populations from disasters and other climate-induced extreme events. Countries supported include Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

Governments are designing and implementing disaster and climate-resilient norms for critical infrastructure. Technical and financial support through GFDRR helped to ensure that critical infrastructure systems and their component facilities (such as schools, hospitals, bridges, and road networks) built over the next decade will meet higher standards of hazard resilience. The development and enforcement of building codes has formed an integral component of national DRR programs supported by GFDRR. Countries supported include Haiti, Indonesia, Madagascar, Nepal, and Vietnam.

Risk financing and insurance have become an important addition to disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation measures. Disaster-prone countries now have access to a set of unique risk financing instruments, developed and applied with GFDRR support. The instruments include regional insurance pools and contingent loans such as the Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Options (CAT DDO) while also focusing on micro-insurance for farmers and other vulnerable groups. Regions and countries supported include Bangladesh, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, India, Nepal, the Pacific Islands, and South-Eastern Europe.

Providing scientific evidence and scenario development on climate variability and change has helped countries improve water management and flood prevention. GFDRR has supported governments in better managing

their water resources by developing climate-sensitive hydrological modeling, taking into account climate variability and change. Flood mapping and zoning have guided territorial planning and urban development. Countries



supported include Bangladesh, Bolivia, Malawi, Madagascar, and Yemen.

Municipalities are achieving sustainable, disaster-resilient urban planning. Managing urban growth and ensuring risk-reducing urban development is a key area of GFDRR support. Cities like Sana'a in Yemen, municipalities in Guatemala, and cities in Indonesia, the North Africa region, the Philippines, and Vietnam have all integrated risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures in their planning processes.

Overcoming the Negative Impact of Disasters: Post-Disaster Recovery Programs

GFDRR's Track III promotes coherent and coordinated international response to post-disaster recovery operations. Thanks to the generous support of its donors, GFDRR has been able to strategically catalyze strong UN-WB-donor partnerships in Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) in the aftermath of a disaster.

Including support for a recently concluded PDNA in one of the poorest and most fragile countries in the world, the Central African Republic, this Fund has already successfully supported 7 PDNAs, namely, Bangladesh Cyclone Sidr (2008), Bolivia floods (2008), Madagascar hurricanes (2008), Myanmar cyclone (2008), Haiti hurricanes (2008), Yemen floods (2008) and Namibia floods (2009).

Almost two-thirds of the Track III's technical assistance funds have been utilized to support PDNAs while one-third was invested in building in-country capacities in recovery assessment and planning. The remainder of the funds, 5%, was used to strengthen the global coordination in disaster recovery.

In parallel, the EC, the UN and the World Bank are developing a standard methodology, common protocol and guidelines for experts of UN, WB, other international financial

institutions, and bilateral donors for more effective implementation of PDNA.

To ensure rapid mobilization of appropriate expertise for assessment and recovery planning, Track III has developed and manages a roster of experts, the Quick Reaction Team (QRT), which is an on-line database of experts who can be rapidly mobilized to assist in PDNA.

Rapid response to disaster affected countries is expected to continue to be one of the key areas of focus for GFDRR in the coming years. It will enable GFDRR to build strong partnerships and help government better coordinate approaches to PDNA and recovery planning. Fresh funds will be required to respond in a timely manner to increasing requests for technical assistance from disaster affected countries and sustained the cooperation that has been established between the World Bank, the EC, the UN and bilateral donors in the PDNA process.





INTRODUCTION: FULFILLING THE HYOGO FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION

This report summarizes GFDRR's areas of major impact and use of resources from its inception until Financial Year (FY) 2009⁴. The report shows the importance of FY09 as a defining moment in the life of GFDRR in becoming a true global partnership to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for sustainable development. During this reporting period a partnership strategy was adopted; a process was initiated in a number of priority countries to formulate comprehensive and inclusive disaster risk management plans; and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation were effectively mainstreamed in development plans through upstream engagements. The capacity to timely assist disaster affected countries in accelerated recovery has strengthened partnerships, increased coordination of international assistance, and created opportunities to initiate resilient recovery processes, which integrate disaster risk reduction systematically into recovery and reconstruction.

⁴ FY09 ends on June 30, 2009.

Catering to a Changing Environment

In September 2006 the World Bank, the United Nations, and major donors launched GFDRR as a commitment of the international community to support vulnerable countries in achieving their disaster risk reduction goals as envisioned in the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (the Hyogo Framework for Action)*.

During that time, not long after the 2004 tsunami, there was a heightened awareness of the importance of disaster risk reduction and strong support for the *Hyogo Framework for Action*. The new multi-stakeholder ISDR system was being established and the World Bank, the United Nations, and other donors sought ways to increase their cooperation and coordination.

Within this context, GFDRR successfully initiated country operations and built partnerships at global, regional, and national levels. GFDRR's initial focus had been on establishing the groundwork for strengthening capacities on all levels to reduce disaster risks. In this way, countries like Madagascar and Haiti have undergone a substantial shift away from disaster response functions to multi-sectoral agendas around disaster risk reduction and climate change. GFDRR has been able to build a stronger case for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in countries' development plans. For instance, Haiti's country assistance strategy acknowledges that the post-disaster needs assessment, facilitated by GFDRR, and provided Haiti with a roadmap to transition from "living at risk" to "living with risk."

GFDRR has also supported countries in developing the necessary tools for intelligent planning and preparation, including disaster risk and climate change impact assessments that have been conducted in cities in Northern Africa and East Asia, as a basis for disaster-resilient urban planning and investment plans.

In less than three years GFDRR has become the leading global partnership for advancing disaster risk reduction and sustainable recovery, receiving more than \$130 million⁵ in donor pledges. This includes a \$20 million contribution from the World Bank's Development Grant Facility to develop a coherent and coordinated approach to risk reduction through global and regional cooperation programs in close cooperation with the UNISDR and regional organizations under Track I.

Three years later, developing countries have taken a greater ownership of the *Hyogo Framework for Action*. Countries like Guatemala, Vietnam, and Sri Lanka have developed new legal and policy frameworks thanks to GFDRR support. Risk financing and insurance have become important additions to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation strategies in the Pacific Island countries and also in southeastern Europe. There is also a heightened awareness of the importance of climate change and its interrelation with disaster risk reduction, and there has been a rapid increase in funding of the overlapping areas of climate change adaptation, environmental management, and risk reduction. While the ISDR system has established itself, sub-regional and regional networks that were previously only marginally engaged in risk reduction are emerging as new champions. This is creating an increased demand for knowledge, good practices, and expert advisory support.

Within this rapidly changing environment, GFDRR is positioning itself as a global center of expertise and as a lead financing mechanism

for disaster and climate risk management. GFDRR is now supported by 25 countries and international organizations, including emerging economies such as Brazil, India, and Turkey, and soon will have developing countries participate in its governance. The changes to the enabling environment of GFDRR are laid out in its Partnership Strategy 2009–2011⁶, which puts a strong emphasis on climate adaptation and sustainable development, a deepened engagement in priority countries for increased impact, rapid response to disaster-affected



⁵ Updated pledges and contributions as of December 15, 2009.

⁶ GFDRR Partnership Strategy (2009-2011) can be downloaded at www.gfdr.org

countries for resilient recovery, and innovative approaches to financing disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. GFDRR's Secretariat has gradually increased its staffing with the technical expertise required to manage an increasingly demanding program, and the Results Based Management System that is now in place will enable a systematic monitoring and evaluation of program progress, outputs, and impact. An independent evaluation of GFDRR will provide further evidence of its early impact and provide directions for further improvements.

A Way Forward

Operations in several disaster-prone countries during the 2006-2008 period and systematic engagement with PRSPs and CASs successfully established a solid foundation for scaling up GFDRR's operations to a level comparable to what was envisioned when GFDRR was established. Based on a distinctive business model that combines *ex-ante* support to high-risk developing countries and *ex-post* assistance for sustainable recovery and risk reduction in post-disaster situations, GFDRR will continue to assist developing countries in making disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation a core component of all poverty reduction and sustainable development efforts. These interventions will provide useful entry points and help initiating a policy dialogue toward building adaptive capacities to deal with climate-induced extreme events, where risk reduction and risk transfer options, as promoted by GFDRR, are increasingly seen as integral to national climate adaptation programs. A flagship study initiated in 2008, "Assessment of the Economics of Disaster Risk Reduction," will provide compelling evidence on the rationale for investing in ex ante risk reduction.

The rapid response to disaster affected countries will continue to be a key priority for GFDRR in the coming years. It will enable



GFDRR to build strong partnerships and coordinated approaches to disaster recovery and disaster risk management, and to mainstream risk reduction into recovery and reconstruction.

GFDRR is now deepening its operations in 31 disaster-prone countries to support long-term strategic programs for disaster risk management. These countries have both the highest vulnerability to natural hazards and low economic resilience to cope with disaster impacts, including impacts anticipated from sea level rise and other effects of climate change. Almost all countries have finalized a participatory consultation process with all national institutions involved in disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation: the so-called "DRM Country Program"; they have taken full ownership of their programs and anticipate GFDRR's assistance in achieving the objectives toward fulfilling the *Hyogo Framework for Action* by 2015.

HOW GFDRR ACTIVITY IS STRUCTURED

Track I: Global and Regional Partnerships

Through Track I, GFDRR responds to disaster risk reduction needs at the global and regional levels in accordance with the *Hyogo Framework for Action* priorities. With funding from the World Bank's Development Grant Facility, the UNISDR Secretariat manages the Track I work program in close cooperation with regional organizations. The key objectives are to enhance global and regional advocacy, foster strategic partnerships, facilitate knowledge management for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction, and promote the standardization and harmonization of hazard risk management tools, methodologies, and practices. These activities leverage Track II country programs for ex-ante investment in prevention, mitigation, and preparedness activities, particularly in high-risk, low- and middle-income countries.

Track II: Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Development

Track II provides technical and financial assistance to low- and middle-income countries to mainstream and expand disaster risk reduction in their country assistance and poverty reduction strategies. Designed as a multi-donor trust fund (MDTF), Track II provides ex ante support, primarily through three-year technical assistance programs, to enhance investments in risk reduction and risk transfer mechanisms. Climate change adaptation is an important component of effective disaster risk management. Track II activities prioritize these efforts in national strategies through the development of risk assessment platforms, creation of disaster risk atlases, the establishment/improvement of loss model tools, and the enhancement of cost-effective risk financing instruments. Annex II provides a list of Track II-supported programs.

In order to mainstream and expand disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation activities, GFDRR works closely with the World Bank regional teams, UN agencies, and governments to integrate disaster risk reduction in national poverty reduction strategies and strengthen national capacity. In order to engage in the upstream dialogue, GFDRR maintains updated information on the pipeline of Poverty Reduction Strategies, Country Assistance Strategies and UN Development Frameworks in 139 countries, including those considered a priority or ear-marked countries by GFDRR. Each of these strategies is an opportunity for GFDRR's intervention to ensure that disaster risk reduction is adequately accounted for in the country's development agenda. A Country Strategies' Pipeline is presented in Annex IV.

Track III: Partnership for Sustainable Disaster Recovery

GFDRR established the world's first global disaster recovery fund--the Standby Recovery Financing Facility (SRFF)--to bridge the gap between humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of a disaster and longer-term reconstruction. SRFF includes risk reduction as an integral component of all post-disaster interventions. Through Track III, SRFF primarily supports an accelerated transition from relief to development by catalyzing cooperation among all stakeholders in post-disaster damage loss and needs assessments for immediate, medium and long-term recovery. SRFF support adheres to a set of guiding principles and includes two financing windows: a Technical Assistance Fund, to support damage, loss and needs assessments, and develop national capacity for recovery planning and implementation; and a Callable Fund, to provide speedy access to financial resources for disaster recovery and reconstruction. Annex III provides information on Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) and other activities executed through funding from SRFF.

South-South Cooperation

The South-South Cooperation Program, launched in June 2008, is an initiative to facilitate institutional collaboration among low- and middle-income disaster-prone countries to mainstream disaster risk reduction and recovery, including climate change adaptation, into their development planning. The program complements the three tracks of GFDRR in achieving strategic national disaster risk reduction objectives by facilitating the exchange of knowledge accumulated in the South. This program catalyzes peer-to-peer learning and collaboration by mobilizing leadership, creativity, technical know-how, and the practical experience of governments, institutions, networks, and communities. Through grant financing up to US\$500,000, the program fosters demand-driven and results oriented South-South partnerships designed around specific needs, common interests, and shared objectives.



MEASURING RESULTS

GFDRR monitors and benchmarks its progress and impacts against a set of evidence based indicators through its Results Based Management System (RBMS). Open to participating donors, other stakeholders and the general public, this online real-time tool supports internal management accountability, learning, and decision-making.

The Results-Based Management System (RBMS) systematically tracks the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction initiatives – measuring how inputs, outputs, and outcomes are linked and also how outcomes that are funded out of GFDRR resources contribute to a country's implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

The RBMS contains realistic outcomes and a results-oriented monitoring and evaluation system. At the country level, this framework serves as a planning and management tool, showing logical causal relationships among outputs, intermediate outcomes, and development results. The results framework includes clear and measurable objectives, select indicators to measure progress toward each objective, explicit targets for each indicator, developed performance monitoring systems to regularly collect data on results, analysis and reports on actual results vis-à-vis the targets, and performance information for internal management accountability, learning, and decision making processes, as well as for external reporting to stakeholders and partners.

This results-based approach has allowed GFDRR to focus on long-term impacts, with the five HFA priorities serving as a constant guide.





GFDRR IN ACTION

Track I: Expanding Global and Regional Partnerships to Support National Disaster Risk Reduction

Track I programs and activities promote partnerships at global, regional and sub-regional levels among different actors, particularly low and middle-income countries' governments, international organizations and financial institutions, academia, civil society and the private sector. The purpose of these partnerships is to create an environment conducive to exchanging knowledge, creating innovative approaches and developing new tools for disaster reduction and recovery. Track I programs are funded by the World Bank and executed in partnership with UNISDR. This partnership promotes the creation of synergy among regions and institutions dealing with disaster reduction and the empowerment of governments to achieve their goals in implementing the *Hyogo Framework for Action*. Through UNISDR advocacy, capacity building, tailored campaigns and the production and publication of relevant studies, GFDRR leverages UNISDR's global presence and goodwill to bring together global and regional actors in the pursuit of a common agenda for disaster risk reduction.

Promoting Stronger and More Inclusive Partnerships

Track I allows GFDRR to work toward comprehensive disaster risk reduction on an international scale. Within the framework of the ISDR system, six regional intergovernmental organizations have been identified for long-term cooperation under Track I. They cover the regions with the highest levels of risk, namely Africa (African Union Commission - AUC), Asia (Association of South East Asian Nations - ASEAN, and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation - SAARC), Latin America (Organization of American States - OAS), Pacific (Pacific Islands Applied Geosciences Commission - SOPAC) and the Arab States (League of Arab States - LAS). In Africa, three sub-regional organizations--the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) and the South African Development Community (SADC)--have developed a partnership with UNISDR and the World Bank under the GFDRR Track I programs.

Investments in global and regional partnerships have been cost-effective and have enabled sustained engagement with high-risk countries: through national funding in Indonesia and the Philippines, and through national disaster risk reduction programs in Bangladesh, Ghana, Haiti, Mozambique, Nepal, and Yemen. Regional risk assessments and probabilistic modeling of disaster impacts, for example through CAPRA in Central America, and risk profiling in South Eastern Europe and Central Asia are enabling national governments to invest in infrastructure, such as hydro-meteorological

systems, to provide efficient early warnings. Government representatives in Africa and Asia have benefited from training in ways to measure progress on the *Hyogo Framework for Action* principles, enabling better national monitoring of progress in reducing risk. Working within existing intergovernmental organizations like ECOWAS, SAARC and ASEAN has made it possible for GFDRR to effectively support the coordination of national planning on disaster risk reduction in Ghana, Myanmar, Nepal, Togo, and Vietnam under Track II and Track III.

Expanding Regional and Sub-Regional Cooperation

The need to focus on the least developed and most vulnerable nations was the rationale for extending partnerships within the Sub-regional Economic Commissions in Africa beyond ECOWAS and the Economic Community of African States to include Southern African Development Community. This has also allowed countries to benefit from related technical institutions to address drought, climate, and agriculture risk challenges.

Please see Annex I for a list of ongoing and completed Track I activities.



Track II: Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction

The Track II program supports mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change in country development. The program tackles disaster risk reduction both upstream and at the project level. Through upstream policy dialogue and technical advice, GFDRR contributes by raising the disaster risk reduction agenda in country development and poverty reduction strategies. At the project level, Track II provides support, typically with three-year technical assistance programs, to strengthen disaster risk management institutions and to enhance capacities and investments in risk assessment, mitigation, and financing. Following guidelines from its consultative group, in order to develop a strategic long-term vision for disaster risk management in high-risk countries, GFDRR has prepared comprehensive programs of support in disaster risk management for 20 priority countries and 11 donor earmarked countries. The countries were selected due to

“THE FACILITY HAS ALLOWED THE NATIONAL AUTHORITY OF WATER AND SANITATION TO CONTINUE THE ELABORATION OF NATIONAL GUIDELINES IN THE AREAS OF FLOOD PREVENTION AND MITIGATION FOR RIVER BANKS AND URBAN DRAINAGE, AND OF DECENTRALIZED POLICIES. IT HAS ALSO ALLOWED US TO CONTINUE TO REACH STRATEGIC INTERINSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENTS ON DEFINING AND IMPLEMENTING THESE POLICIES.”

MIGUEL BARUZZE, ADVISOR CONSULTANT
NATIONAL AUTHORITY OF WATER AND SANITATION OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING,
TERRITORIAL PLANNING, AND ENVIRONMENT
URUGUAY

their high vulnerability to natural hazards and low economic resilience to cope with disaster impacts, including anticipated climate impacts. Of these, 17 are Least Developed Countries, and 5 are small island states that are at high risk from sea level rise and other effects of climate change.

These programs are being developed in close consultation with governments, United Nations agencies, bilateral donors, and other

partners. GFDRR expects to scale up technical and financial assistance to each country over the next three to five years. The programs are tailored to each country and identify a wide range of activities, for example to assess disaster risks, mainstream disaster risk reduction into policies and national strategies, reduce underlying risk factors, enhance early warning systems, strengthen disaster response preparedness, and build a culture of safety and disaster resilience.



Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction Into Development

In the past three years, an increasing number of countries, including GFDRR priority countries, have strategically mainstreamed disaster risk management into their national development strategies, including the PRSPs and World Bank's CASs. Since 2007, GFDRR has reviewed the strategy documents of more than 50 countries and consistently advised on priority interventions, consulted on global good practices in disaster risk reduction, analyzed country disaster risk profiles, informed available disaster insurance

options, and offered suggestions to strengthen disaster risk management agendas in the results frameworks, among other activities.

Recently, Bolivia, Haiti, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Uzbekistan have strongly acknowledged disaster risk management as a priority pillar in their country strategies. Countries such as Armenia, Guyana, India, Niger, Romania, Rwanda, and Yemen acknowledge disaster risk management as a strategic sub-pillar; and Turkey identifies disaster risk management as a cross-cutting strategic agenda. Both natural disasters and climate change are strategically recognized as risks to a country's economic development, such as in Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Burundi, Cape Verde, Colombia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay and Uzbekistan.

In Haiti, reducing vulnerability to disasters is an important pillar of its most current CAS. After a series of hurricanes in 2008, the experience with a Post Disaster Damage and Needs Assessment (PDNA) created a unique opportunity to mainstream a disaster risk management agenda into national, sectoral, and local development strategies and programs. Haiti's CAS acknowledges that the PDNA provided Haiti with a roadmap to transition from "living at risk" to "living with risk." Following the recommendations of the PDNA, a new GFDRR program in Haiti now

mainstreams disaster risk management in key sectors by creating disaster risk management units in line ministries. Haiti's commitment to reconstruct damaged schools in affected areas and to rebuild them safer is supported by the World Bank. The US\$ 5 million Emergency School Reconstruction Project was approved under the Bank's new policy of OP/BP 8.0 to support the development of the National Plan of Action for Safe Schools.

Promoting Innovation in Disaster Risk Reduction

GFDRR is promoting innovative and cost-effective local solutions to disaster risk reduction that can have high impact, such as those that catalyze the integration of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation in poverty reduction and CASs, increase South-South cooperation in disaster risk reduction, and mainstream disaster risk reduction in development financing.

GFDRR South-South Cooperation Program fosters innovation through increased cooperation among Southern governments and research institutions. The Program, which started in June 2008 with the financial contribution of Italy and Norway, has generated tremendous interest from a large number of institutions and networks in the South keen to exchange knowledge and practice in disaster risk reduction. More than 112 partnership proposals involving 43 Southern countries sprang from the first two calls for proposals. First Southern entities supported by this Program include three disaster prone municipalities (Kathmandu, Makati, and Quito), which have partnered to share good practices in risk sensitive land-use planning and city emergency management systems. Analytical work funded by GFDRR helped in the creation of the Central American Probabilistic Risk Assessment (CAPRA), a major initiative to understand and communicate disaster risk that provides an information platform to assist decision





REPUBLIKA NG PILIPINAS
LUNGSOD NG MAKATI



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
21/F New Makati City Hall, J.P. Rizal St. Poblacion, Makati City 1200
Tel. Nos. (632) 8998994, (632) 8998903

July 13, 2009

MR. SAROJ KUMAR JHA
Manager
**GLOBAL FACILITY FOR DISASTER
REDUCTION AND RECOVERY**
The World Bank
1818 H. Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20433
U.S.A.

Dear **Mr. Jha**:

Greetings from the Financial Center of the Philippines!

On behalf of the City Government of Makati, Philippines; Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Nepal; and the Municipality of Quito, Ecuador, I would like to extend my deepest gratitude to the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery South-South Cooperation Program for the approval of the establishment of a City-to-City Sharing Initiative.

With the assistance of the GFDRR, the partner cities are optimistic that the sharing initiative will achieve a sustainable process for a mutually beneficial continuous peer learning exchange among their city government executives and officers. We also hope that such a sharing initiative will reinforce the partner cities' existing relationship, with Makati, Kathmandu and Quito being active advocates of Disaster Risk Reduction among city networks.

We are looking forward for a successful implementation of the project.

Thank you.

Very truly yours,


JEJOMAR C. BINAY
Mayor



making in the public and the private sector. CAPRA provides communities and national counterparts with comprehensive methods and tools for risk analysis and risk management, learning materials (such as an on-line atlas of hazard and risk in the countries), and capacity building initiatives for national institutions. CAPRA embraces an open-source concept and publishes its work on a community edited website for active participation from country counterparts from the government, academia, and civil society. It creates awareness that most natural disasters are predictable, that impacts can be mitigated, and that one can be better prepared. Started with seed funding from GFDRR in Nicaragua, the initiative has grown into a leveraging partnership between the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, UNISDR, CEPREDENAC, and governmental institutions in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.

Support from GFDRR has prepared the groundwork for another innovative example of public-private partnership for pooling catastrophe risk with a regional insurance scheme. Owned by governments of South-Eastern and

Central European countries, the new South Eastern and Central Europe Catastrophe Insurance Facility (SECE-CRIF) transfers the risk from earthquakes and floods to the reinsurance market and increases the availability of affordably priced insurance for homeowners and businesses.

Advancing Risk Financing and Insurance Mechanisms

At a time when the frequency and intensity of natural disasters are on the rise and the effects of the global financial crisis are being felt by an increasing number of countries, the ability of developing countries to reduce their vulnerability to natural disasters and limit their fiscal exposure is becoming a priority. The impact of disasters requires high fiscal liquidity to cover relief and recovery needs. When disasters strike, countries with limited economic resilience often seek assistance from the international donor community or are forced to divert funds from development projects in order to respond to the emergency.

GFDRR helps governments implement *ex-ante* risk financing strategies through the development of probabilistic risk assessment platforms, the creation of disaster risk atlases, and the establishment and improvement of loss-modeling tools. By making more reliable data collection and new data management systems available, low- and middle- income countries create an enabling environment for better functioning insurance markets that use competitive and cost-effective risk financing instruments.

In the aftermath of catastrophic events, the governments of developing countries face a shortage of funds as emergency funds are not always immediately available. In addition, due to insurance market imperfections and the high volatility of insurance premiums, some governments are often deprived of natural disaster insurance. With this in view, GFDRR supports World Bank *ex-ante* catastrophe risk financing/insurance products, which can address the immediate liquidity needs of clients and can help manage and transfer catastrophe risks to the insurance and reinsurance markets.

Since responding to natural disasters can consume a significant portion of public resources in an unpredictable manner, Costa Rica and Colombia needed a reliable source of budget financing in order to reduce their fiscal vulnerability to these types of events. GFDRR-funded projects helped both countries design and implement the comprehensive national



disaster risk management programs required to have access to the new financial product for sovereign liquidity following a disaster, the Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Option (CAT DDO). This instrument, developed by the World Bank, acts as a “credit card” or source of bridge financing that may be accessed partially or in full if the country declares a state of emergency, so that governments are not forced to reallocate funds intended for long-term development goals.

Assistance from GFDRR is also helping disaster-prone countries develop innovative risk pooling solutions. In the Pacific Islands, GFDRR is facilitating the establishment of a regional catastrophe risk pool, which would combine the economies of scale of merging the emergency reserve funds of several island states with the financial capacity of the international capital market. In the Philippines, local government units have asked GFDRR for assistance to design a risk pooling facility that would allow access to immediate cash

after a disaster for the restoration of critical facilities, like water lines. GFDRR’s assistance is also helping the Philippine government develop private insurance products, including index-based schemes that pay out to farmers according to weather events.

Gender Equality

Women’s knowledge and role in environmental and natural resource management as well as their role in community decision-making processes are an asset in the global effort to reduce risk and vulnerabilities to disasters. They are also among the most affected population when disaster strikes. GFDRR promotes a gender-inclusive approach to disaster risk reduction. At the policy level, GFDRR is committed to helping countries incorporate gender dimensions in national disaster risk reduction strategies and include programs targeted to women and children to ensure gender equity during planning recovery and reconstruction. In this context, empowering

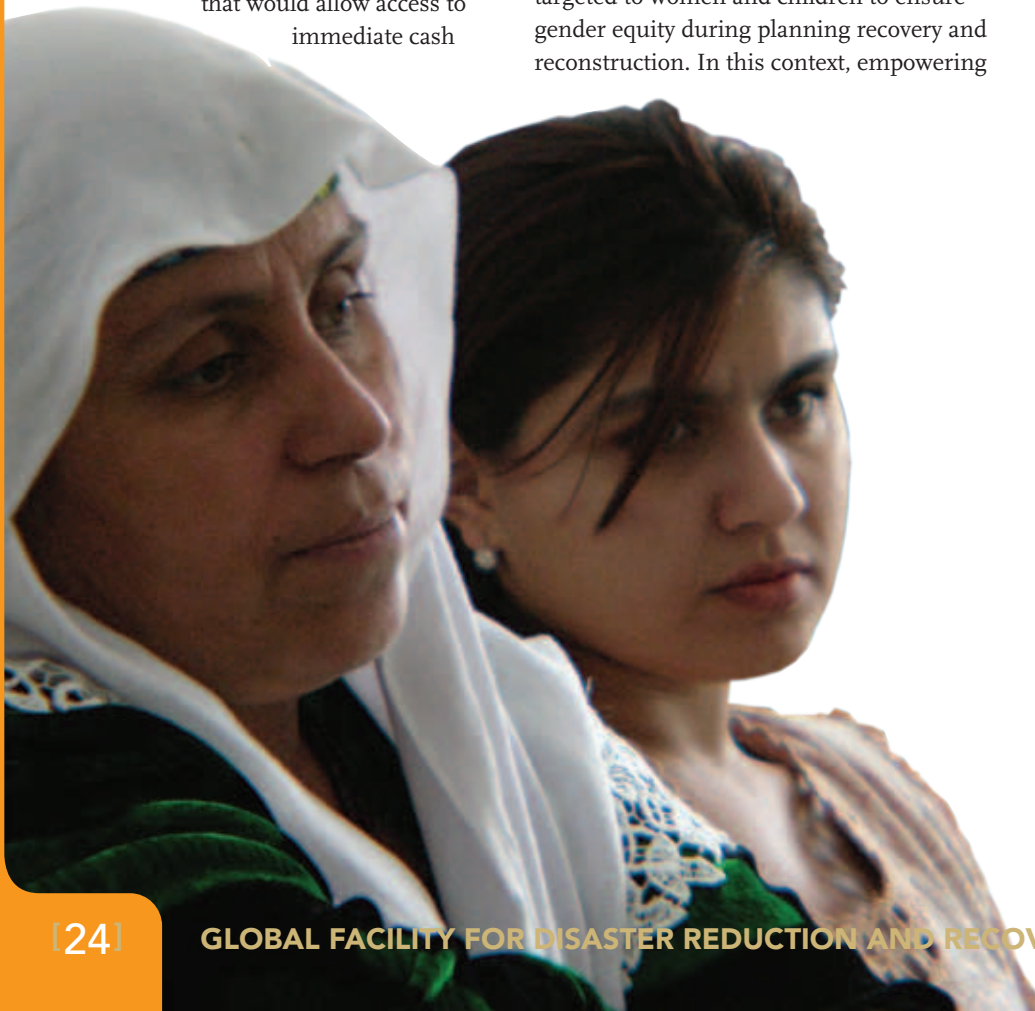
women is not just a way to strengthen community capacities to cope with disasters but also a key instrument to build an active citizenship that addresses development priorities, which are inextricably linked to reducing vulnerabilities.

A GFDRR project addressing community co-management for disaster risk management of coastal resources in Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Mauritania has a strong gender focus, since women in these areas are largely employed in the fish-processing sector and are among the groups most affected by marine resource depletion. Furthermore, a new partnership between policy makers and practitioners from four disaster prone countries is expected to catalyze and scale up women’s group initiatives for disaster risk reduction initiatives under GFDRR South-South Cooperation program. Women’s groups contribute to building community resilience and, through effective partnerships with local and national governments, can innovate and scale up locally led disaster risk reduction initiatives.

Adapting to Climate Change

With climate change intensifying and urban populations expanding, human and economic losses from natural disasters are expected to increase. Efforts to adapt to climate change have initially focused on long-term changes. However, the most effective way to address the risks posed by climate change and disasters is to reduce vulnerability to these phenomena. Reducing disaster risk is therefore the first line of defense in adapting to climate change, and GFDRR promotes strategies and plans that support climate adaptation. With an active portfolio of more than 22 disaster risk reduction projects that directly contribute to building adaptive capacities in its priority countries, GFDRR is ensuring coherence and coordination in the implementation of national disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation interventions.

Coastal cities in Northern Africa and



“GFDRR’S ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN EXTREMELY HELPFUL TO DONG HOI CITY, ENABLING IT TO PLAN TO ENHANCE ITS CAPACITY AND VITALITY IN IMPLEMENTING THE KEY POLICIES OF VIETNAM GOVERNMENT’S NATIONAL STRATEGY OF PREVENTION AND MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE UP TO 2020.”

*MR. TRAN DINH DINH, CHAIRMAN
DONG HOI CITY PEOPLE’S COMMITTEE,
QUANG BINH PROVINCE, VIETNAM*

their economic, social, cultural, and natural assets are facing increased risks from hydrological hazards. One GFDRR-funded project in Northern Africa helps the city governments of Casablanca, Tunis, and Alexandria increase their resilience by formulating action plans that inform urban planning and future infrastructure investments as well as public information campaigns to increase preparedness of citizens and institutions. This innovative program manages the hazard risk and climate change as one integrated agenda, for example through conducting a single risk assessment that takes into account impacts from both natural hazards and climate change. The resulting climate risk management approach generates social and economic impacts in the short term while reducing vulnerability to long-term changes in the climate.

A GFDRR-funded primer on climate change adaptation is providing East Asia city managers with a practical tool to better understand how climate change magnifies urban vulnerabilities, including a menu of good practices drawn from the experiences of 20 cities around the world. In Bangladesh, local research institutes are using funding from GFDRR to determine the impacts of climate change on the future characteristics of the flood (e.g. depth, extent, duration, frequency, and timing) and to assess future vulnerabilities in the context of agriculture and food security.

Based on this study, a menu of practical adaptation options in the agriculture sector was developed and promoted. A better understanding of future flood risks will also guide a variety of other sectors, including transport, housing, and energy.

Making Cities and Communities Safer

Since its inception, GFDRR has focused on reducing the vulnerabilities of communities and cities resulting from rapid urbanization that has led to uncontrolled growth in hazard-prone areas. Support from GFDRR is informing the decisions of urban planners and enabling them to pursue a sustainable, climate-resilient growth, which includes disaster risk reduction as a core pillar.

A GFDRR-supported risk assessment in Dakar, Senegal, has become a key building block of sustainable disaster risk reduction. The assessment, undertaken together with the government’s Municipal Development Agency, evaluated natural hazards and climate change risks in the urban and peri-urban areas of Dakar, using state-of-the-art spatial analysis. The spatial study was complemented with a comprehensive analysis of the institutional framework for disaster risk management in the city. Based on this comprehensive two-step analysis of risk and institutional capacity, a broad action plan for Dakar was identified ways to lower vulnerability even while Dakar’s population is rapidly growing. The outcomes of the study have been incorporated into the agency’s training modules for local and municipal governments in Senegal. In Guatemala, vulnerability and risk mapping is being carried out for municipalities prone to

floods and is expected to guide city planning and to enhance institutions’ disaster preparedness. The project, which the Guatemalan government has included in its National Program of Risk Management, is a collective effort of the line ministries as well as the municipalities of the targeted areas. And in

“GFDRR WAS ABLE TO DEVELOP THE ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL PLAN FOR RISK REDUCTION 2009-2011 IN GUATEMALA, INCLUDING CONSULTANCIES FOR SECTIONS OF THE BUILDING CODE, AND UPDATING THE TERRITORIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM. THESE ACTIVITIES ARE KEY TO REDUCE FUTURE DISASTERS.

GFDRR IS VERY IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT AIMS TO REDUCE VULNERABILITY INSTEAD OF WAITING FOR EMERGENCIES, WITH AN IMPORTANT POSITIVE RELATION BENEFIT-COST OF PREVENTIVE PLANNING.”

*KAREN WANTLAND, CHAIRMAN
NATIONAL COORDINATOR, VICE-PRESIDENCY OF
GUATEMALA
GUATEMALA*



Djibouti, GFDRR supported the Comprehensive Approach to Risk Assessment in Djibouti (CARAD). This integrated risk analysis information system enables the development of suitable, versatile and effective tools for the evaluation and communication of risk, sensitizing decision makers to the potential losses deriving from natural hazards. At municipal level, this work facilitates quantifying the risks associated with climate change and improves land use planning to incorporate risk management.

Making Critical Infrastructure Resilient

Disasters are continually damaging critical facilities that are socially, economically, or operationally essential to the functioning of a community, both in routine circumstances and in an emergency. Such infrastructure, which includes health facilities, schools, transport systems, and air and sea ports, as well as energy, water, and communication networks, is crucial to promoting economic and social development. As countries race to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, the expenditure on construction of hospitals and school buildings is expected to increase. From a disaster risk reduction perspective, this is an opportunity to promote investments in infrastructure built to higher standards of hazard resilience. GFDRR has initiated, in partnership with several international agencies, a specific initiative to help developing countries make their schools and hospitals more disaster resilient. Brokering, on the one hand, the

World Bank's global expertise in building safe infrastructure and, on the other, the global advocacy capacity of the UNISDR, GFDRR is very well placed to cater knowledge products and other tools for policy makers and practitioners in disaster-prone countries for safe schools and hospitals.

In Madagascar, a GFDRR-funded project helped the government upgrade its cyclone-proof norms for public infrastructure (including schools, health centers and administrative buildings) and introduce them into national legislation. The new building regulation is truly innovative in that both builders and approvers are potentially liable in case of building failure and could be made to pay compensatory damages established by the penal code. This resolves a major weakness in the disaster risk management framework of many developing countries, where codes exist but are not respected.

In Vietnam, a project funded by GFDRR is helping the government assess the impact of climate change on urban drainage infrastructure

being developed in three cities situated on the flat eastern coastal plain, only a few meters above sea level. While the current design of the urban drainage infrastructure is based on historic rainfall and tide-level information, it is now accepted that climate change is likely to have a significant influence on both of these items in the next 50 to 100 years, which is within the typical expected life of the infrastructure. GFDRR-funded study assessed the impact of climate change on existing urban drainage systems and is designing an improved system with sufficient capacity to handle more frequent storms, increased rainfall, and sea level rise.

Bolstering National Capacities in Disaster Risk Reduction

Capacity development is a key component of many GFDRR projects that helps countries mainstream disaster risk reduction in their development plans. GFDRR's investments for



capacity building address the institutions in disaster-prone countries in a comprehensive, multi-sector fashion, spanning all government sectors (for example, line ministries and disaster management agencies) and levels (municipality, district, province, central government) that share responsibility for reducing the vulnerability of communities to disasters.

In Lao PDR, government staff representing sector ministries was trained on the methodology for damage and loss assessment. In Indonesia, GFDRR program is guided by a steering committee of the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), the World Bank, and UNDP. The steering committee decided to support BNPB through training-of-trainers modules. Along with other programs, these efforts have strengthened recovery planning as well as capacities in PDNAs. Furthermore, at the municipal level an application of the *Climate Resilient Cities* primer is being piloted in three cities (Jakarta, Yogyakarta, and Surabaya). This initiative is expected to lead to a mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in urban management through improved spatial/master plans, land use, and environmental rehabilitation.

“GFDRR HAS BEEN VERY INSTRUMENTAL IN SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT OF INDONESIA, PARTICULARLY IN PROVIDING DISASTER RISKS ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS AS THE MAIN INPUT FOR THE SUBSTANCES OF NAP-DRR”.

DR. SUPRAYOGA HADI

DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL AND DISADVANTAGED REGIONS, NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

AGENCY REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

SPECIAL INITIATIVE: BUILDING ECONOMIC EVIDENCE FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The UN-World Bank assessment of the economics of disaster risk reduction will be launched in 2010. This assessment will help judge, from an economic perspective, when disaster prevention is cost-effective and how people make decisions individually and collectively at different levels of government.

The assessment consists of six chapters, as follows:

- “Disaster Data Patterns Revisited” describes the distribution of damages and deaths from natural disasters by type of hazard and countries, and what this may imply.
- “Measuring Disasters’ Many Effects” looks at the effects of disasters on welfare and on economic aggregate output and government finances, and how these are measured.
- “Individual Prevention through the Economic Lens” begins with a framework to understand how individuals manage risk. It then summarizes the growing literature on how people misperceive risks, including hazard risks, before looking at how incentives and information shape people’s decisions to prevent disasters, particularly on land and rental markets.
- “Prevention through Governments” begins with a discussion of disaster spending priorities and who determines them. Various preventive measures are discussed (early warning systems and protecting critical infrastructure); and a cost-benefit analysis provides an economic yardstick to choose among them. However, there are some complexities in using this tool as well, and cost-benefit analysis on environmental buffers is used as a case in point.
- “The Roles of Insurance, Remittances & Relief in Prevention” begins with a discussion on commercial micro-insurance followed by the case for governments buying insurance. It then covers the roles of remittances both in coping and in prevention, and ends with a discussion on aid flows and “the Samaritan’s dilemma,” to establish whether the predictability of relief encourages shirking of responsibilities for disaster prevention.
- “Future Shock: Cities, Climate Change, & Catastrophes” provides some perspective on whether population and economic growth will dominate the effects of climate change over natural disasters. Cities will grow, especially in developing countries, increasing the exposure of lives and property to disasters, but so do incomes, and with this the possibility to manage cities better and reduce vulnerability. The hazards themselves may also be changing, especially if climate change increases their activity.

A “Spotlight” on a particular disaster is between every pair of Chapters illustrating the complexities that governments deal with, some better than others. These include the 2007 Cyclone Sidr in Bangladesh, the 1999 earthquake in Turkey, the 2008 storm season in Haiti, droughts in Ethiopia, and the 2004 tsunami in the Indian Ocean.

Track III: Achieving Resilience in Post-Disaster Recovery

The year 2008 was one in which, unfortunately, many people succumbed to or felt the impact of disasters. During this record year, an estimated 321 disasters killed more than 235,000 people and affected the lives of an additional 211 million, creating a recovery need exceeding US\$181 billion. The most notable disasters in 2008 were Cyclone Nargis, affecting Myanmar, and the Sichuan Earthquake, affecting China. However, it should not be underestimated how much cumulative damage recurrent disasters caused, for example the effects of three minor cyclones in Madagascar or the damage done by one cyclone and three tropical storms in Haiti.

The good news is that many disaster-affected countries could be provided with timely and coordinated recovery by GFDRR through Track III, also known as the Standby Recovery Financing Facility (SRFF). The SRFF is an innovative financing mechanism that provides disaster prone countries with predictable and effective disaster recovery resources that enable risk reduction to be introduced into the disaster recovery phase, when there is the greatest opportunity to “build back better.” Its Technical Assistance (TA) Fund has strengthened the partnership and coordination among the World Bank, United Nations, and the donor community in assisting disaster-affected countries in recovery planning, while the Callable Fund, a complementary disaster-recovery financing mechanism, seeks to bridge relief and development by fast-tracking recovery resources. The SRFF became operational in November 2007. It is less programmatic in nature than Track I and Track II in that it mainly caters to countries in post-disaster situations, although it does contain a capacity development and knowledge management aspect to assist countries in being better prepared.

TIME FOR A NEW PATH OUT OF DISASTER

We are reminded, frequently, of nature’s potentially destructive power. Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar, or the earthquake in Sichuan province of China, left hundreds of thousands of people dead and millions homeless. As catastrophe piles on catastrophe, we could be forgiven for concluding that humanity is the helpless victim of nature. Yet that would be tragically wrong. Our capacity to cope with natural disasters is, in fact, much greater than we realize.

The difference is preparedness and prevention. This may be a hard truth, for it emphasizes foresight and advance planning, and not merely the emergency relief that dominates headlines when crisis hits.

We know what to do. All countries, from the richest to the poorest, should build disaster risk reduction into their development and poverty reduction plans. There are many possibilities for coordinated global action. International donors should support the trust funds established to help poor countries cope with natural disasters, such as those set up by the World Bank and the UN.

– Ban Ki-Moon, Secretary-General of the United Nations, July 2008

Strengthening Coordinated Disaster Recovery Planning

In partnership with the United Nations and the European Commission, GFDRR is developing a standard methodology for Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), which combines World Bank assessment practices with UN methods, complemented by spatial analysis provided by the Joint Research Center (JRC) and other organizations. This includes a Cooperation Protocol for joint post-disaster response, to make international and in-country assistance to requesting governments more predictable, coordinated, and efficient, as well as a *PDNA Guide* that includes standard

assessment tools and procedures for conducting a government-led assessment supported by the international community. Various workshops were convened in developing the *PDNA Guide*, bringing together agencies and developing countries. At the policy level, GFDRR contributed to the formulation of *The Joint Declaration on Post Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning*, which was signed by the president of the World Bank, the Commissioner of the European Union, and the Secretary General of the United Nations on September 25, 2008, to provide a strong institutional framework for adopting the PDNA as a common assessment tool.

Immediately after the 2008 Wenchuan earthquake in China, GFDRR provided just-in-time advisory support for post-disaster orientation in response to a request from the Chinese government. Best Practice Notes were produced to summarize the Bank’s experience in managing earthquake impacts in different sectors, and one month after the earthquake a workshop (entitled *Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction: International Experience and Best Practices*) was held in Beijing with the objective of sharing international experience and lessons learned from previous post-disaster damage and needs assessments and reconstruction and recovery planning efforts worldwide. To facilitate coherent and systematic medium- to long-term recovery planning, further assistance was provided in formulating a sustainable post-disaster recovery and reconstruction master plan; in developing a strategy to integrate disaster prevention and risk reduction into the reconstruction program; and in putting in place monitoring and evaluation instruments for the reconstruction and recovery work. Furthermore studies were co-financed to examine the economic impact, seismic engineering, and the infrastructure, health, and disaster risk reduction efforts that contributed to the project’s development of the US\$710 million Emergency Recovery Loan (ERL) from the World Bank to China: the Wenchuan Earthquake Recovery Project.

When Cyclone Nargis struck Myanmar, the



international community initially encountered problems assisting the affected communities due to various restrictions. By providing support to the ASEAN Humanitarian Task Force, the SRFF enabled the regional organization to establish itself as a bridge between Myanmar's government and the international humanitarian and development community. This resulted in the Post Nargis Joint Assessment, the Post Nargis Recovery and Preparedness Plan, and in periodic reviews of the recovery process and social impact monitoring, all indicating that disaster risk reduction has become a priority. It also strengthened ASEAN's capacity to cater to its member countries in disaster risk reduction, exemplified by the tripartite Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) signed between ASEAN, the World Bank, and UNISDR in May 2008.

To ensure rapid mobilization of appropriate expertise for assessment and recovery planning, the SRFF has developed and manages a World Bank-wide roster, the Quick Reaction Team (QRT), which is an on-line database of experts who can be rapidly mobilized to assist in disaster response. At the same time, a roster of senior experts globally recognized as leaders

in their field was developed, consisting of members of the Disaster Risk Management Global Expert Team (DRM GET). A global expert was deployed to assist the Government of Namibia in developing its recovery and reconstruction strategy, resulting in a Post Disaster Needs Assessment in May-June 2008.

Providing support for PDNAs following disasters is probably the most visible activity that has generated the most impact at national levels as well as at the global level. This timely and predictable support, based upon best practices, is jointly supported by the United Nations, the World Bank, donors, and other international and national partners. To date GFDRR has funded seven PDNAs. The Joint Damage Loss and Needs Assessment in Bangladesh following Cyclone Sidr was conducted in January 2008, followed by joint assessments in Madagascar measuring the impact of three cyclones and in Bolivia after it were affected by La Nina in April-May. The Post Nargis Joint Assessment was conducted in Myanmar in June in partnership between ASEAN, the Government of Myanmar, and the international community. The first official PDNA, following the signing of the

tripartite joint statement, took place in Haiti in October, followed by a joint assessment in Yemen in December 2008 after flash floods. During May 2009, a PDNA was conducted in Namibia to measure the impact and identify the needs after severe floods hit the northern regions; that report was finalized in September 2009.

The PDNA in Namibia provided the affected country with an accurate and credible evaluation of impact and needs, fostered coordination between the government and the international community, and opened the avenue to formulate a disaster risk management strategy in a country where, prior to the PDNA, disaster risk reduction was not a priority.

Accelerating Sustainable Recovery Financing

The SRFF manages a Callable Fund, a fund in readiness that is activated when a disaster strikes. Its resources are targeted to support disaster recovery and financing plans—or similar recovery plans—developed by the affected country. To date only one call has been made, in the aftermath of Cyclone Sidr in Bangladesh. The US\$3.2 million in financial support is channeled through the US\$109 million Emergency Cyclone Sidr Recovery and Reconstruction Program, and is directed towards the recovery of farmers' livelihoods and the construction of schools that also function as shelters, implemented by the Government of Bangladesh with assistance from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the country's Local Government Engineering Department. Apart from its own financing mechanism, SRFF also assists governments in considering and establishing in-country contingency funds, such as in Yemen where on December 31 a decree was accepted by the parliament to establish a recovery and resilience fund. The Haitian Ministry of Planning is considering a similar mechanism. The SRFF support to PDNA and recovery planning has in some cases leveraged considerable additional World Bank resources:

“SINCE 2008 THE GLOBAL FACILITY FOR DISASTER REDUCTION AND RECOVERY (GFDRR) HAS STARTED OPERATIONS IN DJIBOUTI TO ASSIST THE COUNTRY TACKLING ITS NATURAL DISASTERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE VULNERABILITY. GFDRR ROLE HAS BEEN ESSENTIAL IN DEVELOPING A DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGY BASED ON AN INTEGRATED AND MULTI- SECTORAL APPROACH, FOCUSING ON IMPROVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT POLICIES. DURING THE FIRST PHASE OF GFDRR INTERVENTION, THE EXCHANGES BETWEEN THE WORLD BANK MIDDLE EAST DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT TEAM AND NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS DEMONSTRATED A STRONG COMMITMENT FROM ALL THE PARTNERS TO ADDRESS DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION.”

DR. JALLUDIN MOHAMED
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DJIBOUTI CENTER FOR RESEARCH STUDIES
DJIBOUTI

apart from the US\$109 million program in Bangladesh, an additional US\$50 million was leveraged for community-based support. In Yemen, the assessment leveraged an additional US\$35 million of infrastructure rehabilitation and flood protection.

Building In-Country Capacities in Recovery Preparedness and Response

One measure to improve preparedness is by training government officials in the use of damage and loss assessments methodology. The SRFF supported in-country capacity-building courses for key government staff in the use of damage and loss assessment methodology in Bangladesh, Djibouti, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Myanmar, Namibia, Uganda, and Yemen.

In Bangladesh, for example, a customized training guide was developed. The Disaster Management Bureau adopted the damage and loss assessment as its standard and will provide regular training to line ministerial and decentralized staff in Bengali.

The SRFF also supports the UN- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean plan to establish damage assessment expertise in its sister economic commissions around the world, in order for

them to cater to their member countries in times of disaster. The SRFF also regularly provides training to staff at the World Bank and other organizations, such as the Asian Development Bank, in the methodology for damage and loss assessment.

As a result of SRFF’s engagement with China, the World Bank hosted four Chinese officials from February 7 to May 9, 2009. They were trained in damage and loss assessment and further assisted in the process of formulating comprehensive country disaster risk management plans. This training was very successful and the Chinese authorities requested to further extend the training program. These type of programs will also be available to government officials from all recipient countries.







GFDRR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Through the multifaceted approach (Tracks I, II and III) described in this report, GFDRR fulfills a unique and comprehensive role as the only global financing mechanism for systematically integrating disaster risks and climate change impacts into poverty reduction and other country strategies. This versatility and adaptability has allowed it to tackle a variety of challenges, both in responding to disasters as they occur and in preparing nations for the best ways to mitigate the risks and negative impact of disasters before they happen. Its financing structure caters to a variety of needs and concerns, allowing bilateral donors, United Nations agencies, international finance institutions, and private sector partners to participate in the global struggle for a safer world.

GFDRR's Fund Architecture

GFDRR's funding Tracks are intended to achieve three complementary objectives of GFDRR, namely, enhanced global and regional cooperation (Track I), mainstreaming DRR in development (Track II), and ensuring resilient recovery after disasters (Track III).

Track I - Global and Regional Cooperation: The World Bank is the only contributing donor to this Track's programs and activities.

Track II - Mainstreaming DRR in Development Fund: This track is funded through the generous contributions of Australia, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, France, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the UK.

UK, Denmark and Sweden are the three largest donors in this Fund.

Track III - Standby Recovery Financing Facility: This track is funded through a multi-annual contribution from Luxembourg and Norway. In post-disaster situations, Australia, Denmark, EC, Italy, Luxembourg, Sweden, and Switzerland have contributed to this Fund. Denmark is the largest donor to this Fund.

Contributions pledged and received in GFDRR Funds as of June 30, 2009 are shown in Table 1 and 2. GFDRR expenditures for (i) Program activities, (ii) Secretariat Costs, and (iii) Administrative fees - Fiscal Years 2007 to 2009, are shown in Tables 3 and 4. About 91% of total funds expended in 2008-09 went to support program activities in Track I, II and III. About 4.1 % was spent on GFDRR's Secretariat.

Table 1. GFDRR Member Contributions, June 2009 (In US\$ Thousands)

MEMBER	Track II				Track III			ALL TOTAL
	CORE	NON-CORE	South-South	TOTAL RECEIVED	TA	CALLABLE	TOTAL RECEIVED	
Australia	2,167	796		2,963	973		973	3,936
Canada	3,113			3,113			0	3,113
Denmark	4,550			4,550		1,984	1,984	6,534
EC	0			0	330		330	330
France	1,149			1,149			0	1,149
Italy	2,859		1057	3,916		558	558	4,474
Japan	3,000	3000		6,000			0	6,000
Luxembourg	2,936			2,936			0	2,936
Norway	1,773		394	2,167	1,587		1,587	3,754
Spain	3,024	3210		6,234			0	6,234
Sweden	4,599			4,599	1,504		1,504	6,103
Switzerland	1,024			1,024		933	933	1,957
United Kingdom	8,148			8,148			0	8,148
World Bank	15,000			15,000			0	15,000
TOTAL	53,342	7,006	1,451	61,799	4,394	3,475	7,869	69,668

NOTE: Contributions received referred to donor funds deposited to the World Bank GFDRR trust accounts.

Table 2. GFDRR Member Pledged Contributions, June 2009 (In US\$ Thousands)

MEMBER	Track II					Track III				
	CORE		NON-CORE		South-South	TOTAL PLEDGED	TA	CALLABLE	TOTAL PLEDGED	ALL TOTAL
Australia	3,239		1,186	a/		4,425	973		973	5,398
Canada	3,511					3,511			0	3,511
Denmark	4,550					4,550		1,984	1,984	6,534
EC						0	518		518	518
France	1,149					1,149			0	1,149
Italy	3,316				958	4,274		700	700	4,974
Japan	3,000		3,000	b/		6,000			0	6,000
Luxembourg	2,936					2,936		70	70	3,006
Norway	5,153				400	5,553	1,566		1,566	7,119
Spain	3,000		3,000	c/		6,000			0	6,000
Sweden	6,699					6,699	1,500		1,500	8,199
Switzerland	1,024					1,024		1,424	1,424	2,448
United Kingdom	8,761					8,761			0	8,761
World Bank	15,000	d/				15,000			0	15,000
TOTAL	61,338		7,186		1,358	69,882	4,557	4,178	8,735	78,617

NOTE: Pledged amounts quoted at time of donor's pledged agreement. Referred actual received contributions from Table 1. Depository schedules could spread from one year to three years.

a/ Targeted to the following specific countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Philippines and Vanuatu

b/ Targeted to the following specific countries: Sri Lanka, Pakistan, and LAO PDR

c/ Targeted to the following specific countries: Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Ecuador

d/ US\$ 5 million per year for three years (FY07 to FY10) is provided as a grant to the United Nations International Secretariat for Disaster Recovery (ISDR) under the Track I financing.

Table 3. GFDRR Expenditures for (i) Program Activities, (ii) Secretariat Costs, and (iii) Administrative Fees – Fiscal Years 2007 to 2009 (In US\$ Thousands)

EXPENSE CATEGORY		2007		2008		2009
Program Activities		6,762		11,696		19,655
o/w Track I	5,000		5,000		5,000	
Track II	1,762		5,786		12,593	
Track III			910		2,062	
Secretariat ¹		347		1,524		957
Administrative Fees		211		1,279		1,217
TOTAL^{a/}		7,320		14,500		21,829

NOTE: Program Activities for Track II and III included global anchor operational support from GFDRR

a/ This would refer to actual payments made and contracts already entered in the Bank's SAP system.

1 Includes Program Management Unit staff costs (management, administration, evaluation of proposals, governance and donor relations).

Table 4. GFDRR Secretariat Expenditures – Fiscal Years 2007 to 2009 (In US\$ Thousands)

EXPENSE CATEGORY	2007	2008	2009	
Administration				
Staff Costs ¹	225	977	601	
Travel ²	92	282	115	
Overhead ³	4	23	113	c/
Other ⁴	26	241	128	
TOTAL^{a/ b/}	347	1,524	957	

a/ This would refer to actual payments made and contracts already entered in the Bank's SAP system.

b/ Secretariat cost varied across 3 years with start-up cost expected higher in FY08.

c/ FY09 Overhead included the Institutional trust funds indirect rates. Prior years indirect rates captured under Staff Costs.

1 Staff Costs included salaries and benefits of PMU Headquarters staff (including ETC/ETT)

2 Travel included travel expenses of the PMU Headquarters staff, candidates/interviewees for GFDRR positions, Annual Meeting participants, other participants in GFDRR-sponsored events.

3 Overhead included office space, communications & IT, computers, other office equipment of Washington-based PMU, trust funds indirect rates in FY09, representation and hospitality.

4 Other included the use of short-term consultants and other contractual services (e.g. editing, graphic design, translation, publishing and printing, etc.)

Results Management Council (RMC) includes remuneration given to RMC members for their participation in GFDRR in reviewing activities, their travel to Washington and participation in the Annual Meeting.

Dissemination and Outreach includes activities related to the marketing and branding of GFDRR products (Annual Reports, brochures, website, etc.)

GFDRR RESOURCE COMMITMENTS AT A GLANCE

Table 5a. Approved Activities Under Track II, Fiscal Years 2007 to 2009 as of June 30, 2009 (In US\$ Thousands)

REGIONS	APPROVED	TRANSFERRED	DISBURSEMENT ^{a/} (Actuals + Commitments)	BURN RATE ^{b/}
Africa	8,136	6,085	2,374	39%
East Asia and Pacific	10,554	3,958	2,348	59%
Europe and Central Asia	1,565	1,365	801	59%
Latin America and Caribbean	7,873	5,058	2,145	42%
Middle East and North Africa	2,442	2,013	760	38%
South Asia	4,287	3,142	1,223	39%
Global	7,162	7,162	6,656	93%
TOTAL	42,020	28,783	16,308	57%

a/ This would refer to actual payments made and contracts already entered in the Bank's SAP system.

b/ Disbursement rate as a percentage of actual amount transferred from inception to June 30, 2009

Table 5b. Approved Activities Under Track III, Fiscal Years 2007 to 2009 as of June 30, 2009 (In US\$ Thousands)

REGIONS	APPROVED	TRANSFERRED	DISBURSEMENT ^{a/} (Actuals + Commitments)	BURN RATE ^{b/}
Africa	211	209	209	100%
East Asia and Pacific	1,960	1,229	923	75%
Europe and Central Asia				--
Latin America and Caribbean	296	296	250	85%
Middle East and North Africa				--
South Asia	2,423	623	362	58%
Global	255	255	153	60%
TOTAL	5,146	2,613	1,897	73%

a/ This would refer to actual payments made and contracts already entered in the Bank's SAP system.

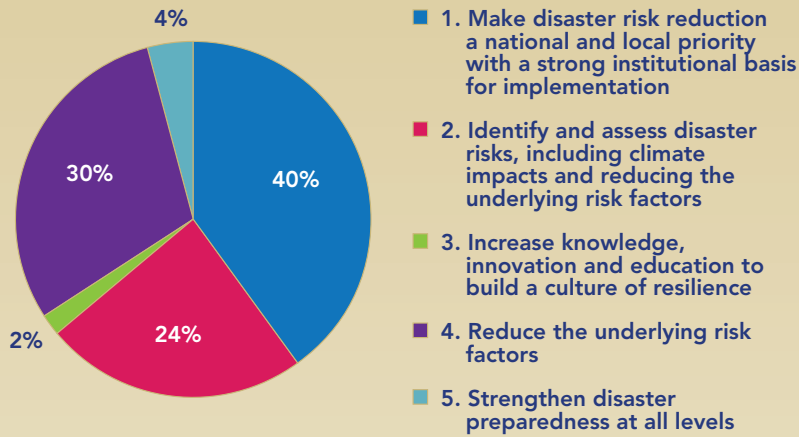
b/ Disbursement rate as a percentage of actual amount transferred from inception to June 30, 2009

Table 6. GFDRR Approved Activities by HFA Priority & Primary Nature – Fiscal Years 2007 to 2009, as of June 30, 2009

HFA Priority		Track-I US\$	Track-II US\$	Track-III US\$	Total US\$
Number and Primary Nature					
1	Ensure that DRR is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation	15,000,000	15,097,735		30,097,735
	Institutional Capacity and Consensus Building for Disaster Risk Reduction (Includes Advocacy and Training)				
2	Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels		1,217,250		1,217,250
	Knowledge and Capacity Enhancement for Disaster Risk Reduction				
3	Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning		7,921,694	710,000	8,631,694
	Disaster Risk Assessment and Monitoring				
4	Reduce the underlying risk factors		11,385,580	2,300,000	13,685,580
	Disaster Risk Reduction and Financing for Sustainable Development				
5	Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels		2,179,000	2,380,000	4,559,000
	Disaster Preparedness and Sustainable Recovery				
Total		15,000,000	37,801,259	5,390,000	58,191,259

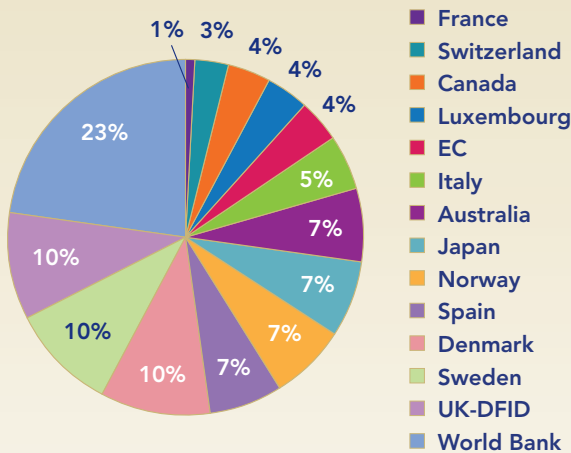
Graph 1. Distribution of GFDRR Resources by HFA Priority Areas

Percentage of Total Resources Distributed by HFA Priority Areas

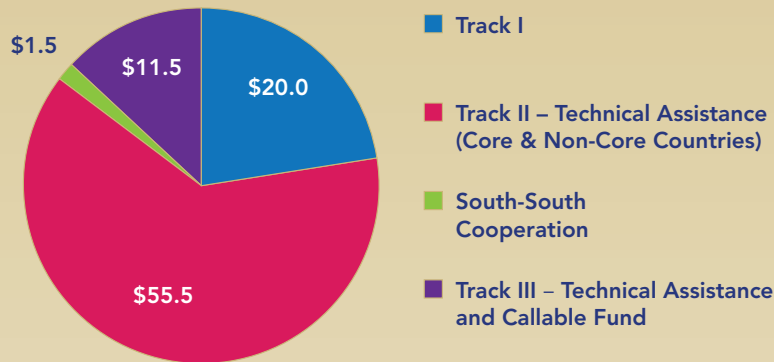


Graph 2. Distribution of Resources by Donor's Contributions (as Overall Percentage of GFDRR Funding)

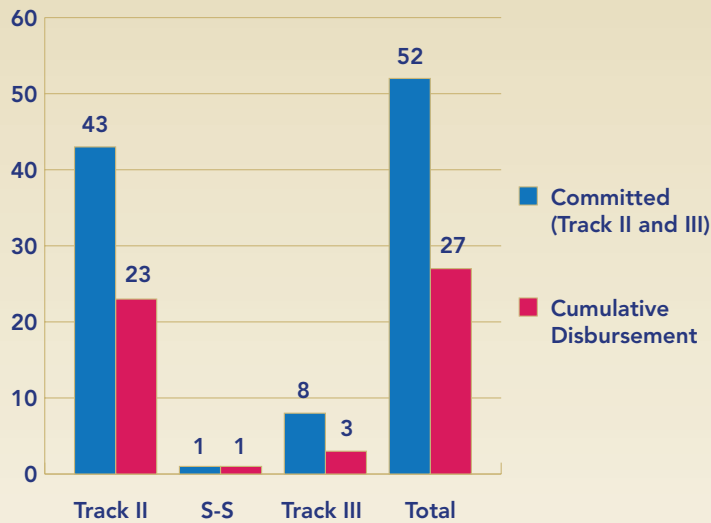
Percentage Share of Total Contribution by Donor



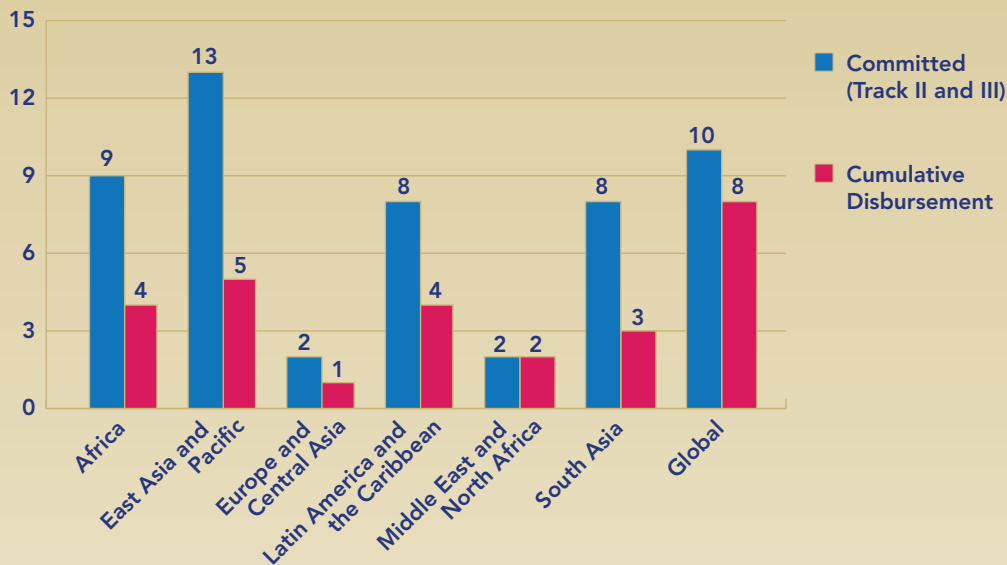
Graph 3. Distribution of Resources by Tracks (US\$ Million)



Graph 4. Distribution of Resources by Tracks: Committed and Cumulative Disbursement (US\$ Million)

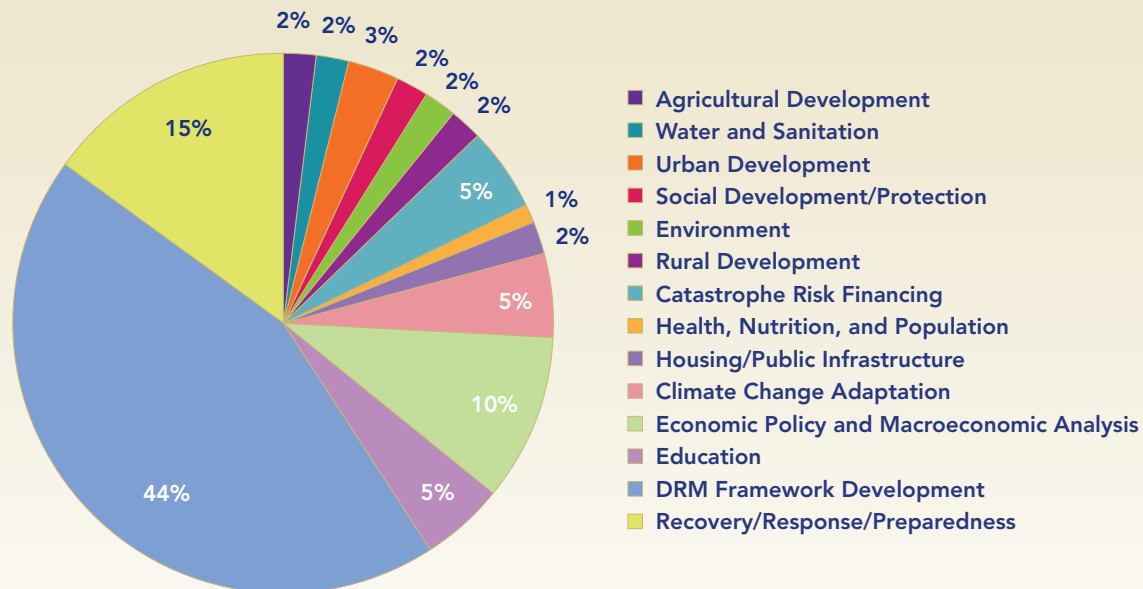


Graph 5. Distribution of Resources by Regions: Committed and Cumulative Disbursement (US\$ million)



Graph 6. Distribution of Resources Across Sectors, Including Climate Change Adaptation

Percentage Share of Total Resources by Sectors





GFDRR GOVERNANCE

GFDRR is managed by the World Bank on behalf of the participating donors and other partnering stakeholders. GFDRR's governance, mission, operating mechanisms, and organizational structure are clearly defined in its Partnership Charter that was adopted in February 2007. In accordance with the Charter, GFDRR's governance includes a Consultative Group, a Results Management Council, and a Secretariat.

The Consultative Group

The Consultative Group (CG) is GFDRR's policy making body and creates the essence of most GFDRR long-term strategic objectives while overseeing its expected results. The CG consists of official donors contributing at least US\$3,000,000 in cash cumulatively over three consecutive years; recipient or developing country governments contributing at least US\$500,000 in cash cumulatively over three consecutive years; UNISDR as a non-contributing member; the Chair of the Results Management Council; and UNDP and IFRC as permanent observers. In addition, the CG may invite up to six developing country governments to be members of the Consultative Group on staggered rotation basis.

Over the last three years, the CG has evolved into an effective global platform exemplifying a unique model for donor coordination while maximizing aid effectiveness by reducing fragmentation of aid in disaster risk reduction. This includes the focus country approach in GFDRR, introduced by the CG at its meeting in Copenhagen in November 2008, enabling a programmatic approach to disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation that is country-led and managed. The CG meets twice a year and is chaired by the World Bank's Vice President for Sustainable Development and co-chaired by a donor member of the Consultative Group.

Consultative Group in 2008-2009

ACP

Sir John R. Kaputin, Secretary General, The Secretariat of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States - ACP

Australia

Ms. Lisa Staruszkiewicz, Acting Manager, Disaster Risk Reduction, Australian Agency for International Development - AusAID

Mr. Neil McFarlane, Counselor (Development), Australian Permanent Mission, Geneva

Belgium

Mr. Christian Panneels, Head of Division, Multilateral and EU Programmes, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Brazil

Mr., Milton Rondo Filho, Minister, General Coordination of International Actions for the Fight Against Hunger, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Canada

Mr. Kent Smith, Manager, Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction Group, International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) Directorate, Canadian International Development Agency - CIDA

Denmark

Mr. Michael Andersen, Head of Unit, Humanitarian Assistance and NGO Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

European Commission

Mr. Philip Mikos, Head of Unit, Disaster Risk Reduction and Development Policies for Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, DG Development and Relations with African Caribbean and Pacific States

Finland

Ms. Anna Gebremedhin, Counselor, Unit for Humanitarian Assistance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

France

Mr. Jean-Louis Maurer, Responsable du Pole Eaux et Pollution, Grounds and Pollution/ Sous Direction de la Gestion des Ressources Naturelles, Ministère des Affaires Etrangères et Européennes

Germany

Ms. Kerstin Faehrmann, Head of Division, Emergency and Transitional Aid BMZ

IFRC

Mr. Mohammed Omer Mukhier, Head of Disaster Policy and Preparedness Department, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC)

India

Mr. Pulok Chatterji, Executive Director, World Bank

Ireland

Mr. Donal Kenneally, First Secretary, Emergency and Recovery, Irish Aid

Italy

Mr. Stefano Taliani, Chief, Humanitarian Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Japan

Mr. Hiroki Owaki, Deputy Director-General, International Cooperation Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Luxembourg

Mr. Marc Bichler, Director, Directorate for Cooperation and Development, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Norway

Mr. Arman Aardal, Senior Adviser, Humanitarian Affairs Section, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

RMC Chair

Dr. Sawako Takeuchi, Chair of GFDRR Results Management Council, Professor of Urban Engineering, University of Kyoto

Spain

Mr. Ignacio Martin Eresta, Head of the Humanitarian Action Office, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation

Mr. Carlos Lopez-Boado, I/C Disaster Risk Reduction, Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation

Sweden (Co-chair)

Mr. Per Byman, Director, Humanitarian Team, Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency - Sida

Switzerland

Mr. René Holenstein, Deputy Head, Division for Multilateral Affairs, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation - SDC

The Netherlands

Mrs. Hannah Tijmes, Head of Humanitarian Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dr. Joris Jurriens, Senior Policy Officer, Humanitarian Aid Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Turkey

Mr. S. Elvan Ongun, Department Head of World Bank Projects, Prime Ministry, The Undersecretariat of Treasury

UNDP

Mr. Jordan Ryan, Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, United Nations Development Programme - UNDP

UNISDR

Ms. Margareta Wahlström, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, United Nations

United Kingdom

Mr. Richard Martini, Deputy Head (Humanitarian), Department for International Development - DFID

United States

Mr. Peter Morris, Acting Director, Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), U.S. Agency for International Development - USAID

World Bank (Co-chair)

Ms. Katherine Sierra, Vice President, Sustainable Development, World Bank

For 2009-2010, Japan has been selected as Co-chair of the Consultative Group.

Results Management Council

As an integral part of GFDRR's Governance, the Results Management Council (RMC) provides technical guidance to support GFDRR-financed activities. Members of the RMC have advised GFDRR Secretariat and the Consultative Group on the establishment of a results framework for disaster risk reduction and continue to guide its implementation to ensure an effective framework remains in place. In addition, RMC members provide strategic advice on how best to disseminate knowledge and share best practices at the local, regional and international levels while leveraging their respective networks to broaden the scope and reach of GFDRR's activities. The Results Management Council consists of selected experts and practitioners, as well as regional and sub-regional organizations.

Results Management Council 2007-2009

Dr. Sawako Takeuchi, Professor, Urban Engineering, University of Kyoto, Japan (Chair)

Mr. Andrew Bradley, Assistant Secretary-General, Africa, Caribbean, Pacific (ACP) Secretariat of the European Union, Belgium

Mr. Koji Suzuki, Executive Director, Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC), Japan

Licenciado Iván Morales, Executive Secretary, Central American Center for Coordination of Disaster Prevention (CEPRENAC), Guatemala

Mr. Mohammed Omer Mukhier, Head of Disaster Policy and Preparedness Department, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC), Switzerland

Dr. Kimiro Meguro, Professor, Institute of Industrial Science, University of Tokyo, Japan

Mr. Laban A. Ogallo, Director Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC), The University of Nairobi, Kenya

Mr. Richard Andrews, Senior Director of Homeland Security, National Center for Crisis and Continuity Coordination (NC4), U.S.A

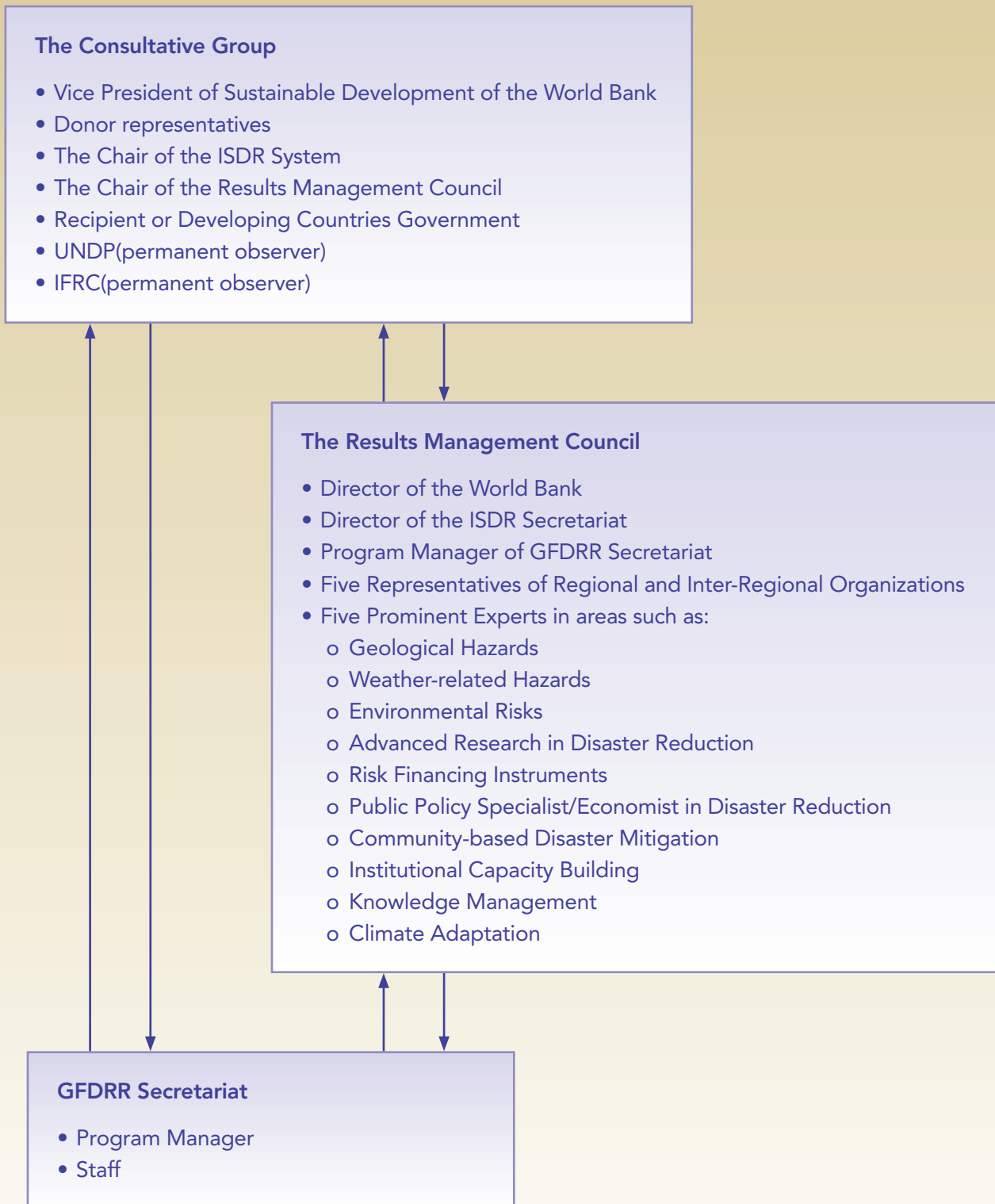
Mr. John Hay, Professor, University of Waikato, New Zealand

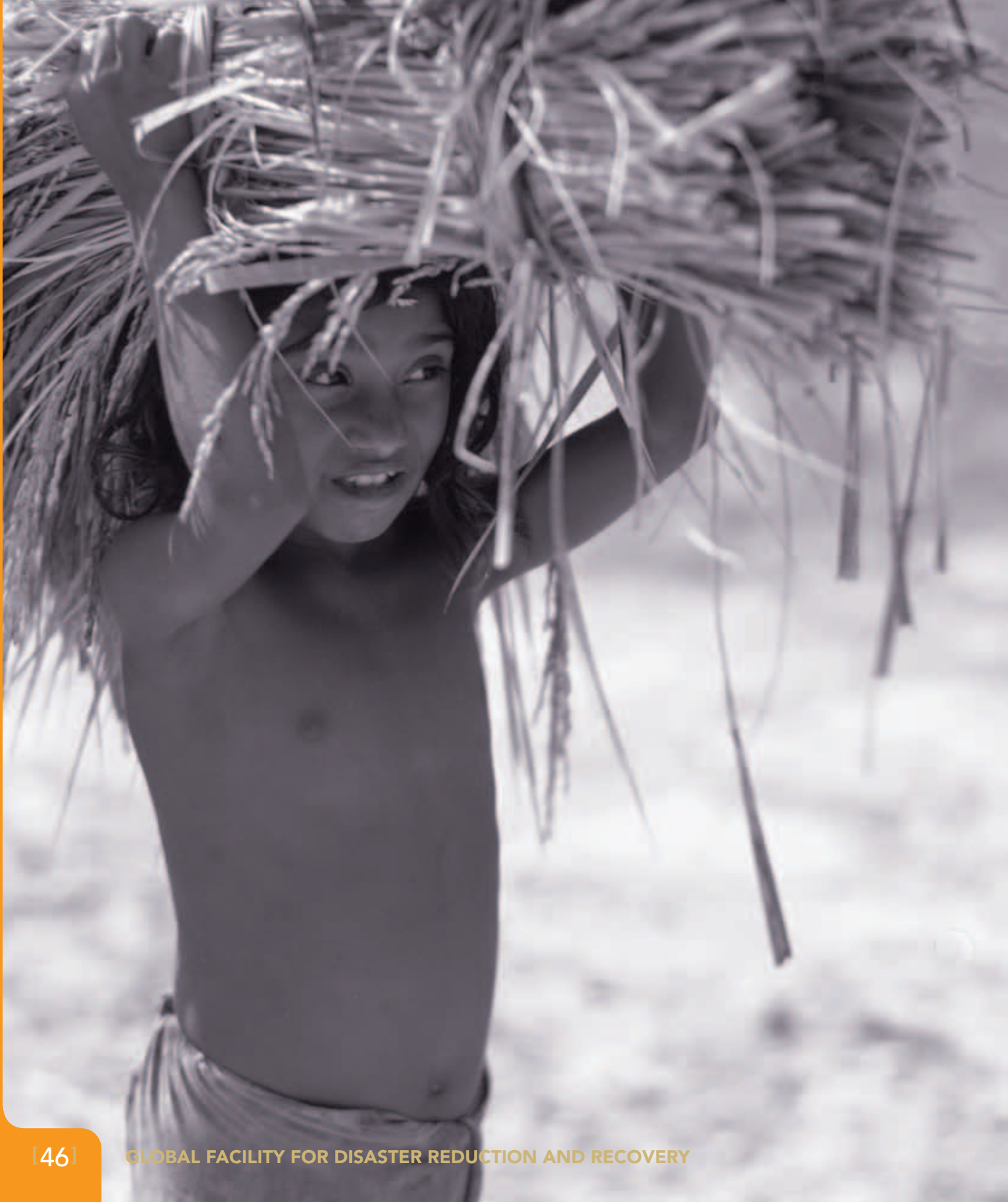
Mr. Almami Dampha, Policy Officer, Forestry and Land Management, Africa Union Commission, Ethiopia

The Secretariat

The Secretariat carries out the mission of GFDRR and manages its day-to-day operations. GFDRR Secretariat provides an annual report on GFDRR activities to the Consultative Group through the Consultative Group Chair. It is housed at the World Bank headquarters in Washington, DC. Professional staff of GFDRR Secretariat is recruited internationally based on relevant expertise following World Bank recruitment rules. The Program Manager and Head of the Secretariat is Mr. Saroj Kumar Jha, who leads a team of 26 staff members in Washington DC, Brussels and Geneva.

Governance Structure



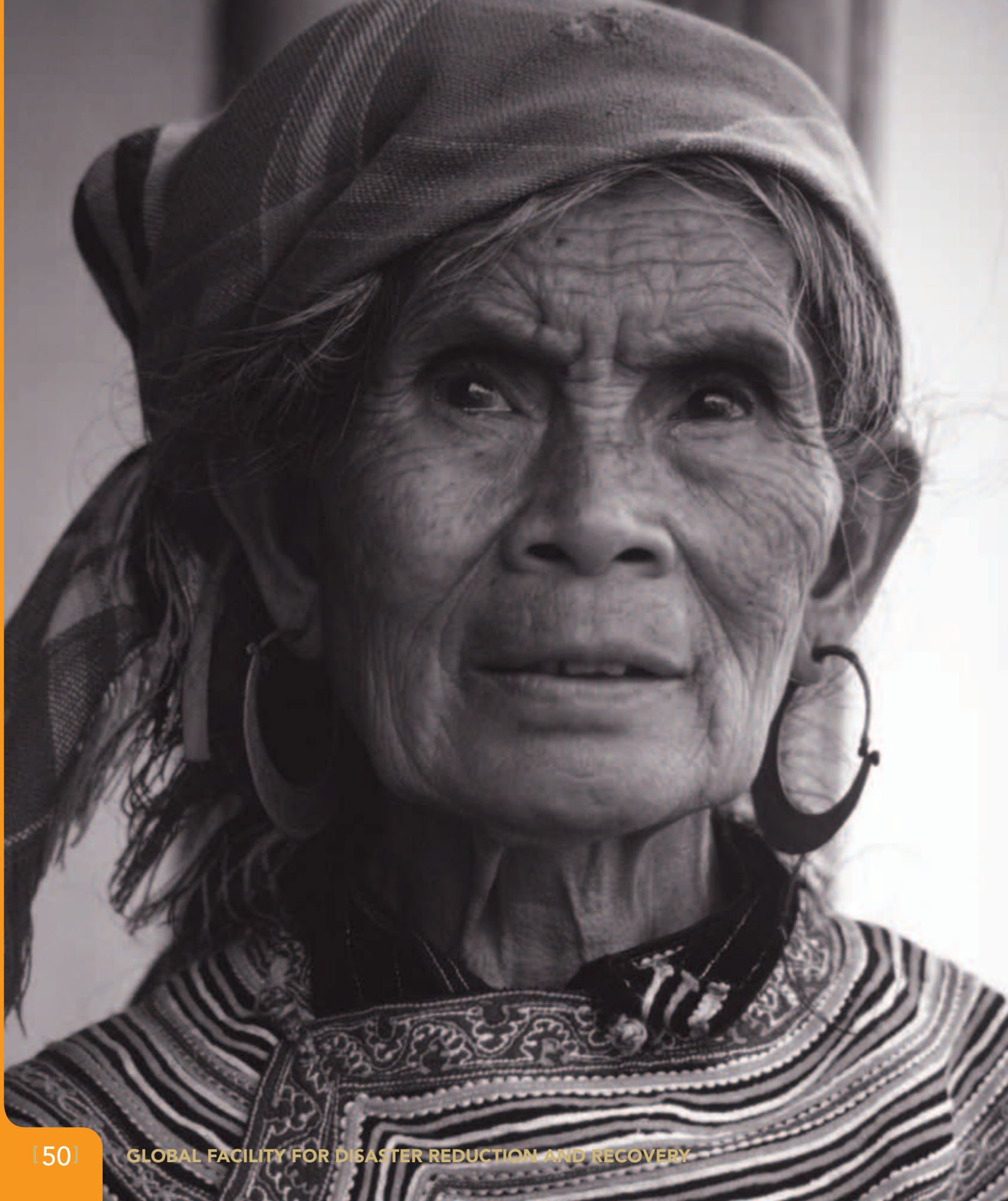


ANNEX I – GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS – ACTIVITIES UNDER TRACK I

Activity	Region	Total
FY07 AF1.1 Capacities and knowledge of DRR national platforms and regional institutions	Africa	350,000.00
FY07 AF1.2 Regional cooperation program on drought risk reduction in Africa.	Africa	330,000.00
FY07 AP1.1 Capacities and knowledge of DRR, national platforms and national and regional policy makers and institutions	East Asia and Pacific	300,000.00
FY07 G1.1 Global Information Platform	Global	250,000.00
FY07 G1.2 Networks of institutions and platforms engaged in DRR established	Global	150,000.00
FY07 G2.1 Global partnerships with the private sector, the media, the parliamentarians, and research and scientific o	Global	250,000.00
FY07 G3.1 Global biennial reports	Global	225,000.00
FY07 G4.1 Guidelines on the implementation of HFA and other DRR guidelines harmonized	Global	300,000.00
FY07 LAC1.1 Capacities and knowledge of regional and sub-regional organizations and networks	Latin America and the Caribbean	200,000.00
FY07 LAC1.2 Regional coordination, communication and collaboration	Latin America and the Caribbean	100,000.00
FY07 R1.1 Stronger engagement of the education sector, the media, and the private sector in all the regions	Global	450,000.00
FY07 R1.2 UN/ISDR regional advocacy and outreach capacity enhanced in all the regions	Global	900,000.00
FY07 R1.3 Partnerships between ISDR regional outreach and advocacy offices and the World Bank regional office	Global	950,000.00
FY08 A.P.1 Coordination of regional institutions in the area of DRR and HFA implementation	East Asia and Pacific	274,000.00
FY08 A.P.2.1 Integration of DRR indicators in development and poverty reduction strategies	East Asia and Pacific	120,000.00
FY08 A.P.2.2 Urban disaster risk management capacities	East Asia and Pacific	106,000.00
FY08 AF.1.1 Regional coordination and resource mobilization in Africa and sub-regions	Africa	285,000.00
FY08 AF.1.2 Climate hazard resilience strategies	Africa	95,000.00
FY08 AF.2.1 Regional knowledge for mainstreaming DRR	Africa	120,000.00
FY08 Europe 1.1 Hydromet services, data sharing and early warning system in South Eastern Europe	Europe and Central Asia	70,000.00
FY08 Europe 1.2 Cooperation among the member states in disaster preparedness	Europe and Central Asia	190,000.00
FY08 Europe 1.3 Reduced burden on government budgets and the development of affordable insurance	Europe and Central Asia	70,000.00
FY08 Europe 1.4 Engagements on DRR issues, regional collaboration in Central Asia	Europe and Central Asia	120,000.00
FY08 Europe 2.1 DRR and HFA as national priority with appropriate reporting	Europe and Central Asia	50,000.00
FY08 G.1.1 Global Assessment Report on DRR	Global	350,000.00
FY08 G.1.2 A virtual clearinghouse (Prevention Web)	Global	150,000.00
FY08 G.2.1 Climate change	Global	210,000.00
FY08 G.2.3 Education	Global	50,000.00
FY08 G.2.4 Health	Global	300,000.00
FY08 G.3.1 Media	Global	100,000.00
FY08 G.3.2 A coherent and coordinated approach towards the implementation of DRR strategies	Global	160,000.00

Activity	Region	Total
FY08 LAC.1.1 Capacities for the implementation of the HFA and DRR initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean	Latin America and the Caribbean	150,000.00
FY08 LAC.1.2 Regional collaboration so as to reducing the risk of disasters in Latin America and the Caribbean.	Latin America and the Caribbean	210,000.00
FY08 LAC.2.1 Integration of DRR and Climate Change Adaptation within the HFA at national and sub-national level.	Latin America and the Caribbean	20,000.00
FY08 LAC.2.2 Networks of practitioners promote implementation of HFA	Latin America and the Caribbean	120,000.00
FY08 MNA. 1.1 Exchange of specialized knowledge and information on hazards and risks at regional level	Middle East and North Africa	200,000.00
FY08 MNA. 1.2 HFA implementation into regional policies and planning processes in Western Asia and Northern Africa	Middle East and North Africa	177,000.00
FY08 MNA.2. Enhanced communication of DRR solutions/approaches in Western Asia and Northern Africa	Middle East and North Africa	120,000.00
FY08 S.A.1 Knowledge base on risk levels and risk reduction measures	South Asia	200,000.00
FY08 S.A.2.1 Regional knowledge networking system	South Asia	240,000.00
FY08 S.A.3.1 Climate Change and hazard risk management in South Asia	South Asia	60,000.00
FY09 AF1.1 Support for development of regional capacity of the AU and RECs (ECOWAS, SADC, IGAD, ECCAS)	Africa	355,000.00
FY09 AF2.1 Standardized tools and methodologies for disaster risk reduction in Africa	Africa	135,000.00
FY09 AF3.1 Development of a regional DRR program to support risk integration and assessment capacity development	Africa	160,000.00
FY09 AP1 – Regional Intergovernmental Organizations have strengthened HFA Implementation Capacity	East Asia and Pacific	253,000.00
FY09 AP2.1 – Integrated approaches to foster climate change and disaster resilience	East Asia and Pacific	99,000.00
FY09 AP2.2 – Synthesis report on ASEAN countries disaster risks	East Asia and Pacific	55,000.00
FY09 AP2.3 – Regional study for strengthening hydro-meteorological services in ASEAN	East Asia and Pacific	121,000.00
FY09 AP3 – Regional facilitation to raise awareness on practical approaches to DRR mainstreaming	East Asia and Pacific	66,000.00
FY09 Europe 1 DRR issues in South Eastern Europe	Europe and Central Asia	283,000.00
FY09 Europe 2.1 DRR issues in Central Asia	Europe and Central Asia	187,000.00
FY09 Europe 2.2 Regional Support to the implementation of HFA and DRR at the national level	Europe and Central Asia	33,000.00
FY09 Europe 3 Advocacy and knowledge on DRR issues	Europe and Central Asia	22,000.00
FY09 G1 Global Assessment Report on DRR	Global	400,000.00
FY09 G2 Environment	Global	80,000.00
FY09 G3 Targeted Advocacy for the Health Sector and Parliamentarians aligned with ISDR Annual Campaign	Global	250,000.00
FY09 G4 Support to Media Networks	Global	150,000.00
FY09 G5 Support to coherent approach and linking Track 1 with ISDR system partners, regional programs and climate change	Global	316,000.00
FY09 LAC1 Provide support to regional and national decision makers related to the application of hazard. management tools	Latin America and the Caribbean	110,000.00
FY09 LAC2 Improvement of the regional knowledge networks in LAC, information management and HFA reporting	Latin America and the Caribbean	302,500.00
FY09 LAC3 Preparation and dissemination of DRR documents, safe hospitals campaign and information materials into Sp	Latin America and the Caribbean	82,500.00

Activity	Region	Total
FY09 MNA 1 Engaging with League of Arab States to Support Implementation of HFA and Regional Cooperation	Middle East and North Africa	230,000.00
FY09 MNA2 Standardized Tools and Methodologies for DRR	Middle East and North Africa	140,000.00
FY09 MNA3 Enhanced advocacy, partnerships and knowledge	Middle East and North Africa	130,000.00
FY09 SA1 Strengthening partnership with SAARC	South Asia	370,000.00
FY09 SA2 Development of the World Bank regional strategy for South Asia	South Asia	35,000.00
FY09 SA3 Climate Change and DRR integration in South Asia	South Asia	60,000.00
FY10-AF1-Continued development of regional capacity of the AU and promoting African Strategy and Programme for DRR	Africa	0.00
FY10-AF2 Support capacity development of RECs in Africa for linking CCA and DRR	Africa	0.00
FY10-EAC1-Enhanced DRR issues in South Eastern Europe supporting the implementation of SEEDRMAP	Europe and Central Asia	0.00
FY10-EAC2-Provided guidance in the implementation of the HFA in ECA	Europe and Central Asia	0.00
FY10-EAC3-Enhanced advocacy and knowledge on DRR issues including Urban Risk Campaign	Europe and Central Asia	0.00
FY10-EAC4-Enhancing DRR issues in Central Asia and Caucasus through the Central Asia Disaster Risk Management Initiative	Europe and Central Asia	0.00
FY10-LAC1-Increased regional knowledge networks, capacities for information management and HFA reporting	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.00
FY10-LAC2 Information materials on DRR widely available for international campaign, safe schools and hospitals	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.00
FY10-LAC3 Support available to regional and national decision makers related to the application of hazard management tool	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.00
FY10-MENA1-Promote and support regional partnerships for strengthened regional capacities in DRR and preparedness	Middle East and North Africa	0.00
FY10-MENA2-Support national capacity development targeting high risk countries	Middle East and North Africa	0.00
FY10-MENA3-Promote urban disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change adaptation	Middle East and North Africa	0.00
FY10-SA1 Strengthening partnership with SAARC	South Asia	150,000.00
FY10-SA2 Integration and mainstreaming DRR- CCA in South Asia	South Asia	275,000.00
FY10-SA3 Regional knowledge sharing	South Asia	100,000.00
FY10-SEAP1-Improved national commitment to manage and reduce disaster risk	East Asia and Pacific	0.00
FY10-SEAP2-Strengthened capacity for risk identification, early warning, risk management and linkages to climate change	East Asia and Pacific	0.00
FY10-SEAP3-Increased political and financial commitment to DRR and CCA in the Pacific	East Asia and Pacific	



ANNEX II – GFDRR INTERVENTIONS IN NATURAL DISASTER HOTSPOT COUNTRIES – ACTIVITIES UNDER TRACK II

Approved Projects By Region

Africa

Project	Country/ies	Grants (US\$)
Capacity Needs Assessment for Disaster Risk Management in Kingdom of Swaziland	Swaziland	50,000.00
Central Africa Republic Flood Recovery and Resiliency Program	Central African Republic	150,000.00
Climate modeling and risk management	Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	439,780.00
Community Co-Management for Disaster Risk Management of Marine Resources in West Africa	Cape Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone	900,000.00
Disaster risk management in Africa - strategic framework, good practice, communication	Burkina Faso, Comoros, Congo Democratic Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Swaziland	495,000.00
Disaster Risk Management in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region	Burkina Faso, Comoros, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland, Region	300,000.00
Enhancing the Capacity in Disaster Risk Reduction of Bank TTLs in ARD	Burkina Faso, Comoros, Congo Democratic Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles	50,000.00
Ethiopia: Weather Risk Management Framework using Weather-Based Indices	Ethiopia	330,000.00
Facilitating provision of baseline vulnerability information on flood exposed communities in Ethiopia	Ethiopia	350,000.00
Ghana North - Sustainable Development, Disaster Prevention, and Water Resources Management	Ghana	660,000.00
Integrated Weather Risk Management for Sustained Growth in Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	50,000.00
Mainstreaming Climate and Disaster Risk Management into Economic Development in Madagascar	Madagascar	1,240,620.00
Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction for Sustainable Poverty Reduction: Malawi	Malawi	914,000.00
Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction for Sustainable Poverty Reduction: Mozambique	Mozambique	914,000.00
Mitigating impacts of adverse shocks on nutrition and health	Ethiopia	350,000.00
National Disaster Preparedness and Response Project - Seychelles	Seychelles	1,000,000.00
Spatial analysis of natural hazard and climate variability risks in peri-urban areas of Dakar	Senegal	93,000.00

East Asia and the Pacific

Project	Country/ies	Grants (US\$)
China Catastrophe Risks Assessment and the Development of Disaster Risk Management strategies	China	400,000.00
Design and Implementation of Empirical Methodologies for Developing Disaster Risk Management Strategy	Vietnam	200,000.00
Disaster Risk Reduction Mainstreaming: EAP	Region	368,000.00
GFDRR Country Programming for EAP	Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu, Vietnam	300,375.00
Hazard Risk Mgmt Institutional Development Advocacy and Capacity Building Program	Vietnam	914,000.00
Mainstreaming DRR in Indonesia	Indonesia	1,252,000.00
Nias – Mainstreaming DRR into Local Economic Development	Indonesia	60,000.00
Operationalizing Strategic Plan for Disaster Management in Lao PDR	Lao People's Democratic Republic	1,215,000.00
Pacific Catastrophe Risk Pool Feasibility Study	Cook Islands, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	1,000,000.00
Supporting Local Government Capacity to Manage Natural Disaster Risks in the Philippines	Philippines	1,150,000.00
Supporting Sustainable Post-Earthquake Recovery in China	China	1,200,000.00
Sustainable management through reduced risk from disasters and climate	Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste, Vanuatu	1,900,000.00

Eastern Europe and Central Asia

Project	Country/ies	Grants (US\$)
Albania – Disaster Risk Management	Albania	50,000.00
An Action Plan for Improving Weather and Climate Service Delivery in High-Risk, Low-Income Countries	Kyrgyz Republic, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan	200,400.00
Armenia: Designing a Sustainable Institutional Arrangement in Hazard Risk Management	Armenia	150,000.00
Europe and Central Asia Regional - Disaster Risk Mitigation and Adaptation	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia former Yugoslav Republic, Montenegro, Serbia	430,000.00
Geo-Hazards and Infrastructure: A Kyrgyz Case Study	Kyrgyz Republic	50,000.00
Geo-Hazards Management in the Transport Sector	Albania, Region	50,000.00
International Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction (Istanbul Conference)	Turkey	245,000.00
South Eastern Europe Disaster Preparedness Initiative	Region	235,000.00
Turkey–Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness	Turkey	400,000.00

Latin America and the Caribbean

Project	Country/ies	Grants (US\$)
Caribbean Risk Atlas	Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago	765,000.00
Central America Mitch +10 Report and Summit	El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua	270,000.00
Central America Probabilistic Risk Assessment for Nicaragua and other Central American Countries	Costa Rica, Nicaragua	1,274,000.00
Costa Rica Public Asset Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Feasibility Study	Costa Rica	460,000.00
Development of scientific information to promote the municipal planning to reduce disaster risks	Guatemala	730,000.00
Disaster Risk Reduction Mainstreaming for LCR	Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua	280,000.00
Disaster Risk Reduction Program for the Municipality of Quito-Ecuador	Ecuador	953,000.00
Enhancing Jamaica's capacity to respond to and recover from natural hazards.	Jamaica	217,857.00
Global Catastrophe Mutual Bond Risk Modeling For Chile	Chile	250,000.00
Global Catastrophe Mutual Bond Risk Modeling For Mexico	Mexico	350,000.00
Haiti Disaster Recovery and Risk Reduction Coordination Unit	Haiti	500,000.00
Integration of public policies on risk management for threats of water origin	Uruguay	100,000.00
Mainstreaming Adaptive River Defence for Huayhuasi & El Palomar Settlements:	Bolivia	427,000.00
Resettlement Tool-Kit for Risk Reduction	Region	275,285.00
Risk Modeling for HRM The Experience of Bogotá	Colombia	100,000.00
Technical Assistance Support for Strengthening of Bolivia's Disaster Risk Reduction Framework	Bolivia	360,000.00
Villcanota Valley Project	Peru	230,000.00

Middle East and North Africa

Project	Country/ies	Grants (US\$)
Disaster Risk Reduction Institutional Mainstreaming Strategy and Priority Intervention Areas in Sana	Yemen Republic	230,000.00
Disaster Risk reduction Mainstreaming: MENA	Region	210,000.00
Integrating Disaster Risk Management in investment decisions in the MENA region	Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Arab Republic of, Iran, Islamic Republic of, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, West Bank and Gaza, Yemen Republic	330,000.00
Natural Disaster Preparedness for Coastal Cities of North Africa	Egypt, Arab Republic of, Morocco, Tunisia	250,000.00
Risk Management Strategy for Morocco's Agricultural Sector	Morocco	205,000.00
Strengthening Yemen National System for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery	Yemen Republic	947,650.00
Preparatory activities and methodology to develop a risk map for Djibouti-ville - Completed	Djibouti	70,000

South Asia

Project	Country/ies	Grants (US\$)
Bangladesh: Agricultural Risk Insurance Feasibility Study	Bangladesh	264,250.00
Building capacity to effectively deliver Safety Nets in post-disaster situations in Pakistan	Pakistan	250,000.00
Capacity Building Program in Risk Identification, Risk Assessment and Risk Analysis	India	362,150.00
Climate change and future flood risks	Bangladesh	75,000.00
Development of Lessons Learned Reports from Gujarat Emergency Reconstruction Project	India	300,000.00
Hazard Risk Management Program: Nepal	Nepal	914,000.00
Hazard Risk Management Program: SAR	Region	500,000.00
Implementation Support for High Priority Disaster Risk Mitigation Program in India	India	450,000.00
Improving Bangladesh's Response and Recovery Activities	Bangladesh	200,000.00
Improving Sri Lanka's response and recovery in the aftermath of natural disaster	Sri Lanka	200,000.00
India Crop Insurance: Developing Market-based Products	India	306,875.00
Nepal: Agricultural Insurance Feasibility Study	Nepal	159,400.00
Results and Lessons in the Rural Housing Reconstruction Response to the 2005 Pakistan Earthquake	Pakistan	230,000.00

Global and Regional Projects

Project	Global/Regional	Grants (US\$)
Disaster Reconstruction and Mitigation Information System (DREAMIS)	Global	250,000.00
Disaster Risk – Assessment, Mitigation, and Financing (DRAMA F) & QRT Training	Global	90,000.00
Establishing a Global Program to Support Cities to Adapt to Climate Change	Global	50,000.00
Global Assessment Report	Global	200,000.00
Handbook for Housing Reconstruction Following Disasters	Global	617,860.00
Identification and Analysis of Urban Disaster Risk Hotspots	Global	150,000.00
Risk Reduction of Critical Infrastructure - Schools and Hospitals - for a Safer World - RoCI	Global	200,000.00
Study on Institutional and Legal Aspects of Disaster Risk Reduction	Global	50,000.00
The Economics of Disaster Risk Reduction	Global	1,500,000.00
The Role of Land Management in Pre and Post-Disaster Planning and Responsiveness	Global	80,000.00
Toolkit for Social Fund/CDD Task Teams "Responding to Natural Disasters through a CDD Approach"	Global	70,000.00
Urban Climate Change Research Network IPC3 Workshop	Global	90,000.00
Using Data Systems for Disaster Management	Global	38,500.00
2nd Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction (India) – Completed	Regional	75,000.00
EAP: Study on Coastal Cities and Climate Change - Completed	Regional	145,000.00



ANNEX III – DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN RESILIENT RECOVERY – ACTIVITIES UNDER TRACK III

Completed, Ongoing and Proposed Activities (as of November 20, 2009)

Table by Financial Years

SI	FY	Region	Country	Amount	Status	Type
1.	08	Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery in the Aftermath of Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar				
		East Asia Pacific	Myanmar	885,000.00	Ongoing	TA
2.	08	Monitoring the Social Impact of Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar				
		East Asia Pacific	Myanmar	99,249.00	Ongoing	TA
3.	08	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		East Asia and Pacific	Myanmar	157,804.00	Completed	TA
4.	08	Joint Progress Review of Response to Flood Emergency in Northern Regions of Ghana				
		Africa	Ghana	20,000.00	Completed	TA
5.	08	Comprehensive Assessment of the Socioeconomic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in Bolivia after heavy floods caused by La Niña				
		Latin America and Caribbean	Bolivia	82,738.00	Completed	TA
6.	08	Support Rehabilitation Efforts in Sidr Affected UPs Through the UP Block Grant System				
		South Asia	Bangladesh	2,200,000.00	Ongoing	Callable Fund
7.	08	An International Conference on Climate Change, Natural Disasters and Cyclone Sidr				
		South Asia	Bangladesh	72,383.00	Completed	TA
8.	08	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		South Asia	Bangladesh	25,000.00	Completed	TA
9.	08	Comprehensive Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in Bangladesh After Tropical Cyclone Sidr				
		South Asia	Bangladesh	250,000.00	Completed	TA
10.	09	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		South Asia	India	21,514.00	Completed	TA
11.	09	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Namibia after floods and follow up				
		Africa	Namibia	293,000.00	Ongoing	TA
12.	09	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		Africa	Uganda	28,617.00	Completed	TA
13.	09	Comprehensive Assessment of the Socioeconomic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in Madagascar after Cyclone Fame and Ivan				
		Africa	Madagascar	167,614.00	Completed	TA
14.	09	Supporting Sustainable Post-Earthquake Recovery in China				
		East Asia Pacific	China	425,000.00	Ongoing	TA
15.	09	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment for Disaster Recovery Experts				
		Global	Global	274,598.00	Completed	TA
16.	09	Support Regional Economic Commission for Capacity Building in Post Disaster Needs Assessment				
		Global	Global	255,000.00	Ongoing	TA

SI	FY	Region	Country	Amount	Status	Type
17.	09	Support to global dialogue on developing post-disaster needs assessment				
		Global	Global	50,000.00	Ongoing	TA
18.	09	Comprehensive Joint Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs for Haiti After Tropical Hurricanes Fay, Gustav, Hanna and Ike				
		Latin America and Caribbean	Haiti	190,611.00	Completed	TA
19.	08	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		Africa	Djibouti	25,000.00	Ongoing	TA
20.	09	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		Middle East and North Africa	Yemen	199,000.00	Completed	TA
21.	10	Joint Post Earthquake Needs Assessment in Bhutan				
		South Asia	Bhutan	11,000.00	Completed	TA
22.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Samoa				
		East Asia and Pacific	Samoa	250,000.00*	Ongoing	TA
23.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Tonga				
		East Asia and Pacific	Tonga	*included above	Ongoing	TA
24.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in the Philippines				
		East Asia and Pacific	The Philippines	250,000.00	Ongoing	TA
25.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Indonesia				
		East Asia and Pacific	Indonesia	250,000.00	Completed	TA
26.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Lao PDR				
		East Asia and Pacific	Lao PDR	250,000.00	Ongoing	TA
27.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Cambodia				
		East Asia and Pacific	Cambodia	250,000.00	Ongoing	TA
28.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Central African Republic after floods caused by El Niño in 2009				
		Africa	CAR	125,000.00	Ongoing	TA
29.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Burkina Faso after floods caused by El Niño in 2009				
		Africa	Burkina Faso	150,000.00	Ongoing	TA
30.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Senegal after floods caused by El Niño in 2009				
		Africa	Senegal	150,000.00	Completed	TA
31.	10	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment in Togo				
		Africa	Togo		Proposed	TA
32.	10	Round 2 Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		Africa	Uganda	72,000.00	Ongoing	TA
33.	10	Round 2 Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		Africa	Ghana		Proposed	TA
34.	10	West Africa Regional Study of Impact of Floods and Disaster Preparedness				
		Africa	15 West African countries	To be determined	Proposed	TA
35.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in El Salvador after Hurricane Ida				
		Latin America and Caribbean	El Salvador	100,000.00	Ongoing	TA
36.	10	Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction in Jamaica after Hurricane Gustav				
		Latin America and Caribbean	Jamaica	2,500,000.00	Committed	TA

SI	FY	Region	Country	Amount	Status	Type
37.	10	International Conference on Post-disaster response and needs assessment – Lessons Learnt				
		Global	Global	To be determined	Proposed	TA
38.	10	Annual Report of Standby Recovery Financing Facility				
		Global	Global	To be determined	Ongoing	TA
Total Allocation for Project activities (excluding Proposed)					\$ 10,060,128	

Table by Region

SI	FY	Region	Country	Amount	Status	Type
AFRICA						
1.	09	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		Africa	Uganda	28,617.00	Completed	TA
2.	09	Comprehensive Assessment of the Socioeconomic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in Madagascar after Cyclone Fame and Ivan				
		Africa	Madagascar	167,614.00	Completed	TA
3.	08	Joint Progress Review of Response to Flood Emergency in Northern Regions of Ghana				
		Africa	Ghana	20,000.00	Completed	TA
4.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Central African Republic after floods caused by El Niño in 2009				
		Africa	CAR	125,000.00	Ongoing	TA
5.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Senegal after floods caused by El Niño in 2009				
		Africa	Senegal	150,000.00	Completed	TA
6.	10	Round 2 Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		Africa	Uganda	72,000.00	Ongoing	TA
7.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Burkina Faso after floods caused by El Niño in 2009				
		Africa	Burkina Faso	150,000.00	Ongoing	TA
8.	10	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment in Togo				
		Africa	Togo		Proposed	TA
9.	10	Round 2 Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		Africa	Ghana		Proposed	TA
10.	10	West Africa Regional Study of Impact of Floods and Disaster Preparedness				
		Africa	15 West African countries		Proposed	TA
11.	09	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Namibia after floods				
		Africa	Namibia	293,000.00	Ongoing	TA
EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC						
12.	08	Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery in the Aftermath of Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar				
		East Asia and Pacific	Myanmar	885,000.00	Ongoing	TA
13.	08	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		East Asia and Pacific	Myanmar	157,804	Completed	TA
14.	08	Monitoring the Social Impact of Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar				
		East Asia and Pacific	Myanmar	99,249.00	Ongoing	TA

SI	FY	Region	Country	Amount	Status	Type
15.	09	Supporting Sustainable Post-Earthquake Recovery in China				
		East Asia and Pacific	China	425,000.00	Ongoing	TA
16.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Samoa				
		East Asia and Pacific	Samoa	250,000.00*	Ongoing	TA
17.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Tonga				
		East Asia and Pacific	Tonga	*included in above	Ongoing	TA
18.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in the Philippines				
		East Asia and Pacific	The Philippines	250,000.00	Ongoing	TA
19.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Indonesia				
		East Asia and Pacific	Indonesia	250,000.00	Completed	TA
20.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Lao PDR				
		East Asia and Pacific	Lao PDR	250,000.00	Ongoing	TA
21.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Cambodia				
		East Asia and Pacific	Vietnam	250,000.00	Ongoing	TA
SOUTH ASIA						
22.	08	Support Rehabilitation Efforts in Sidr Affected UPs Through the UP Block Grant System				
		South Asia	Bangladesh	2,200,000.00	Ongoing	Callable Fund
23.	08	An International Conference on Climate Change, Natural Disasters and Cyclone Sidr				
		South Asia	Bangladesh	72,383.00	Completed	TA
24.	08	Comprehensive Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in Bangladesh After Tropical Cyclone Sidr				
		South Asia	Bangladesh	250,000.00	Completed	TA
25.	08	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		South Asia	Bangladesh	25,000.00	Completed	TA
26.	09	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		South Asia	India	21,514.00	Completed	TA
27.	10	Joint Post Earthquake Needs Assessment in Bhutan				
		South Asia	Bhutan	11,000.00	Completed	TA
LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN						
28.	08	Comprehensive Assessment of the Socioeconomic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in Bolivia after heavy floods caused by La Niña				
		Latin America and Caribbean	Bolivia	82,738.00	Completed	TA
29.	09	Comprehensive Joint Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs for Haiti After Tropical Hurricanes Fay, Gustav, Hanna and Ike				
		Latin America and Caribbean	Haiti	190,611.00	Completed	TA
30.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in El Salvador after Hurricane Ida				
		Latin America and Caribbean	El Salvador	100,000.00	Ongoing	TA
31.	10	Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction in Jamaica after Hurricane Gustav				
		Latin America and Caribbean	Jamaica	2,500,000.00	Committed	TA
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA						
32.	09	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		Middle East and North Africa	Yemen	199,000.00	Completed	TA

SI	FY	Region	Country	Amount	Status	Type
33.	08	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		Middle East and North Africa	Djibouti	25,000.00	Ongoing	TA
GLOBAL						
34.	09	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment for Disaster Recovery Experts				
		Global	Global	273,598.00	Completed	TA
35.	09	Support Regional Economic Commission for Capacity Building in Post Disaster Needs Assessment				
		Global	Global	255,000.00	Ongoing	TA
36.	09	Support to global dialogue on developing post-disaster needs assessment				
		Global	Global	235,000.00	Ongoing	TA
37.	10	International Conference on Post-disaster response and needs assessment – Lessons Learnt				
		Global	Global		Proposed	TA
38.	10	Annual Report of Standby Recovery Financing Facility				
		Global	Global		Proposed	TA
Total Allocation for Project activities (excluding Proposed)					\$ 10,060,128	

Table by Activity

SI	FY	Region	Country	Amount	Status	Type
CAPACITY BUILDING						
1.	08	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		South Asia	Bangladesh	25,000.00	Completed	TA
2.	08	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		East Asia and Pacific	Myanmar	157,804.00	Completed	TA
3.	08	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		Africa	Djibouti	25,000.00	Ongoing	TA
4.	09	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		South Asia	India	21,514.00	Completed	TA
5.	09	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		Africa	Uganda	28,617.00	Completed	TA
6.	09	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment for Disaster Recovery Experts				
		Global	Global	274,598.00	Completed	TA
7.	09	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		Middle East and North Africa	Yemen	199,000.00	Completed	TA
8.	09	Support Regional Economic Commission for Capacity Building in Post Disaster Needs Assessment				
		Global	Global	255,000.00	Ongoing	TA
9.	10	Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment in Togo				
		Africa	Togo		Proposed	TA
10.	10	Round 2 Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		Africa	Uganda	72,000.00	Ongoing	TA
11.	10	Round 2 Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment				
		Africa	Ghana		Proposed	TA

SI	FY	Region	Country	Amount	Status	Type
POST DISASTER RESPONSE AND ASSISTANCE						
12.	08	Joint Progress Review of Response to Flood Emergency in Northern Regions of Ghana				
		Africa	Ghana	20,000.00	Completed	TA
13.	08	Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery in the Aftermath of Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar				
		East Asia Pacific	Myanmar	885,000.00	Ongoing	TA
14.	08	Monitoring the Social Impact of Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar				
		East Asia Pacific	Myanmar	99,249.00	Ongoing	TA
15.	08	Comprehensive Assessment of the Socioeconomic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in Bolivia after heavy floods caused by La Niña				
		Latin America and Caribbean	Bolivia	82,738.00	Completed	TA
16.	08	Support Rehabilitation Efforts in Sidr Affected UPs Through the UP Block Grant System				
		South Asia	Bangladesh	2,200,000.00	Ongoing	Callable Fund
17.	08	Comprehensive Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in Bangladesh After Tropical Cyclone Sidr				
		South Asia	Bangladesh	250,000.00	Completed	TA
18.	09	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Namibia after floods and follow up				
		Africa	Namibia	293,000.00	Ongoing	TA
19.	09	Comprehensive Assessment of the Socioeconomic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in Madagascar after Cyclone Fame and Ivan				
		Africa	Madagascar	167,614.00	Completed	TA
20.	09	Supporting Sustainable Post-Earthquake Recovery in China				
		East Asia Pacific	China	425,000.00	Ongoing	TA
21.	09	Comprehensive Joint Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment for Haiti After Tropical Hurricanes Fay, Gustav, Hanna and Ike				
		Latin America and Caribbean	Haiti	190,611.00	Completed	TA
22.	10	Joint Post Earthquake Needs Assessment in Bhutan				
		South Asia	Bhutan	11,000.00	Completed	TA
23.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Samoa				
		East Asia and Pacific	Samoa	250,000.00*	Ongoing	TA
24.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Tonga				
		East Asia and Pacific	Tonga	*included above	Ongoing	TA
25.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in the Philippines				
		East Asia and Pacific	The Philippines	250,000.00	Ongoing	TA
26.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Indonesia				
		East Asia and Pacific	Indonesia	250,000.00	Completed	TA
27.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Lao PDR				
		East Asia and Pacific	Lao PDR	250,000.00	Ongoing	TA
28.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Cambodia				
		East Asia and Pacific	Cambodia	250,000.00	Ongoing	TA
29.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Central African Republic after floods caused by El Niño in 2009				
		Africa	CAR	125,000.00	Ongoing	TA
30.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Burkina Faso after floods caused by El Niño in 2009				
		Africa	Burkina Faso	150,000.00	Ongoing	TA

SI	FY	Region	Country	Amount	Status	Type
31.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in Senegal after floods caused by El Niño in 2009				
		Africa	Senegal	150,000.00	Completed	TA
32.	10	Post Disaster Needs Assessment in El Salvador after Hurricane Ida				
		Latin America and Caribbean	El Salvador	100,000.00	Ongoing	TA
33.	10	Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction in Jamaica after Hurricane Gustav				
		Latin America and Caribbean	Jamaica	2,500,000.00	Committed	TA
KNOWLEDGE, CONVERGENCE AND REGIONAL COOPERATION ACTIVITIES						
34.	08	An International Conference on Climate Change, Natural Disasters and Cyclone Sidr				
		South Asia	Bangladesh	72,383.00	Completed	TA
35.	09	Support to global dialogue on developing post-disaster needs assessment				
		Global	Global	50,000.00	Ongoing	TA
36.	10	West Africa Regional Study of Impact of Floods and Disaster Preparedness				
		Africa	15 West African countries	To be determined	Proposed	TA
37.	10	International Conference on Post-disaster response and needs assessment – Lessons Learnt				
		Global	Global	To be determined	Proposed	TA
38.	10	Annual Report of Standby Recovery Financing Facility				
		Global	Global	To be determined	Ongoing	TA
Total Allocation for Project activities (excluding Proposed)					\$ 10,060,128	

Executive Summary of Funded Activities (Excluding Proposed)

South Asia	Bangladesh	25,000.00	Completed	TA
East Asia and Pacific	Myanmar	157,804.00	Completed	TA
Africa	Djibouti	25,000.00	Ongoing	TA
South Asia	India	21,514.00	Completed	TA
Africa	Uganda	28,617.00	Completed	TA
Global	Global	274,598.00	Completed	TA
Middle East and North Africa	Yemen	199,000.00	Completed	TA
Global	Global	255,000.00	Ongoing	TA
Africa	Uganda	72,000.00	Ongoing	TA
East Asia Pacific	Myanmar	885,000.00	Ongoing	TA
East Asia Pacific	Myanmar	99,249.00	Ongoing	TA
Latin America and Caribbean	Bolivia	82,738.00	Completed	TA
South Asia	Bangladesh	2,200,000.00	Ongoing	Callable Fund
South Asia	Bangladesh	250,000.00	Completed	TA
Africa	Namibia	293,000.00	Ongoing	TA
Africa	Madagascar	167,614.00	Completed	TA
East Asia Pacific	China	425,000.00	Ongoing	TA
Latin America and Caribbean	Haiti	190,611.00	Completed	TA
South Asia	Bhutan	11,000.00	Completed	TA
East Asia and Pacific	Samoa	250,000.00.00	Ongoing	TA
East Asia and Pacific	The Philippines	250,000.00	Ongoing	TA
East Asia and Pacific	Indonesia	250,000.00	Completed	TA
East Asia and Pacific	Lao PDR	250,000.00	Ongoing	TA
East Asia and Pacific	Cambodia	250,000.00	Ongoing	TA
Africa	CAR	125,000.00	Ongoing	TA
Africa	Burkina Faso	150,000.00	Ongoing	TA
Africa	Senegal	150,000.00	Completed	TA
Latin America and Caribbean	El Salvador	100,000.00	Ongoing	TA
Latin America and Caribbean	Jamaica	2,500,000.00	Committed	TA
South Asia	Bangladesh	72,383.00	Completed	TA
Global	Global	50,000.00	Ongoing	TA
TOTAL (30)				10,060,128



ANNEX IV – PIPELINE OF POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGIES, COUNTRY ASSISTANCE STRATEGIES, AND UN DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS IN NATURAL DISASTER HOTSPOT COUNTRIES⁷

GFDRR Priority and Ear-marked Countries

SI no	Country	% of total area at risk	% of population in areas at risk	% of GDP in areas at risk	GDP in billions	CAS-Board Presentation Date	PRSP-Board Date	UNDAF
1	El Salvador	88.7	95.4	96.4	16	CAS-11/24/2009		2007
2	Jamaica	94.9	96.3	96.3	8	CAS- 11/24/2009		2007
3	Dominican Rep	87.2	94.7	95.6	19	CAS- 09/17/2009		2007
4	Guatemala	52.7	92.1	92.2	27	CAS- 09/23/2008		2010
5	Korea, Rep of	82.8	92.2	91.5	680			
6	Vietnam	33.2	75.7	89.4	45	CAS Progress Report- 12/15/2009	12/5/06	2006
7	Albania	86.4	88.6	88.5	8	CAS- 01/28/2010	4/17/08	2006
8	Costa Rica	51.9	84.8	86.6	18	CAS- 09/04/2008		2006
9	Colombia	21.2	84.7	86.6	97	CAS- 04/08/2008		2008
10	Bangladesh	71.4	83.6	86.5	57	CAS- 12/29/2009		2006
11	Philippines	50.3	81.3	85.2	86	CAS- 04/30/2009		2005
12	Turkey	73	80.9	83.3	302	CAS Progress Report- 11/24/2009		2006
13	Trinidad and Tobago	66.7	82.4	83.1	13	CAS- 06/12/2012		2008
14	Guam	83.6	84.5	82.6				
15	Antigua and Barbuda	53.4	80.4	80.4	1			
16	Barbados	79.9	79.9	79.9				
17	San Marino	66.7	55.3	73.1				
18	Ecuador	24.4	73.6	72.2	30	CAS- 02/11/2010		2007
19	Mexico	15.9	68.2	71.1	676	CAS- 04/08/2008		2008
20	Dominica	68.3	67	68.3			1/10/08	
21	Nicaragua	21.6	68.7	67.9	4	CAS Progress Report- 12/08/2009	11/12/09	2008
22	Chile	5.2	64.9	67.7	94	CAS Progress Report-10/29/2009		2007
23	Iran, I. R. of	31.7	69.8	66.5	163			2005
24	Venezuela	4.9	61.2	65.9	109			2008
25	Uzbekistan	9.3	65.6	65.5	12	CAS- 06/12/2008	1/24/08	2005
26	St Kitts and Nevis	0.01	52.8	64.9				
27	Jordan	13.7	64.9	64.7	11	CAS Progress Report- 04/09/2009		2008
28	Argentina	1.8	57.4	63.2	152	CAS- 06/09/2009		

⁷ Natural Disaster Hotspot Countries are countries with more than 30 % of GDR in Areas at Risk of Two or More Hazards

Sl no	Country	% of total area at risk	% of population in areas at risk	% of GDP in areas at risk	GDP in billions	CAS-Board Presentation Date	PRSP-Board Date	UNDAF
29	South Africa	8.6	56.4	62.4	213	CAS Progress Report- 01/21/2010		2007
30	Tunisia	30.4	64.1	62.4	28	CAS- 11/24/2009		2007
31	Indonesia	11.5	67.4	62.3	258	CAS- 09/11/2008		2006
32	China	13.1	49.8	56.6	1649	CAS Progress Report- 01/22/2009		2006
33	Honduras	19	56	56.5	7	CAS Progress Report- 06/09/2008	11/18/10	2007
34	Haiti	44.4	47.9	56	4	CAS- 06/02/2009	6/30/09	
35	Uruguay	3	55	55	13	CAS- 05/20/2010		2007
36	Peru	4	41.5	53.7	68	CAS Progress Report- 02/12/2009		2006
38	Kyrgyz Rep	8.3	51.3	53.4	2	CAS Progress Report-11/03/2009	5/22/07	2005
39	Montserrat	50.3	50.3	50.3				
40	Romania	37.4	45.8	50.3	73	CAS- 07/16/2009		2005
41	India	22.1	47.7	49.6	692	CAS- 12/11/2008		2008
42	Algeria	3.1	49.3	48.3	85	CAS- 03/23/2010		2007
43	Niue	48.1	48.1	48.1				
44	Cyprus	50.4	60.5	47.4	15			
45	Korea, DPR	27.6	44.5	46.3				2007
47	Paraguay	2	45.6	42.9	7	CAS- 05/05/2009		2007
48	Azerbaijan	15.6	42.3	42.4	9	CAS Progress Report- 05/13/2008		2006
49	Pakistan	9	40.1	41.6	96	CAS- 12/15/2009	3/26/09	2004
50	St Vincent	41.6	41.6	41.6				
51	Georgia	4.4	40.5	41	5	CAS- 09/10/2009	10/24/06	2006
52	Macedonia, FYR	38.8	29.6	38.7	5	CAS- 04/27/2010		2005
53	Tajikistan	4.1	38.2	38.3	2	CAS- 11/19/2009	12/11/07	2005
54	Bolivia	1	36.6	37.7	9	ISN- 06/02/2009		2008
55	Mozambique	0.01	1.9	37.3	6	CAS- 05/30/2007	1/5/09	2007
56	Djibouti	1.9	31.7	35.3	1	CAS- 04/30/2009	10/7/08	2008
57	Cambodia	9.1	31.3	34.5	5	CAS Progress Report- 05/20/2008	7/17/07	2006
58	Morocco	3.4	30.4	33.4	50	CAS-12/08/2009		2007
59	Bulgaria	29.3	31.6	30	24	CAS-12/15/2009		
60	Nepal	80.2	97.4	<30	7	ISN- 06/04/2009	12/8/06	2008
61	Burundi	96.3	96.6	<30	1	CAS- 08/05/2008	1/29/09	2008
62	Malawi	70.8	95.3	<30	2	CAS Progress Report- 12/22/2009	9/8/08	2007
63	Niger	14.4	76.4	<30	3	CAS- 05/29/2008	4/29/08	2004
64	Ethiopia	29.9	69.3	<30	8	CAS- 04/29/2008	8/28/07	2007

SI no	Country	% of total area at risk	% of population in areas at risk	% of GDP in areas at risk	GDP in billions	CAS-Board Presentation Date	PRSP-Board Date	UNDAF
65	Kenya	29	63.4	<30	16	CAS- 02/25/2010	1/26/10	2004
66	Burkina Faso	35.1	61.7	<30	5	CAS- 09/08/2009	5/12/08	2006
67	Bhutan	31.2	60.8	<30	1	CAS- 04/29/2010	5/26/09	2008
68	Madagascar	15.7	56	<30	4	CAS Progress Report- 05/27/2010	11/24/09	2005
69	Comoros	59	54.2	<30		Interim Strategy Note- 03/30/2010	1/8/10	2008
70	Tanzania	27.7	53.7	<30	11	CAS Progress Report-12/03/2009	12/26/07	2007
71	Somalia	15.4	53.3	<30		ISN- 07/26/2007		2008
72	Senegal	10.1	52.9	<30	8	CAS Progress Report- 06/18/2009	12/11/08	2007
73	Grenada	52.1	52.1	<30			4/13/10	
74	Lesotho	52.4	50.5	<30	1	CAS-11/24/2009		2008
75	Afghanistan	7.2	46	<30	6	ISN- 06/04/2009	6/3/08	2006
76	Cameroon	9.2	42	<30	15	CAS- 11/24/2009	10/20/09	2008
77	Fiji	20	42	<30	3			2008
78	Togo	61.2	39.3	<30	2	ISN- 05/29/2008	10/27/09	2008
79	Zimbabwe	10.1	39	<30		ISN- 05/30/2007		2007
80	Congo, Rep of	1.9	38.8	<30	4	CAS Progress Report- 03/30/2010	12/15/09	2008
81	Benin	37.2	38.6	<30	4	CAS-02/26/2009	5/20/10	2004
82	Belize	19.8	38.2	<30	1	Interim Strategy Note- 03/17/2009		2007
83	Sierra Leone	13	35.7	<30	1	CAS-12/08/2009	10/20/09	2008
84	Mali	2.9	29.6	<30	5	CAS- 02/05/2008	4/13/10	2008
85	Lebanon	19.2	29.2	<30	22	CAS- 03/16/2010		2008
86	Uganda	27.5	26.6	<30	7	CAS- 12/17/2009	1/8/09	2010
87	Liberia					CAS- 04/21/2009	3/26/10	2008
88	Myanmar							
89	West Bank and Gaza					ISN- 03/15/2010		
90	Angola					CAS- 12/08/2009		2005
91	Chad					CAS- 02/23/2010	12/15/09	2006
92	Congo, Dem Rep of					CAS Progress Report- 03/30/2010	12/29/09	2008
93	Eritrea					ISN- 06/19/2008		2007
94	Guinea Bissau					ISN- 06/16/2009	5/27/10	2008
95	Guinea					ISN- 10/21/2010	7/3/07	2007
96	Kosovo					ISN- 11/05/2009		
97	Lao, PDR					CAS Progress Report- 05/31/2007	6/17/08	2007
98	Solomon Islands							

Sl no	Country	% of total area at risk	% of population in areas at risk	% of GDP in areas at risk	GDP in billions	CAS-Board Presentation Date	PRSP-Board Date	UNDAF
99	Sudan					ISN-04/17/2008	6/25/10	2008
100	Timor Leste					ISN- 08/27/2009		
101	Tonga							
102	Gambia, The					CAS- 02/26/2008	2/17/09	2007
103	Mauritania					CAS- 07/17/2007	2/16/10	
104	Nigeria					CAS- 07/28/2009	6/21/07	
105	Papua New Guinea					CAS Progress Report- 04/28/2010		2008
106	Sao Tome and Principe						4/29/08	2007
107	Vanuatu							
108	Cape Verde					CAS- 04/21/2009	7/8/08	2006
109	Equatorial Guinea							2008
110	Gabon					CAS- 11/12/2009		2007
111	Mauritius							
112	Seychelles					ISN -10/27/2009		
113	Swaziland					CAS- 05/27/2010		2006
114	Brunei							
115	Kiribati							
116	Marshall Islands							
117	Micronesia, Federated States of							
118	Palau							
119	Samoa							2008
120	Tuvalu							
121	Bahamas, The							
122	Guyana					CAS- 05/26/2009	1/28/10	2006
123	St. Lucia							
124	St. Vincent and the Grenadines							
125	Suriname							2008
126	Bahrain							
127	Estonia							
128	Maldives					ISN- 03/17/2010	1/8/08	2008
129	Malta							
130	Qatar							
131	Cook Islands							
132	Nauru							
133	Rwanda					CAS- 09/25/2008	2/28/08	
134	Panama					CAS- 05/18/2010		

SI no	Country	% of total area at risk	% of population in areas at risk	% of GDP in areas at risk	GDP in billions	CAS-Board Presentation Date	PRSP-Board Date	UNDAF
135	Yemen					CAS- 05/28/2009		
136	Armenia					CAS- 06/11/2009	12/2/08	
137	Sri Lanka					CAS- 06/05/2008	6/5/08	
138	Central African Republic					CAS- 09/08/2009	6/30/09	2007
139	Cote d' Ivoire					CAS- 03/18/2010	5/18/10	2008



ABBREVIATIONS

AAS	Arab Academy of Sciences
AASTMT	Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AUC	African Union Commission
CAPRA	Central American Probabilistic Risk Assessment
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy (World Bank)
CAT DDO	Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown Options
CEPREDENAC	Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres Naturales en América Central (Coordination of Natural Disaster Prevention in Central America)
CG	Consultative Group - Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
ECCAS	Economic Community of African States
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GET	Global Expert Team
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
IFI	International Financial Institutions
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
ISDR	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (United Nations Secretariat)
ISN	Interim Strategy Notes
JRC	Joint Research Center
LAS	League of Arab States
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
OAS	Organization of American States
OP/BP 8.0	Operational Manual Bank Policy #8 – “To maximize Bank assistance in emergency and crisis situations, at the borrower’s request, the country director may approve a temporary increase in the cost-sharing limits in all Bank-financed operations in the country”

PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PRS	Poverty Reduction Strategy
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
QRT	Quick Reaction Team
RBMS	Results-Based Management System
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SADC	South African Development Community
SECE-CRIF	South Eastern and Central Europe Catastrophe Insurance Facility
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Authority
SOPAC	Pacific Islands Applied Geoscience Commission
SRFF	Standby Recovery Financing Facility
TA	Technical Assistance
UNDP	United Nations Development Program





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