

Progress Report (1)

Global Facility *for* Disaster Reduction *and* Recovery

Committed to Reducing Vulnerabilities to Hazards by
Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction and Recovery in Development

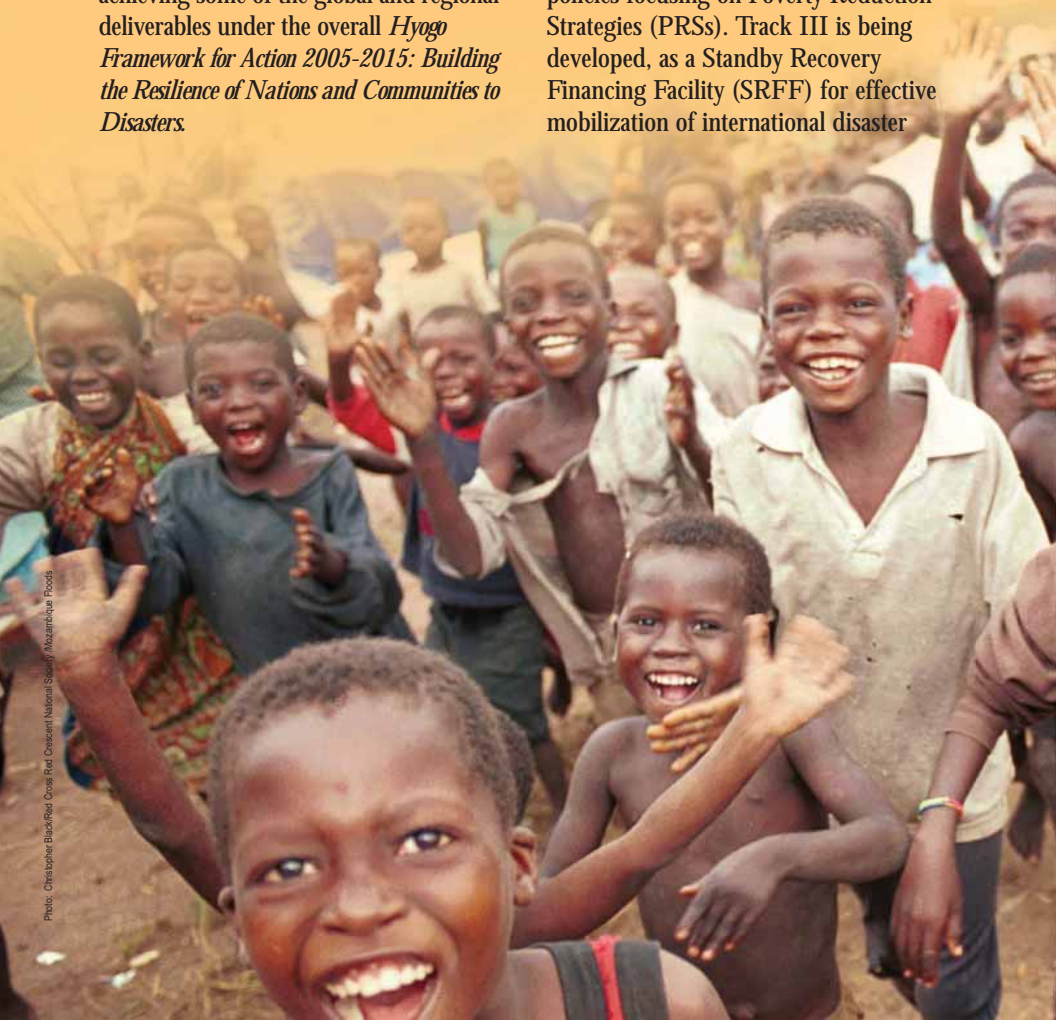
Supporting the Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action
(September 2006-February 2007)



World Bank

The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) is a major initiative launched in September 2006 that is designed to help meet the global demand for increased investment in disaster prevention and mitigation. The GFDRR aims to boost national, regional and global capacities to reduce disaster risk, particularly in low and middle-income countries at high risk of disasters. The GFDRR represents an important new component of the architecture of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system. The GFDRR is supporting the ISDR System to catalyse global and regional partnerships towards achieving some of the global and regional deliverables under the overall *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*.

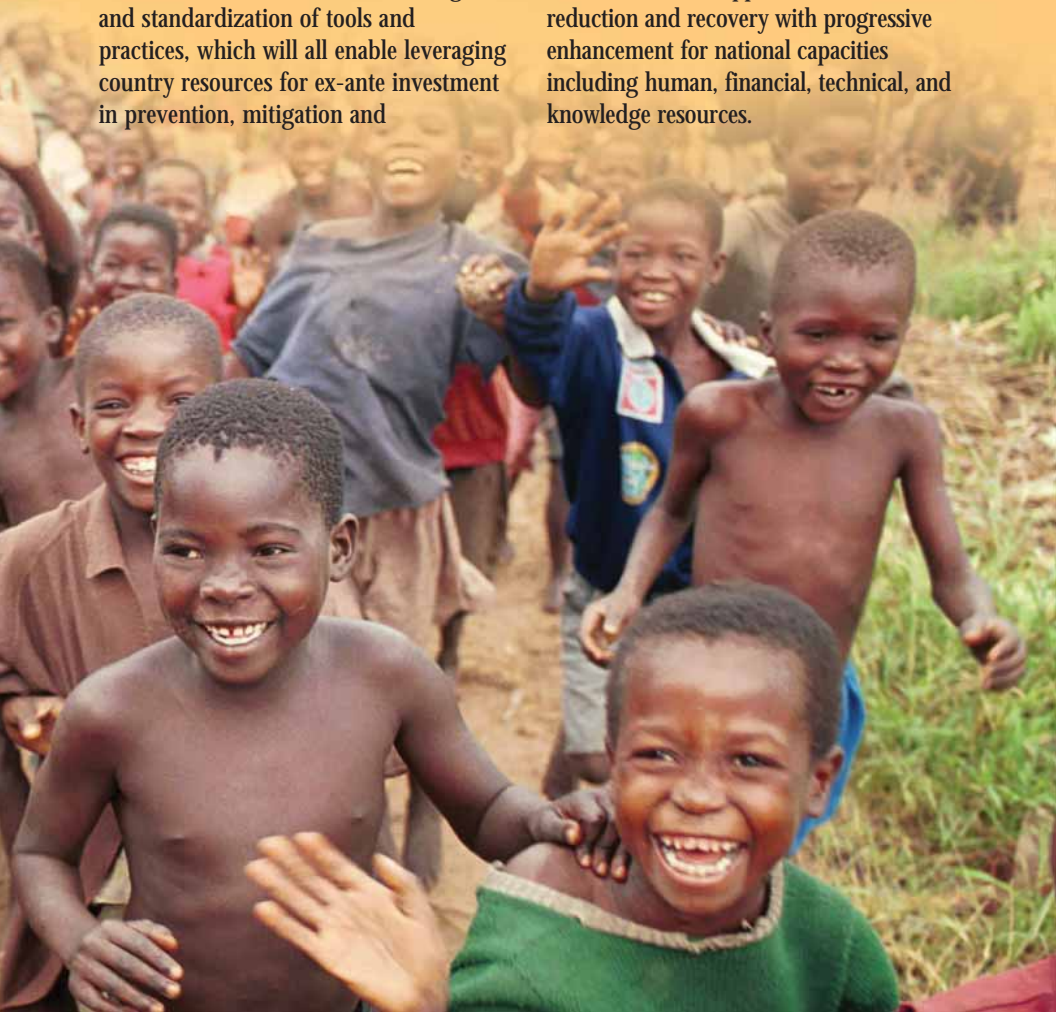
The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery receives a solid financial commitment from the World Bank and supporting donors towards three-track operations to achieve its development objectives at the global, regional and country levels. Track I is being managed by the UN/ISDR secretariat and targeting global and regional deliverables; Track II is being implemented by the World Bank, the United Nations agencies, other IFIs and other development partners to provide technical assistance for targeted countries to mainstream disaster risk reduction in strategic planning and development policies focusing on Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs). Track III is being developed, as a Standby Recovery Financing Facility (SRFF) for effective mobilization of international disaster



recovery assistance and to support disaster-stricken countries' immediate recovery needs before medium and long-term recovery programmes are formulated and launched.

The three tracks of GFDRR complement each other towards creating an enabling environment at the global, regional and national levels for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and reducing the vulnerabilities of populations at risk from natural calamities. Track I activities facilitate and enhance partnership-building, advocacy towards increased political commitment to disaster risk reduction networking, and standardization of tools and practices, which will all enable leveraging country resources for ex-ante investment in prevention, mitigation and

preparedness activities. Building on Track I deliverables namely the increased commitment, knowledge, and identified needs and gaps, Track II will provide targeted technical assistance to countries-in-demand for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in poverty reduction strategies and sectoral development policies. The Standby Recovery Financing Facility under track III will support those countries, which have initiated disaster prevention investments but have limited fiscal capacity to accelerate recovery operations without having to reallocate earmarked development resources. Together, the three tracks of GFDRR will ensure a coherent approach to disaster reduction and recovery with progressive enhancement for national capacities including human, financial, technical, and knowledge resources.



Introduction

GFDRR is designed to facilitate a coordinated approach among donors and partners in implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action through mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in poverty reduction strategies targeting those countries identified as natural disaster hotspots.

With initial contribution of US\$5 million a year from the World Bank's Development Grant Facility (DGF) for global and regional partnerships under Track I, and the support of the United Kingdom for country programmes under Track II, this partnership for vulnerability reduction has made a beginning to engage with partners at all levels to make a stronger case for disaster risk reduction as a core dimension of sustainable development. ISDR as the key partner under **Track I** is making significant progress to engage with regional and sub-regional organizations in Africa, East Asia, South Asia, Central America, South Eastern Europe, Pacific and the Middle East and North Africa to strengthen regional cooperation in risk mitigation, catastrophic risk financing and adaptation to climate change. Track I support is also helping in enhancing the global dialogue on risk reduction with various stakeholders, particularly private sector, media networks, academic and research organizations, as well as standardizing approaches and tools for risk identification, risk mitigation and risk financing in partnership with members of the ISDR system.

Under **Track II**, multi-stakeholder consultation with national governments, UN, donors, regional development Banks and regional organizations have been launched in Mozambique, Malawi, Nicaragua, Nepal and Vietnam to identify strategic opportunities for making risk reduction a priority in national development processes in these countries. Building on the ongoing country initiatives and critical diagnostics of existing policies, financing and institutional mechanism, a common framework for integrating risk reduction in country planning and investment framework is expected soon. Greater political and fiscal commitment to risk reduction at the national level is one of the key outcomes of these collaborative efforts under Track II. Many Governments have pledged their support for country level programmes under Track II, which will now enable GFDRR to continue to support national governments, World Bank, UN and other development partners to launch similar initiatives in more disaster-prone countries, particularly in Africa, Caribbean and the Pacific. This report provides a broad direction of the expected strategic impact that GFDRR is making at all levels in disaster risk reduction towards effective implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).



Photo: Munich R/China

Key areas of progress and expected outcomes against stated objectives of GFDRR

Towards enhancing global advocacy, partnership and knowledge management for mainstreaming hazard risk management



Photo: UNISDR

Promoting and strengthening global targeted partnerships

(WB DGF: \$ 250,000 in FY 2007)

Partnerships with the Private Sector: The World Economic Forum (WEF), UN/ISDR secretariat, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Swiss Re, Munich Re, Aga Khan Development network, US Homeland Security Department (Government of US) and Social Accountability International (SAA Certification) and other businesses and their associations and the World Bank have initiated a *global*

partnership with the Private sector to enable private investments in reducing risk, so as to complement public and multilateral resources. The key to convincing the private sector to invest in risk reduction is to establish the case for business continuity in the face of natural hazard impact. An in depth analysis of cases for business continuity and practices for reducing disaster risk is being jointly developed by UN/ISDR secretariat with WEF and the World Bank. This has been discussed with major private corporate leaders at the World Economic Forum meeting in Davos, January 2007 to foster concrete opportunities for public-private investments in risk reduction.

India: Public - Private sector dialogue on risk reduction:

India public-private sector risk reduction dialogue held on the margins of the Disaster Management Congress of India in November 2006, had participation from over 60 leaders from private sector from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The meeting established substantive engagement between the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), the Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and Multinational Corporations (MNCs) on sharing business practices across corporate sector and highlighted the needs for business continuity as the primary goal for private investments in risk reduction. The National Institute of Disaster Management, India, CII and FICCI are following up on implementing the recommendations of this conference.

Partnership with the Media:

The World Bank communication unit and the UN/ISDR secretariat advocacy unit are jointly leveraging *media networks to promote public awareness* about how growing climate change is aggravating disaster risks. A media workshop on disaster risk reduction is planned in February 2007 in Washington DC, which will involve leading journalists from various geographic locations to discuss climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction issues and devise plans for

awareness-raising on those issues. A global media network for disaster risk reduction is also proposed to strengthen global advocacy efforts in risk reduction. In addition, the GFDRR is supporting the production of *a documentary on climate change* to be broadcast by BBC in April 2007. The film is based on two locations: Vietnam and Honduras (after Mitch) and will show how countries are adapting themselves to climate change and are reducing the impact of future disasters triggered by natural hazards.

Key areas of progress and expected outcomes against stated objectives of GFDRR

Partnership with Universities and Research Organisations Network:

The UN/ISDR secretariat, and the World Bank Institute (WBI) have initiated a Global Partnership of Universities, Academic Institutions and Research Organisations for Disaster Risk Reduction with selected universities and research organizations from the North and the South working on promoting disaster risk reduction education, training and research. The first meeting for this network was organized in December 2006 to facilitate the development of an indicative road map for engaging the large number of research, academic and university

networks into identifying current gaps in higher education and research in disaster risk reduction and for addressing these gaps through pilot courses in disaster risk reduction and developing an agenda for research. This universities network will ultimately enhance the skilled manpower in the developing world by mapping training capacities and needs and standardizing risk reduction training modules. The network will focus on: (1) learning processes: teaching, education and capacity development; (2) research: undertaking it and sharing results; and (3) knowledge application: translating science into implementation.

Universities Network road map for enhancing knowledge and manpower for disaster risk reduction

1. Outlining the process of what partners will do in the next 6 months including defining the mapping criteria and data format for collection and eventual online posting. This will start immediately.
2. Mapping of networks (supply side) to identify nature and scope of existing networks. First draft to be ready by May 2007.
3. Mapping academic programmes to identify diploma and certificate programmes for practitioners. First draft to be ready by May 2007.
4. Producing interim report to be presented at a side meeting of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in June 2007.
5. Developing a framework for mechanisms to sustain the network.
6. Demand -side mapping to be focused on a limited number of countries. Report to be ready by October 2007.
7. Meeting to prepare final report/workshop.

A post graduate course in Disaster Reduction has been initiated in Madras University in India under this partnership. This course will be conducted in collaboration with the Middle Eastern Technical University in Turkey and Kyoto University in Japan, facilitated by the World Bank Institute. This course will introduce state of the art risk reduction training modules and course materials.

Towards standardization and harmonization of hazard risk management tools, methodologies and practices:



Photo: Andrew MacColl/Red Cross Red Crescent National Society / Europe Floods

Establishing a virtual clearinghouse for disaster risk reduction:

(WB DGF: \$ 400,000 in FY 2007)

A web portal "PreventionWeb" is being developed by the UN/ISDR secretariat, in partnership with the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), the Global Risk Indexing Programme (GRIP), the International Recovery Platform (IRP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Relief Web of the UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and the Centre for Disaster management of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). PreventionWeb

will expand the current ISDR e-library <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/library/lib-index.htm> and provide discussion platforms to enhance knowledge management and information flow with respect to disaster risk reduction, which is already in practice by administering the Gender and Disasters Network. In addition, the secretariat information management team is undertaking a *mapping exercise of disaster risk reduction institutions, thematic platforms and information resources* to enhance the current ISDR database, which includes more than 2000 organizations. The Prevention Web will be the source for comprehensive disaster reduction information and will connect community

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of practitioners to state of the art knowledge and assist in standardization of hazard management tools across the ISDR system partners.
<http://www.preventionweb.net/>

Global Assessment Report: risk trends and progress in addressing disaster loss:

(WB DGF: \$ 225,000 in FY 2007)

The UN/ISDR secretariat, in collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - GRIP, World Bank and UNEP-Global Resource Information Database (GRID), has initiated the development process of the *Global Assessment Report*. This report will be a valuable tracking tool for monitoring and reporting on progress on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action. The Global report will integrate the processes of national and regional reporting, data collation and archiving systems, analysis and assessment. This report will be submitted to the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and the UN General Assembly. For an outline of the report including preliminary table of contents see annex 1.

Standardization of disaster risk reduction tools and methodologies: (WB DGF: \$ 420,000 in FY 2007)

Environment: The UN/ISDR secretariat is working with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Conservation Union (IUCN), and the United Nations University (UNU)

and regional partners to *strengthen national level capacities to apply environmental tools and services for risk reduction*. A joint paper on *environment and disaster risk reduction* has been developed in consultation with ISDR Environment and Disaster Working Group for discussion amongst partners and Governments at a workshop planned during the first session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in June 2007.

Climate Change: A proposal to *support Least Developed Countries to develop disaster risk reduction capacities through National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs)* of the United Nations framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is under development jointly by UN/ISDR secretariat and UNFCCC. This proposal aims at clarifying the roles of environmental management and disaster risk reduction in climate change adaptation.

HFA implementation guidelines for member states: The UN/ISDR secretariat has completed the *policy guidance document on implementing the Hyogo Framework for Action "Words into Action"*, which is now published for wider consultation. This responds to the call from many Governments and national focal points for practical policy and operational guidance on how to transform the Hyogo Framework into effective operational procedures by the Government and builds on guidance of expertise of national disaster management authorities.
<http://www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/docs/words-into-action-consultation-draft.pdf>

Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in poverty reduction and relevant sectoral development strategies



Photo: Thani Gudmundsson/Red Cross Red Crescent National Society, China Floods

Linking Disaster Risk Reduction with planning and monitoring systems for Poverty Reduction

(MDTF (DFID): \$ 105,000 in FY 07-09)

This effort is ongoing and is supporting the development of a roadmap for an improved and more objective understanding of how disasters impact poverty, how disaster vulnerability contribute to multi-dimensional poverty vulnerability, how disaster prevention and preparedness programmes can prevent loss of income, protect livelihoods and ensure access to services, thus contributing to sustainable poverty

reduction in areas and regions prone to multiple natural hazards. The World Bank's Poverty Reduction team (PREM) is anchoring this effort. Projects in the immediate phase will focus on following key areas:

- Use of poverty mapping and Hotspots tool in investment planning in countries prone to disaster risks: This project will develop innovative ways of combining the disaster hotspots tool with Small-area Estimation (SAE) poverty maps to help guide investment planning for disaster prevention and poverty

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reduction. Poverty is embedded to some degree in the hotspots tool, in that mortality losses are likely to be greater where the housing stock and other infrastructure is of lower quality, which is typically the case in poorer areas. However, by revealing the spatial distribution of poverty, SAE poverty maps will make it easier to separate out the poverty element, and help identify the areas within disaster hotspots where investments in prevention are likely to have the greatest impact on poverty reduction. The project will develop several case studies, drawn from the subset of countries that have both (a) an SAE poverty map and (b) disaster hotspots data at a resolution sufficient to support sub-national analysis¹. The analysis will include simple visual correlation and more sophisticated spatial econometric methods.

- **Using Data for Ex-Ante Preparedness:** Disaster management information systems are not hard to set up. But in the aftermath of disasters, both time and money are scarce resources and setting up these systems can become extraordinarily difficult for countries struggling to cope with the crisis. Therefore, it is important to set up these systems in advance. This is a project seeking to provide the analytical tools necessary for enhancing national capacity for disaster preparedness. By conducting

in-depth analyses of country-specific experiences we will provide guidance for forward looking policy makers who wish to design effective needs identification and monitoring systems for disaster recovery management.

Identification of Urban Disaster Risk Hotspots and piloting disaster risks integration in city development strategies

(MDTF (DFID): \$ 150,000 in FY 07-09)

Two major research activities have been initiated under Track 2 of the GFDRR on urban disaster risks in very close collaboration with the Joint Research Centre (JRC) of the European Union (EU) in Ispra, Italy. At the global level, the team has started the development of an urban disaster risk index with an initial review of hazard indices that have been used elsewhere. The goal is to utilize hazard risk information, similar to that used in the Hotspots work, to perform a first-cut characterization and ranking of urban areas around the world according to risk of being affected by various types of natural hazards. At the local level, the project team has linked up with city governments to explore the use of very high-resolution remote sensing data for disaster risk assessment in urban areas. Case studies will be conducted in Yemen and most likely Vietnam and the Philippines, which will be embedded in city development strategies. The Yemen case study will commence in February with a field visit.

¹ Some of the disaster hotspots data is too coarse to support sub-national analysis. This is especially the case with drought data, and data for smaller countries



Institutional development for Disaster Risk Reduction

(MDTF (DFID): \$ 50,000 in FY 07-09)

The study aims at critical review of existing models of institutional arrangements for disaster prevention and response by identifying the strengths and weaknesses of basic organizational models and legal mechanisms. It will offer guidance to national governments and other development partners on what type of mechanisms and arrangements work under specific conditions and will support their work on institutional aspects of disaster risk reduction. It will focus on the applicability of the identified major organizational models taking into account the levels of centralization/ decentralization, administrative arrangements, and existing networks and capacities. The study will build on and consolidate the findings of recent and ongoing works of UN agencies, bilateral and INGOs in this area and will contribute to guidance to governments on effective institutional and legal mechanisms for disaster risk reduction.

Land Management for Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery

(MDTF (DFID): \$ 80,000 in FY 07-09)

The objective of the proposed study is to explore the scope for propagating improved approaches to pre and post disaster land management with a view to both reducing the scale of future losses and expediting recovery when disasters hit. The study is expected to span a range of issues including land use, land tenure, land administration, land development and acquisition and land reservation. This proposal will be converted to a Concept Note in February 2007, after which the Terms of Reference for Consultancy Services will be prepared. Consultants are expected to be mobilized before the end of June 2007.

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Towards enhancing regional cooperation and programme development for disaster risk reduction:



Photo: Till Mayer/Red Cross Red Crescent National Society, Pakistan earthquake

Regional cooperation in Africa (WB DGF: \$ 350,000 in FY2007)

The African Union Commission, UN/ISDR secretariat, the World Bank and African National Platforms for Disaster Reduction undertook a sub regional and national level risk assessment and costs of natural hazard impacts. This resulted in a series of national assessments undertaken by national Platforms, which are now being combined into Africa regional risk benchmark. To ensure effective linkages with poverty reduction strategies, the UN/ISDR regional outreach office in Africa organized a workshop in Nairobi in November 2006, which brought together government counterparts, national

platforms for disaster reduction, ministries of finance, UN agencies, the World Bank, the African Union and the ISDR. Fourteen African Countries namely, Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Niger, Madagascar, Ghana, Seychelles, Zambia, Burundi, and Nigeria participated in this workshop and agreed to adopt a consultative approach to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) into Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) in Africa. The following roadmap is adopted by the national focal points in Africa and is currently under implementation.

Institutional mechanisms or arrangements to mainstream DRR in PRSPs in Africa:

1. The ISDR national platforms will identify the lead institutions and champions for the PRS process at the national level,
2. National disaster management focal points will strategically advocate for DRR during the initiation of the poverty assessment and at the review process (cycle) by working closely with those responsible,
3. Plan the mechanisms for the review, including DRR, targeted at specific sectors of the PRSP and the lead persons section by section,
4. The National Platform members will develop appropriate and effective advocacy tools (fact sheets on DRR, radio/TV talk shows),
5. Develop strategic alliances with those responsible for the PRS review process.

Overcoming challenges in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction:

1. National Platforms face data and human resource capacity constraints,
2. GFDRR support to strengthen National Platforms by providing technical staff and risk assessments capacity to the African Union.

Regional disaster risk reduction programme development in Sub-Saharan Africa

(MDTF (DFID) \$300,000 in FY 07-09)

At the regional level in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), at the end of the fiscal year (June 2007), a workshop will be organized to review progress made by national platforms in Disaster Risk Reduction and discuss how national platforms could play an active role in mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into National Poverty Reduction Plans and Programmes. This will complement the activities/workshops organized by ISDR, in close coordination with

national governments, World Bank, donors and other partners. The road map for mainstreaming disaster reduction by the ISDR National Platforms will be implemented under this initiative. In addition, good practice documentation on technical and legal assessment of building codes and urban disaster reduction practices from the region is ongoing. Before the end of June 2007, a report will be completed to outline the risk profile of SSA (complementary to a current activity undertaken by ISDR) and present the disaster risk reduction strategy for SSA, to be established in close coordination with the African Union.

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Regional cooperation in the Middle East and North Africa

(WB DGF: \$ 200,000 in FY2007)

The UN/ISDR secretariat and the World Bank have jointly initiated a process to strengthen disaster risk reduction in the region, which includes risk assessment in socio-economic development planning and enhancement regional collaboration on risk reduction. This process will contribute to the development of a strategic framework for disaster risk reduction in the region in close collaboration with the League of Arab States as the key regional intergovernmental organization, national governments in the region and technical and academic centres as the Ain Shams University in Egypt, the Regional Disaster Management in Tunisia, the International Institute for Earthquake Engineering and Seismology in Iran and the WHO-East Mediterranean Regional Office in Egypt. A regional workshop in April 2007 will be held in Cairo, Egypt with the engagement of all stakeholders at the national and regional level to discuss the needs and capacities and to identify the priorities at the national and regional levels towards developing a regional cooperation framework on disaster risk reduction. Based on the outcomes of the workshop, a more in depth risk assessment exercise will be undertaken to strengthen knowledge and capacities on disaster risk reduction at the national level.

Integrating disaster risk reduction in city development strategies in Middle East and North Africa:

(MDTF (DFID): \$ 210,000 in FY 07-09)

GFDRR is supporting at the piloting of mainstreaming of hazard risk reduction strategies at city level, within the City Development Strategy (CDS) framework. To date, two pilot cities (Sana'a in Yemen and Anzali in Iran) have been selected for the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction plans into the CDS process. In both cases, the CDS process is just starting. Collaboration has been initiated with the government counterparts working on the Iran Urban Upgrading Project. Dialogue with the municipality of Anzali and relevant representatives of the Government of Iran have been initiated on issues of city-level disaster risk reduction. In addition, Cities Alliance (CA) is expected to support documentation of this experience in the two pilot cities and later develop CDS guidelines for the disaster risk reduction module, to be replicated to other cities in different regions.

Regional cooperation and programme development in risk identification and risk reduction in Central America

- Partnership building and risk communication (WB DGF: \$ 200,000 in FY07)
- Risk modelling and Mitigation strategy development (DFID Track 2 \$ 914,000 in FY 07-09 for Nicaragua and Central America)

The World Bank in partnership with UN/ISDR secretariat, the Centre for Prevention of Disasters in Central



Central American Probabilistic Risk Assessment (CAPRA)

Objective: To sensitise Governments in the region to the extent of their exposure to adverse natural events and create a tool to guide the design of comprehensive risk management strategies (supporting risk mitigation and risk financing).

Outputs:

- (i) A detailed risk profile for each country, by type of risk, type of asset, and geographic location;
- (ii) A regional risk profile presented in the form of a risk atlas of the region's exposure to adverse natural events;
- (iii) An review of individual government's financial capacity to respond to disasters and a set of recommendations on opportunities for policy improvements;
- (iv) A review of private catastrophe insurance markets and a set of recommendations on opportunities for improvement;
- (v) A number of outreach activities on risk modelling and how it can support the development of risk mitigation and risk financing strategies, including several training workshop and a regional conference of disaster risk management.

Impact on Government Finances and analysis of fiscal resilience by country:

A series of training and discussion workshops facilitated by the ISDR will finalize the outcomes of the study and then disseminate to relevant government authorities for application of CAPRA loss module and impact on Government finances.

Track I will primarily fund the workshops ensuring multi-stakeholder engagement while Track II will fund the consultancies to develop the risk modelling.

America (CEPREDENAC), national authorities and other partners have initiated Central American Probabilistic Risk Assessment (CAPRA) This entails a regional risk modelling study aimed at guiding risk mitigation and risk financing initiative throughout the region. The study will rely on advanced probabilistic modelling techniques. Hazards to be analysed will include excess rainfall (which can result in floods and landslides), excess wind and earthquakes. Assets exposed to these hazards will be categorized to allow for

an analysis by sector and geographic location. The study will make available to all member countries of the region a 'Risk Atlas' showing potential losses, indicating the potential financial impact of disasters on the budgets of the Central American countries. CAPRA will help provide political and fiscal incentives to national and local governments to invest in ex ante risk mitigation.

In addition to the analysis and atlas, the tools and supporting data developed under this programme will provide the

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affected countries with a risk and hazard analysis baseline and analytical tools for future evaluations and assessments of risk mitigation and financing strategies. The findings of the various studies will be presented to key stakeholders in the region. A conference that presents results of the study will be organized in Nicaragua.

- Piloting El Niño vulnerability reduction programme in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)
(MDTF (DFID): \$ 230,000 in FY 07-09)

GFDRR is supporting the region to pilot an El Niño Vulnerability Reduction Programme (PREVEN) in Peru, which will be a fund to promote investments in disaster risk reduction. Track 2 funds will assist the Peruvian government with the necessary technical assistance for a) the establishment of the Fund for the Promotion of Disaster Risk Management Investments (PREVEN), b) the institutional diagnostic of the Multi-Sectoral Committee for the National Study of the El Niño Phenomenon (ENFEN), c) technical assistance for the preparation of the mitigation measures, and d) assistance to leverage El Niño risk. Lessons from this pilot will feed into a larger region-wide initiative for El Niño Vulnerability reduction.

Building local level risk management capacities in East Asia and Pacific

(MDTF (DFID): \$ 280, 000 in FY 07-09)

At the regional level, a virtual network of disaster risk reduction professionals in the East Asia region will be developed. Other ongoing activities include sub-national disaster risk preparedness in Philippines in support of mainstreaming disaster risk management in city development strategies, and in Indonesia, possible partnering with UNDP for its safer communities programme.

Regional cooperation and programme development in South Asia

- Partnership building and risk communication (WB DGF: \$ 200,000 in FY2007)
- Risk modelling and Mitigation strategy development
(MDTF (DFID) \$ 300,000 in FY 07-09)

At the regional level, a comprehensive Disaster risk reduction Programme was launched in December 2006 aimed at increasing the resilience of countries to disasters while decreasing underlying risk factors and vulnerabilities. A workshop on Hazards of Nature, Risks and Opportunities for Development in South Asian Countries "*Learning the Lessons from Past Disasters - Preparing for the Future*" was held in New Delhi in December 2006. The workshop, which was jointly organized by the Independent Evaluation Group of the World Bank, the World Bank Institute, the Indian National Institute of Disaster Management, and the UN/ISDR secretariat, brought together senior Government officials responsible for disaster risk management



from eight South Asian countries: India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. Following a review of lessons from reconstruction of the past recent major disasters, a *South Asia Regional Risk Mitigation Programme* is being developed. The regional strategy and the high level commitments by national governments will catalyse increased investments in risk reduction in the region. This strategy will also establish the analytical basis for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into CASs and PRSPs. The programme comprises of three pillars: (a) the preparation of a regional Disaster risk reduction Strategy (b) Knowledge Sharing and Dissemination Activities, and (c) Capacity Building for regional staff on disaster risk reduction.

Regional cooperation and programme development in Europe and Central Asia (ECA)

- Partnership development and risk communication (WB DGF: \$ 200,000 in FY 07)
- Risk assessment, risk mitigation and risk financing programme (MDTF (DFID) \$ 235,000 in FY 07-09)

The World Bank, the European Commission (Stability Pact), Council of Europe Bank, USAID and UN/ISDR secretariat are jointly supporting the *South Eastern Europe Disaster Risk Management Initiative (SEERMI)* in collaboration with

the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). SEERMI aims at reducing the vulnerability of the countries of South Eastern Europe to the risks of disasters. This initiative will form the foundation for regional and country specific investment priorities (projects) in the area of early warning, disaster risk reduction and financing and thereby catalyse additional investments in risk mitigation by national governments, Council of Europe Bank and World Bank sectoral lending. This initiative will form the *foundation for regional and country specific investment priorities (projects) in the area of early warning disaster risk reduction and financing*. SEERMI focuses on: (i) hydro meteorological forecasting, data sharing and early warning; (ii) coordination of disaster mitigation, preparedness, and response; and (iii) financing of disaster losses, reconstruction and recovery, and disaster risk transfer (disaster insurance). The initiative will build on the cooperation already existing in the region, and will complement and consolidate the activities promoted by the EU, the Council of Europe, the UN, the Stability Pact, the Civil Military Emergency Planning Council for the South Eastern Europe (CMEPC) to promote more effective disaster mitigation, preparedness and response. Track I will support the technical consultancies required to undertake the comprehensive risk assessment while Track II will support the downstream programme development.

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Towards making disaster risk reduction a national development priority in natural disaster hotspot countries:



Photo: Munich Re/India

GFDRR provides technical assistance to low and middle income countries in natural disaster hotspots to mainstream disaster risk reduction in strategic planning documents, particularly the Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs) and sectoral development policies².

Assistance provided over a 3-year programming cycle is demand driven, based on needs identified in consultation with Governments and other development partners. Preferences is given to countries with higher GDP ratios at risks (see Annex 2 for a ranking, based on the "hotspots" study), as well as

small island countries and fragile states whose development are at risk from the recurrence of multiple natural hazards, and new Country Assistance Strategies (CASs), PRSPs, UNDAFs and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs) are in pipeline.

In the immediate phase (fiscal year 07-09) with UK-DFID assistance, five focus countries namely; *Mozambique, Malawi, Nicaragua, Nepal and Vietnam* have been identified based on the extent of GDP in areas at risks. The World Bank and other development partners

² Global Scale Risk Analysis:Natural Disaster Hotspots(World Bank and Columbia University) ; visit <http://www.geohotspots.worldbank.org>

have launched a government-led consultation processes in these countries to assess the effectiveness of existing mechanisms for risk reduction and identify strategic opportunities for making risk reduction a priority in national development processes. It is also expected to develop a common framework to catalyse investments in disaster mitigation and emergency preparedness. Brief description of ongoing activities in these countries is presented in following paragraphs.

Vietnam

(MDTF (DFID) - TA \$ 914,000 in FY 07-09)

For Vietnam, the World Bank task team conducted a mission in January 2007, and met with government officials, UN agencies and the donor community. The mission held meetings with donor community representatives and government counterparts, including the National Committee for Flood Control and Storm Prevention (NCFCSPP), the Ministry of Construction (MOC), the CPU of the Natural Disaster Risk Management Programme, the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MONRE) and representatives of AusAID, DFID, the Netherlands and UNDP. The meetings provided the mission with the opportunity to identify the broad and full range of activities already on-going in Vietnam. Among the more visible and impacting on-going actions are:

The Central Committee for Flood and Storm Control is a cross ministerial agency established in 1990 to strengthen institutional coordination especially in the area of emergency response and long-term reconstruction and recovery. It also provides overall strategic, policy and technical guidance for implementation of the Natural Disaster Risk Management Project

The Natural Disaster Mitigation Partnership is a joint Government/donor initiative. The second phase of the NDMP, which commenced in 2006, is supported by the following donors: UNDP, the Netherlands, AusAID, Luxembourg, and SIDA. The Partnership aims to regularly share information between donors and government, facilitate policy dialogue, identify prioritise and make recommendations on the allocation of public resources as well as resources available from the international community. The partnership has a full-time secretariat.

The Vietnam Natural Disaster Risk Management Programme, an adjustable programme credit (APC), funded by the World Bank, the Japanese Government, the Netherlands, AusAID and the Government of Vietnam. The programme provides a very comprehensive framework for disaster management with components including: prevention and mitigation investments; community-based disaster risk management; post-disaster reconstruction support and institutional strengthening.

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The (draft) *National Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Control and Mitigation, 2020*, which provides the framework for government action at the national level as regards natural disaster prevention and mitigation. This strategy is anticipated to be finalized and adopted formally by the government in the first quarter of 2007.

The Index Based Flood Insurance pilot project, funded by the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, provides a potential model for the use of financial instruments to transfer disaster related risk financing to the private sector. Agriculture dominates household income in Vietnam with 90% of the poor and 80% of households dependent upon agriculture. Natural disaster risks impact rural households and are considered an impediment to financial market development. The Index Flood Insurance pilot can protect households from weather related risk, with the model being easily measurable, objective, transparent, independently verifiable, and able to be reported in a timely manner and is stable over time. Importantly for Vietnam and for the GFDRR, the pilot project can facilitate market-based risk transfer products and has the potential to be transferable to other applications, such as disaster risk financing of other risks beyond flooding, extension to new hazards and extension to other regions.

The AusAid funded project for *Integrated Disaster Risk Management (IDRM) for Quang Ngai Province*. This

comprehensive initiative provided a plan for the mobilization of all agencies and resources available within the emergency management structure for the conduct of emergency preparedness, response and recovery operations, no matter what the cause, but with particular reference to emergencies caused as a result of storms and flooding. The project also included significant community based initiatives.

The Asian Development Bank, together with the Netherlands is currently preparing to finance a *Proposed Integrated Rural Development Project in Central Provinces* that amongst other things would focus on coastal zone development (a preparation mission is scheduled for January 17 -30, 2007), which would include disaster management strategies and related capacity building in up to 22 coastal provinces. The Netherlands has previously financed a smaller Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project covering three provinces: Nam Dinh in the North, Hue in the centre, and Vung Tau in the South.

UNDP carried out a *Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction* initiative in five communes in Binh Dinh Province and two wards in Danang. This focused on grass roots development and building capacity in local institutions.

Initial Proposals: Taking account of the suggestions received the mission team developed the following initial proposals that were discussed and agreed with the



Main Findings: The following summarizes some of the main findings and convergence of ideas that emerged from the mission:

- The available funding is limited and as a result will not be used for financing infrastructure or other large ticket items. Rather, the funds will be used for the purpose of filling in some of the gaps in the current framework and on-going actions, where leverage can be found and value can be added. This means limiting the focus to technical assistance, which could include: possible research and knowledge management; focusing on a particular type of disaster (such as flooding); or concentrating on a limited geographical area. The emphasis will be on complimenting efforts that are already under way, or are planned for the near future.
- The need to develop private sector financial instruments, such as insurance products, is considered an area where more work needs to be done. To that end, the index-based flood insurance pilot warrants additional support.
- Using the resources to focus on knowledge management and the dissemination of good practice in disaster mitigation at the provincial, district and community level was also identified as a potential priority, together with improving monitoring and evaluation capacity of disaster mitigation, recovery and reconstruction activities.
- Related to the above, it was also suggested that the funds could be used to support policy development as well as to improve capacity and improvement of skills in the area of post-disaster assessments.
- A common suggestion was to consider focusing on the provincial and/or regional level. The National Strategy will need to be translated to the sub-national level (provinces, districts and communes) and guidelines prepared for its implementation. To that end, it was suggested that some emphasis could be placed on developing regional/provincial risk profiles, risk mapping, mainstreaming risk reduction into urban planning and the improvement of building codes.
- The need to increase awareness at the community level in the areas of disaster preparedness and response was repeatedly identified as a priority.
- The improvement of early warning systems and communications infrastructure was another area identified as possible priority, particularly in areas vulnerable to flash floods and for the fishing community, which is most vulnerable to the regular typhoons.
- Another common suggestion was that the funds could be used to facilitate implementation of the Natural Disaster Risk Management Project. Some of the specific suggestions mirror others that were considered more broadly, such as: (i) improving the link between the national level infrastructure planning and community planning and preparedness; (ii) how to better operationalise the quick-disbursing mechanism for post-disaster reconstruction, perhaps making it more like an insurance fund; and (iii) improving the prioritization process of infrastructure investments, and in particular improving the cooperation between the members of the NCF CSP. Related, it was also indicated that work could be done to improve cooperation at the level of the National Partnership and in mainstreaming risk reduction at the line-ministry level.

Key areas of progress and expected outcomes against stated objectives of GFDRR

NCFSFC and donor representatives. The first three themes have the highest priority and will receive more detailed consideration. Topics included under "Others" are important but it is likely that they can be effectively addressed in the near future by other initiatives for which funds are already available.

1. Insurance Theme

(a) Support the on-going Index Based Flood Insurance Pilot Project being jointly supported by ADB and the World Bank. Consideration to be given to identifying other disaster related risks that could be appropriately addressed by private sector insurance companies;

2. Sub-National Government Capacity Building Theme

(a) Assess the lessons learned and disseminate practice from the Quang Ngai Integrated Disaster Risk Management Project, the Netherlands funded Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project in Nam Dinh, Hue and Vung Tau and the UNDP Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative in Binh Dinh and Danang. Consideration to be given to deepening the Disaster Risk Management capacity in Nam Dinh, Hue and Vung Tau Provinces which could subsequently serve as nodes of expertise in the planned ADB/Netherlands Coastal Zone Project that is currently being prepared;

(b) Develop at least one typical Provincial Strategy for Natural Disaster Prevention, Control and Mitigation to complement the National Strategy to 2020 that is expected to be approved by March 2007;

(c) Increase awareness and disseminate good practice amongst the population in high risk provinces with a focus on the development of disaster preparedness and response plans developed on a participatory basis from the commune level upwards - this to include the development of an effective communications strategy to promote community awareness.

3. Infrastructure Theme

(a) Building codes - assess their effectiveness for wind resistance and flood damage avoidance (by carrying out flood mapping in risk areas) and measures that could be taken to ensure they are implemented - different strategies for different sectors of society i.e. government funded public buildings (hospitals, schools, storm shelters etc); private buildings in urban areas (architects, contractors and their clients); and the rural population, many of whom self build. This work could include an assessment of the "flood resistant" housing initiative carried out by MOC. UNDP is currently providing some technical assistance on building codes.



Key areas of progress and expected outcomes against stated objectives of GFDRR

4. Other Topics

- (a) Early warning systems: Many counterparts identified this as a high priority issue. However, the NDRMP includes significant funding, both for the procurement of equipment and for technical assistance.
- (b) Improve methodologies/procedures for post disaster damage assessment and cost estimates and develop monitoring and evaluation systems. This will be comprehensively addressed by the NDRMP.
- (c) Improve operationalisation of the NDRMP's quick-disbursing mechanism for post disaster reconstruction. This too will be covered by the NDRMP.
- (d) Develop improved methodologies/procedures for prioritising competing risk reduction investments across sectors and localities. This is a broad issue that needs to be addressed for all forms of capital investment e.g. deciding on priorities for inclusion in the SEDP.
- (e) Drought - identify risk areas and develop alleviation measures on which the Mekong Rivers Commission is doing some work.
- (f) Identifying locations where landslides and flash floods could pose a high risk and develop possible mitigation measures. UNDP is providing assistance on this in Lao Cai.

Malawi

(MDTF (DFID) - TA \$ 914,000 in FY 07-09)

In Malawi, consultations are ongoing with national government counterparts and other development partners to determine current status of risk management practices and effectiveness of risk reducing policies and strategies. The PRSP from 2002 includes a section on Improving Disaster Management, comprising strengthening disaster preparedness, ensuring effective disaster relief, and facilitating post-disaster reconstruction and recovery. Based on these consultations, a common plan of action for utilization of GFDRR grants to enhance national capacities for disaster risk reduction will be developed by the end of February.

Activities under consideration: 1) Establish a core team of Bank staff in each country who are involved related activities; 2) Feed into core World Bank country activities, including the mainstreaming the issues of disaster management and mitigation, risk reduction, preparedness and recovery strategy preparation etc into country processes including specifically the preparation of the Malawi CAS; 3) Establish the current situation-initiatives of other donors and development agencies including UN, private sector and NGOs; 4) Prepare a formal project concept note for discussion with partners and clients; 5) Detailed project design; and 6) Project



implementation. Project ideas include weather risk management, contingency planning, and strengthening the national meteorological service. Project implementation begins 1 March 2007.

Ongoing projects in disaster reduction
Ongoing initiatives include piloting various instruments to reduce Malawi's severe exposure to weather risk, including maize price risk hedging on the SAFEX market, micro-level weather insurance, macro level weather insurance products. 2. Government of Malawi is discussing with the World Bank a Sector Wide Approach (SWAPs) to include risk management strategy formulation, contingency planning and weather risk management etc

Mozambique

(MDTF (DFID) - TA \$ 914,000 in FY 07-09)

In Mozambique, consultations are ongoing with national government counterparts and other development partners to determine current status of risk management practices and effectiveness of risk reducing policies and strategies. In the 2004 CAS, natural hazards are cited as a risk to achieving development goals, with some risk mitigation activities listed. The next CAS is scheduled to go to the Bank's Board on 3/15/07. The PRSP was issued in 2001 and mentions vulnerability to natural disasters. Actions to be taken include (i) promote and coordinate the establishment of a

contingency plan for natural disasters and (ii) strengthen the capacity of the National Meteorological Institute in terms of predicting extraordinary weather patterns. The most recent progress report was published on June 7, 2005. Based on these consultations, a common plan of action for utilization of GFDRR grants to enhance national capacities for disaster risk reduction will be developed by the end of February.

Activities under consideration:

Establish a core team of World Bank staff in each country who are involved related activities; 2) Feed into core Bank country activities, including the mainstreaming the issues of disaster management and mitigation, risk reduction, preparedness and recovery strategy preparation etc into country processes including specifically the preparation of the Mozambique Country Partnership Strategy; 3) Establish the current situation-initiatives of other donors and development agencies including UN, private sector and NGOs; 4) Prepare a formal project concept note for discussion with partners and clients; 5) Detailed project design; and 6) Project implementation. Project ideas include weather risk management, contingency planning, and strengthening the national meteorological service. Project implementation begins 1 March 2007.

Key areas of progress and expected outcomes against stated objectives of GFDRR

Nepal

(MDTF (DFID) - TA \$ 914,000 in FY 07-09)

A World Bank mission team undertook a mission in Kathmandu from January 29 through February 1, 2007. The mission objectives included: (i) taking stock of existing hazard risk mitigation initiatives and programmes in Nepal; and (ii) the development of strategic recommendations on priority areas for the Multi-Donor Trust Fund (TF). During the mission, the team met with government counterparts (Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Physical Planning and Works), leading NGOs and research organizations (Oxfam, the National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET), National Centre for Disaster Management (NCDM), the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development [ICIMOD], donor partners (UNDP, JICA). The mission also had a consultation meeting with the World Bank Country Director in addition to a roundtable discussion with representatives of Government, donor agencies, and NGOs.

Nepal boasts a notable cadre of individuals and organizations committed to disaster management. Many initiatives have been developed in the realm of mitigation and preparedness with NGOs such as the National Centre for Disaster Management and the National Society for Earthquake Technology dedicated

to strengthening the country's disaster prevention programmes, preparedness, and response capacities.

There was appreciation, especially from government counterparts in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Water Resources, and Ministry of Physical Planning and Works of the funds being made available through GFDRR and the World Bank's engagement in this area. There was a strong interest in the continued engagement towards a long-term risk management agenda. Based on the team's assessment and consultations that took place, the following focus areas were identified to be supported by GFDRR:

1. National Hazard Risk Assessment: Some geological and hydrological risk assessment studies have been undertaken in the country mapping vulnerabilities at the district, city, and state levels. Lacking, however, is one unifying, comprehensive, and up-to-date study quantifying the country's risks in terms of economic losses. Therefore, the National Hazard Risk Assessment would build upon previous work to present an economic analysis of Nepal's disaster risks, identify exposures and vulnerabilities at a sub-national scale, map high-risk geographic regions, and develop detailed loss probability models for the country. The findings of this activity would create the basis for incorporating



appropriate risk-reduction strategies and prioritising them into the country's development planning.

2. **Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF) Study:** The Himalayas are highly vulnerable to GLOFs causing enormous devastation as they occur rapidly with little lead-time for warning, transporting considerable water and debris at a high velocity. Nepal's Ministry of Environment, Science, and Technology, in collaboration with ICIMOD has completed an initial assessment that has identified 20 large glacial lakes in Nepal that are at potential risk of GLOF. This Glacial Lake Outburst Floods Study would build upon previous work in identifying and prioritising lakes that will require further attention, areas for future risk mitigation measures, and gaps related to GLOF management.
3. **Earthquake Safety Programme:** The National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET), a multidisciplinary organization based in Kathmandu, is involved in programmes centred on earthquake risk awareness generation and implementation of seismic risk reduction projects. In conjunction with the Government, NSET has developed a school earthquake safety programme, training initiatives for masons and other construction workers, municipal disaster

management programmes, and a number of other initiatives. With funding being scarce, however, further expansion requires additional resources. This activity will thus help in expanding NSET's programmes into other vulnerable districts. Core activities will include retrofitting vulnerable school buildings using traditional and low-cost technology solutions, strengthening the enforcement and monitoring of the use of building codes by training of masons and other construction workers, and support the improvement of awareness of issues relating to earthquake risk.

4. **Review of Nepal's Emergency Response Capacity:** Repeated concerns have been echoed of the need for a more detailed review of Nepal's emergency response system in the event of a major catastrophic event. This activity would engage emergency managers and specialists in reviewing the country's current national disaster response capacity including an inventorying of physical capabilities, available response resources, and subsequent gaps. It would also include an assessment of response plans and logistics, the development of recommendations, and priorities for future development.
5. **Knowledge Sharing Activities for Mainstreaming disaster risk**

Key areas of progress and expected outcomes against stated objectives of GFDRR

reduction into the Development Process: This activity would allow for timely initiatives for disseminating research information and integrating disaster risk reduction into Nepal's three year interim plan, Bank operations, and government programmes.

6. Other Advisory Services: This area provides flexibility for demand-based advisory services such as the engagement of flood experts helping the government engage in dialogue on the development of flood forecasting and warning systems, and the monitoring and evaluation of the project.

Selection of countries for FY 08 and 09

In order to ensure full ownership of the national governments, consultations have already been initiated with key development partners to identify priority countries in natural disaster hotspots of the world from the last attached at annex 2. Preferences will be given to countries with high GDP at risks ratios, as well as small island countries and fragile states whose development are at risk from the recurrence of natural hazards, and have CASs and/or PRSPs in the pipeline. Next Consultative Group meeting in February 2007 will approve a list of priority countries for fiscal year 2008 and 2009.

GFDRR Standby Recovery Financing Facility TRACK III



Track III (as stipulated in the GFDRR Charter) serves to provide a speedy, predictable and effective mechanism for supporting recovery in low-income countries that have been affected by disaster[s], before formulating and launching medium- and long-term recovery programmes and following the humanitarian phase of the disasters. This track is deployed to mobilize international recovery assistance and to support low-income countries that have initiated disaster prevention investments, have limited fiscal space, and may require additional resources for accelerated recovery without having to reallocate earmarked development resources to recover from disasters when they do occur.

In the immediate phase, SRFF through a multi-donor trust fund, will make available Technical Assistance for rapid disaster recovery mobilization to support an integrated, international approach to disaster recovery by refining and integrating (i) pre-disaster planning and agreements, (ii) tools and guidelines for recovery interventions, (iii) disaster damage and needs assessments, (iv) strengthening of recovery mechanisms and institutions; and (v) callable fund. The meeting of the Consultative Group to be held in February 2007 is expected to discuss and endorse the scope of SRFF.

Annex I:

Progress in implementing HFA and risk trends

Part I: Recent Experience Of Disasters Summary Of Disasters 2005-2007

- Trends in the statistics (social and economic; by region and hazard)
- Regional experience
- Special reports on event losses and impacts
- Lessons from the Indian Ocean tsunami
- Role of climatic changes

Part II: Patterns and trends in disaster risk

- Global overview
- *Summary by hazard*
- Assessing vulnerability to hazards
- Summary by region; hotspots
- Trends in data sets
- Risk and its role in development
- National capacities to monitor and assess disaster risks
- Special topics

Part III Progress on tackling and reducing disaster risks

- Recognition and action at political level
- Institutionalisation at national level
- Introduction of risk reduction into development processes and sectors
- Progress on reporting and indicators
- Regional summaries
 - Africa
 - Americas
 - Asia and the Pacific
 - [or other subdivisions]
- Summary and report sheet for the five priority areas for action
 - National/local priority and institutions
 - Risks and early warning
 - Knowledge innovation, education
 - Underlying risks
 - Disaster preparedness for response
 - Trends in resources application to disaster risk reduction
 - Strengthened institutions for coordination and support*

Part IV: Conclusions and recommendations

These will be shaped by the results of the report, but it is proposed that they be arranged around a set of key policy-relevant questions such as:

- Over the period 2005-2007, what are the main trends and lessons in disaster risk reduction?
- Do the assessments and recommendations of the WCDR remain valid as the standard for action today?
- Have national, regional and international organizations mobilized effectively to implement the Hyogo Framework?
- Has the Hyogo Framework become an influential guide for non-governmental organizations - civil society, private sector, and communities?
- What are the main gaps and shortcomings in implementing the Hyogo Framework?
- What key actions or corrections are necessary to accelerate the implementation of the Hyogo Framework and the reduction of disaster risk?

Annex: National level summary tables

The format and content of the tables remain to be decided. Most likely they will include internationally available statistical data on disasters, losses and disaster risk, along with voluntary inputs on key elements like existence of legislation, national platforms, budgets, etc, and basic developmental data such as population, GDP per capita, and human development index.

Annex 2

Pipeline PRSs/CASs/UNDAFs in Natural Disaster Hotspot countries with more than 30% GDP in areas at risks due to two or more hazards

Requirement of Technical Assistance under Track 2 of GFDRR										Donor commitment		
Sl no	Country	% of total area at risk	% of population in areas at risk	% of GDP in areas at risk	GDP in \$ billions	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper - Board Date	Country Assistance Strategy - Board Presentation Date	UNDAF - View by Harmonized Cycle Year (CCA/UNDAF year is 2 years prior to the cycle)	Name of the donor	Full or part	Amount in million \$	
1	El Salvador	88.7	95.4	96.4	16		Progress Report 08/30/2007	2007				
2	Jamaica	94.9	96.3	96.3	8		Progress Report 03/27/2007	2007				
3	Dominican Rep	87.2	94.7	95.6	19		Progress Report 07/12/2007	2007				
4	Guatemala	52.7	92.1	92.2	27		Progress Report 01/11/2007	2005				
5	Korea, Rep of	82.8	92.2	91.5	680							
6	Vietnam	33.2	75.7	89.4	45	Vietnam 5 year SEDP and JSAN 2006 12/05/2006	Country Partnership Strategy 01/23/2007	2006	DFID	part	0.91	
7	Albania	86.4	88.6	88.5	8			2006				
8	Costa Rica	51.9	84.8	86.6	18		Progress Report 11/30/2006	2008				
9	Colombia	21.2	84.7	86.6	97		CAS 09/27/2007	2008				
10	Bangladesh	71.4	83.6	86.5	57			2006				
11	Philippines	50.3	81.3	85.2	86			2005				
12	Turkey	73	80.9	83.3	302		CAS 06/07/2007	2006				
13	Trinidad and Tobago	66.7	82.4	83.1	13	CAS	2008 07/01/2008					
14	Guam	83.6	84.5	82.6	1							
15	Antigua and Barbuda	53.4	80.4	80.4	1							
16	Barbados	79.9	79.9	79.9	1							
17	San Marino	66.7	55.3	73.1	1							
18	Ecuador	24.4	73.6	72.2	30		CAS 06/07/2007	2007				

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19	Mexico	15.9	68.2	71.1	676		CAS 02/28/2008 Progress Report 02/06/2007	2008				
20	Dominica	68.3	67	68.3	1	Progress Report 06/26/2007						
21	Nicaragua	21.6	68.7	67.9	4	Progress Report 04/19/2007	CAS 09/13/2007	2008	DFID	full	0.91	
22	Chile	5.2	64.9	67.7	94		CAS 02/27/2007	2008				
23	Iran, I. R. of	31.7	69.8	66.5	163		CAS (FY07 Joint IFC) 06/14/2007	2005				
24	Venezuela	4.9	61.2	65.9	109		Interim CAS 02/13/2007	2008				
25	Uzbekistan	9.3	65.6	65.5	12	PRSP 12/10/2007	Interim Strategy Note 07/27/2006	2005				
26	St Kitts and Nevis	0.01	52.8	64.9	1							
27	Jordan	13.7	64.9	64.7	11			2008				
28	Argentina	1.8	57.4	63.2	152							
29	South Africa	8.6	56.4	62.4	213		Country Partnership Strategy 01/18/2007	2007				
30	Tunisia	30.4	64.1	62.4	28		Progress Note 04/03/2007	2007				
31	Indonesia	11.5	67.4	62.3	258		FY07-08 CAS Progress Report 10/05/2006	2006				

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Pipeline PRSs/CASs/UNDAFs in Natural Disaster Hotspot countries with more than 30% GDP in areas at risks due to two or more hazards

Requirement of Technical Assistance under Track 2 of GFDRR								Donor commitment			
Sl no	Country	% of total area at risk	% of population in areas at risk	% of GDP in areas at risk	GDP in \$ billions	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper - Board Date	Country Assistance Strategy - Board Presentation Date	UNDAF - View by Harmonized Cycle Year (CCA/UNDAF year is 2 years prior to the cycle)	Name of the donor	Full or part	Amount in million \$
33	China	13.1	49.8	56.6	1649			2006			
34	Honduras	19	56	56.5	7	Progress Report 02/01/2007	CAS 11/07/2006	2007			
35	Haiti	44.4	47.9	56	4	Full PRSP 10/26/2007	Interim Strategy Note 01/25/2007				
36	Uruguay	3	55	55	13		Progress Report 05/31/2007	2007			
37	Peru	4	41.5	53.7	68		CAS 12/19/2006	2006			
38	Liechtenstein	53.9	45.9	53.6	1						
39	Kyrgyz Rep	8.3	51.3	53.4	2		CAS 04/19/2007	2005			
40	Montserrat	50.3	50.3	50.3	1						
41	Romania	37.4	45.8	50.3	73			2005			
42	India	22.1	47.7	49.6	692		Progress Report 03/13/2007	2008			
43	Algeria	3.1	49.3	48.3	85		CAS 01/15/2008	2007			
44	Niue	48.1	48.1	48.1	1						
45	Cyprus	50.4	60.5	47.4	15						
46	Andorra	43.5	19.4	45	1						
47	Paraguay	2	45.6	42.9	7		Progress Report 04/30/2007	2007			
48	Azerbaijan	15.6	42.3	42.4	9	PRSP 03/15/2007	CAS 12/07/2006	2005			
49	Pakistan	9	40.1	41.6	96	Progress Report 03/29/2007		2004			
50	St Vincent	41.6	41.6	41.6	1						
51	Georgia	4.4	40.5	41	5			2006			
52	Macedonia, FYR	38.8	29.6	38.7	5		CAS 02/28/2007	2005			

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53	Tajikistan	4.1	38.2	38.3	2	Progress Report JSA 2 - 02/22/2007		2005			
54	Bolivia	1	36.6	37.7	9		Interim Strategy Note 11/21/2006	2008			
55	Mozambique	0.01	1.9	37.3	6	JSAN of PARPA 2 12/19/2006	CAS 03/20/2007	2007	DFID	full	0.91
56	Djibouti	1.9	31.7	35.3	1			2008			
57	Cambodia	9.1	31.3	34.5	5	PRSP 03/01/2007	Progress Report 05/30/2007	2006			
58	Morocco	3.4	30.4	33.4	50			2007			
59	Bulgaria	29.3	31.6	30	24						
60	Nepal	80.2	97.4	<30	7	Progress Report 12/07/2006	Progress Report 02/08/2007	2008	DFID	full	0.91
61	Burundi	96.3	96.6	<30	1	Full PRSP 02/08/2007		2008			
62	Malawi	70.8	95.3	<30	2	4th APR JSAN & PRSP II 01/09/2007	CAS 01/30/2007	2007	DFID	full	0.91
63	Niger	14.4	76.4	<30	3	Full PRSP 2 07/12/2007	CAS 02/27/2007	2004			
64	Ethiopia	29.9	69.3	<30	8	Full PRSP 01/09/2007	CAS 01/09/2007	2007			
65	Kenya	29	63.4	<30	16	Progress Report 12/14/2006	CAS 12/11/2007 Progress Report 01/18/2007	2004			
66	Burkina Faso	35.1	61.7	<30	5	PRSP PR #6 04/12/2007	Progress Report 06/28/2007	2006			
67	Bhutan	31.2	60.8	<30	1			2008			
68	Madagascar	15.7	56	<30	4	Progress Report 07/26/2006	CAS 03/15/2007	2005			

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69	Comoros	59	54.2	<30	1	Full PRSP 01/08/2008	Interim Strategy Note 12/14/2006	2008			
70	Tanzania	27.7	53.7	<30	11		CAS 05/03/2007	2007			
71	Somalia	15.4	53.3	<30	1		Interim Strategy Note 01/29/2008	2008			
72	Senegal	10.1	52.9	<30	8	Full PRSP 01/30/2007	CAS 03/15/2007	2007			
73	Grenada	52.1	52.1	<30	1	Full PRSP 07/03/2007					
74	Lesotho	52.4	50.5	<30	1			2008			
75	Afghanistan	7.2	46	<30	6			2006			
76	Cameroon	9.2	42	<30	15		Interim Strategy Note 12/07/2006	2008			
77	Fiji	20	42	<30	3			2008			
78	Togo	61.2	39.3	<30	2			2008			
79	Zimbabwe	10.1	39	<30	1		Interim Strategy Update 03/29/2007	2007			
80	Congo, Rep of	1.9	38.8	<30	1	PRSP 03/13/2008	Interim Strategy Note 01/23/2007	2008			
81	Benin	37.2	38.6	<30	4	PRSP II 05/01/2007	Full CAS 08/30/2007	2004			
82	Belize	19.8	38.2	<30	1			2007			
83	Sierra Leone	13	35.7	<30	1	PRSP/JSAN #1 12/21/2006	Progress Report 04/26/2007	2008			
84	Mali	2.9	29.6	<30	5	PRSP 2 03/29/2007	CAS 04/26/2007	2008			

Requirement of Technical Assistance under Track 2 of GFDRR								Donor commitment			
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85	Lebanon	19.2	29.2	<30	22			2008			
86	Uganda	27.5	26.6	<30	7	Progress Report 06/14/2006		2006			
87	Central African, Rep					Full PRSP 12/13/2007	Interim Strategy Note 12/21/2006	2007			
88	Cote d'Ivoire					Full PRSP 03/18/2008	Interim Strategy Note 01/23/2007	2008			
89	Liberia					Interim PRSP 05/22/2007	Interim Strategy Note 03/29/2007 Progress Report 01/08/2008	2008			
90	Myanmar										
91	West Bank and Gaza						WBG Assistance Strategy 11/15/2006				
92	Angola					PRSP 05/16/2007	Interim Strategy Note 02/28/2007	2005			
93	Chad					PRSP Update 12/13/2007	Progress Report 12/13/2007	2006			
94	Congo, Dem. Rep.					Full PRSP 02/20/2007	CAS 03/27/2007	2008			
95	Eritrea					PRSP 03/29/2007		2007			
96	Guinea					Progress Report #2 09/08/2006	Interim CAS 05/31/2007	2007			

Annex 2

Pipeline PRSs/CASs/UNDAFs in Natural Disaster Hotspot countries with more than 30% GDP in areas at risks due to two or more hazards

Requirement of Technical Assistance under Track 2 of GFDRR								Donor commitment			
Sl no	Country	% of total area at risk	% of population in areas at risk	% of GDP in areas at risk	GDP in \$ billions	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper - Board Date	Country Assistance Strategy - Board Presentation Date	UNDAF - View by Harmonized Cycle Year (CCA/UNDAF year is 2 years prior to the cycle)	Name of the donor	Full or part	Amount in million \$
97	Guinea-Bissau					Full PRSP/General Economic Work 02/01/2007	Interim Strategy Note	2008			
98	Kosova						02/01/2007 (First) CAS 12/10/2007				
99	Lao, PDR					PRSP-NSEDP 2006-2010 04/26/2007	Progress Report 05/30/2007	2007			
100	Solomon Islands										
101	Sudan					I PRSP 02/01/2007	Interim Strategy Note 02/01/2007	2008			
102	Timor Leste										
103	Tonga										
104	Gambia, The						CAS 06/26/2007	2007			
105	Mauritania					Progress Report 09/13/2007 Full PRSP #2 01/16/2007	CAS 03/08/2007				
106	Nigeria						Progress Report 03/27/2007				
107	Papua New Guinea						CAS 05/24/2007	2008			
108	Sao Tome and Principe					Progress Report 2 08/08/2007		2007			
109	Vanuatu				6102						
110	Cape Verde					Progress Report 07/24/2006	Progress Report 05/03/2007	2006			
111	Equatorial Guinea						Interim Strategy Note 12/03/2007	2008			

Requirement of Technical Assistance under Track 2 of GFDRR										Donor commitment		
Sl no	Country	% of total area at risk	% of population in areas at risk	% of GDP in areas at risk	GDP in \$ billions	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper - Board Date	Country Assistance Strategy - Board Presentation Date	UNDAF - View by Harmonized Cycle Year (CCA/UNDAF year is 2 years prior to the cycle)	Name of the donor	Full or part	Amount in million \$	
112	Gabon							2007				
113	Mauritius						Country Partnership Strategy 11/02/2006					
114	Seychelles											
115	Swaziland						Country Dialogue 07/01/2009	2006				
116	Brunei											
117	Kiribati											
118	Marshall Islands											
119	Micronesia, Fed. Sts											
120	Palau											
121	Samoa							2008				
122	Tuvalu											
123	Bahamas, The											
124	Guyana					Progress Report 06/19/2007		2006				
125	St. Lucia											
126	St. Vincent and the Grenadines											
127	Suriname							2008				
128	Bahrain											
129	Estonia											
130	Maldives					JSA/PRSP 03/13/2007	CAS 08/14/2007	2008				
131	Malta											
132	Qatar											
133	Cook Islands											
134	Nauru											

1 list of natural disaster hotspots derived from World Bank and Columbia University Hotspots Study

2 TA requirement derived on the basis of estimated loss of GDP, incremental investment for enhanced resiliency, availability of domestic and other international resources, costs of project identification and preparation;

3 size of TA is kept at a minimum of \$ 1 million over three year period

4 maximum size of TA will be limited to \$ 4 million over 3-year period

GFDRR Overall Direction of Strategic Impact

Availability of comprehensive and detailed risk profiles from Africa, Middle East and North Africa, Central America, and South East Europe regions will enable national governments and multilateral institutions to target risk reduction measures through their development programmes, loans and investments. This partnership has raised the profile of disaster risk reduction, thereby enhancing fiscal and political commitment to ex ante risk mitigation work in South Asia, Central America, South Eastern Europe and Africa.

GFDRR activities in South Asia are actively benefiting from the huge portfolio of emergency reconstruction projects following recent disasters and are developing incentives for national authorities to invest in ex ante investments. In Africa, joint activities have generated demand amongst national authorities and finance ministries for integrating disaster risk reduction into poverty reduction strategies. The Africa road map for linking PRSPs to disaster risk reduction provides additional development resources from multilateral channels for the implementation of the Programme of Action for risk reduction while addressing the MDG of poverty alleviation.

GFDRR support and stimulation of global targeted partnerships will enhance global advocacy and strengthen alliances for disaster risk reduction. A network of academic and research organizations will ultimately identify gaps in knowledge and training capacities and assist in enhancing the skilled manpower in the developing world to implement



disaster risk reduction. The partnership with private sector will stimulate increased private investments to complement public efforts at disaster reduction. The media network will substantially enhance the profile of disaster risk reduction in the media thus contribute to increasing public awareness and knowledge on the subject.

GFDRR initiatives at the policy level are promoting standardization and harmonization of hazard management tools by creating a global clearinghouse for all disaster risk information through the PreventionWeb. The Global Progress Assessment Report will have strategic impact on policy makers and national governments by indicating the unmet challenges from growing disaster risks and will indicate policy options for addressing these at the high profile annual global platform for disaster reduction. The guidance on implementing the Hyogo Framework for building the resilience of nations and communities has provided public authorities with a simple but technically sound tool for translating the rhetoric of disaster prevention into action. Work with UNEP and UNFCCC offers an innovative approach towards linking the environmental and climate change agendas for addressing disaster risk through common policy approaches.

Early indications are that the GFDRR resources will be very strategic in enabling the respective responsible national authorities to establish and undertake key activities, which are important to both their current effectiveness and the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction across all development sectors at different levels.





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