



GFDRR 2030 Strategy:

Driving Measurable Change to Enhance Disaster and Climate Resilience

“What gets measured, gets improved”



GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



Administered by
THE WORLD BANK
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1. Rising Disaster and Climate Risks

Disasters and climate-related risks are an increasing challenge to lives, livelihoods, and development progress. The frequency and severity of disasters is rising, driven by the combined pressures of climate change, unplanned urbanization, environmental degradation, and persistent inequality. Vulnerable communities are disproportionately affected, and economic losses are escalating — pushing millions into poverty and reversing development gains.

As risks grow more complex and interconnected, the need for proactive, inclusive, and risk-informed development has become increasingly urgent. Building resilience is essential not only to protect lives and assets but also to safeguard development progress, support economic stability, and strengthen community resilience. The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) 2030 Strategy responds to this evolving risk landscape with a clear

operational framework to drive measurable and scalable resilience outcomes. GFDRR supports countries by investing in systems that deliver timely and actionable risk information that leads to better investments and policies. This helps countries: build roads that do not wash away in the floods; build and maintain schools that offer a functional learning environment both when it is hot and after a storm; enable cities to manage storm surge and flood risk for prosperous urbanization that drives investments, jobs, and growth; improve and implement building codes and regulations that supports housing developments that can withstand earthquakes; develop and implement early warning systems that reach vulnerable populations and offer them actionable information. This support protects lives, livelihoods, jobs, and assets from geophysical and climate-related hazards, contributing to more resilient foundations for economic growth.

2. About GFDRR

- a. Our Vision** A world where communities and nations are resilient to natural hazards and climate change, securing a livable planet through effective disaster risk management (DRM) that minimizes human and economic losses.
- b. Our Mission** GFDRR supports communities and institutions to prepare for, withstand, and recover from shocks caused by natural hazards and climate events. We work with countries to mainstream DRM and climate adaptation into development planning, ensuring that shock resilience is embedded in policies, systems, and investments. Through grants, technical assistance, and partnerships, GFDRR enables transformative solutions that strengthen resilience at local, national, and regional levels. Through these actions, GFDRR supports countries to implement their commitments under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Paris Agreement —including efforts to address Loss and Damage associated with the impacts of climate change.

- c. Who We Are** GFDRR is a global partnership managed by the World Bank that leverages the institution's financial, technical, and policy expertise to help countries build disaster and climate resilience. As a multi-donor trust fund, GFDRR mobilizes grants from donor partners and channels them through World Bank teams to support countries' projects and operations, amplifying the impact of development financing. Through technical expertise, knowledge sharing, and capacity-building, GFDRR enables countries to integrate DRM into their development planning, ensures it is embedded in investment decisions, and supports countries in accessing financial instruments and solutions for managing disaster and climate risks. GFDRR's collaborative model connects global knowledge and innovation with country-driven and country-implemented priorities and needs. GFDRR works closely with partners and donors to deliver measurable, impactful results in support of shared goals for a safer, more shock resilient future.

3. Strategy

a. Supporting Country-Driven Action in the Context of Global Frameworks

The GFDRR 2030 Strategy supports country level DRM and climate resilience activities that have been prioritized by governments as they allocate scarce development finance. These activities are aligned with countries' own global policy commitments and with the objectives of several global policy frameworks. These include the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Paris Agreement on climate change, and mechanisms for addressing Loss and Damage. Over the strategy period GFDRR will deliver technical assistance on a demand basis to more than 100 low and middle-income countries, coordinating with other global efforts like those of the Santiago Network to meet the needs of the most vulnerable communities. The strategy actively supports countries to make measurable progress towards the goals articulated by the Early Warnings for All initiative and the World Bank objective of expanding coverage of warning systems for the most vulnerable. The Strategy also promotes the importance of integrating disaster and climate resilience across development finance, drawing on the Rio Markers framework to better track and embed resilience in official development assistance.

By bringing together country-driven efforts, global frameworks, and locally rooted initiatives, GFDRR offers a coherent and impactful approach for comprehensive DRM. Guided by the SFDRR, which emphasizes the importance of locally led development, risk reduction across sectors, inclusivity, and strengthening DRM governance, this strategy advances proactive risk management, underpinned by evidence, partnerships, and accountability.

This strategy positions GFDRR as a critical enabler in translating global ambitions on disaster and climate resilience into concrete, country-level action. By leveraging the World Bank's financial, technical and policy resources, GFDRR empowers governments to implement their own resilience priorities, and, through these country-driven initiatives, contributes directly to the objectives of global frameworks on disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation.

A defining feature of this strategy is its stronger focus on results. GFDRR will adopt a more systematic approach to measuring how its grant financing contributes to development objectives and resilience gains with a revamped results framework and other monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) tools. This includes tracking both short-term outputs and outcomes achieved by informed projects and articulating clear targets and performance metrics for the coming years, improving transparency and accountability. Building on achievements under GFDRR's previous strategies, including the 2021–2025 cycle, this strategy also integrates key recommendations from the external evaluation of the program completed in June 2024.

b. Context

GFDRR's comparative advantage lies in its ability to advance DRM across sectors and scales, leveraging the World Bank's role as a financing partner of developing countries. This strategy responds to growing demand from governments for World Bank-financed investments in disaster resilience and climate adaptation, supporting countries in integrating DRM into policies, systems, and programs.

While continuing to address geophysical hazards, GFDRR will also address the growing significance of slow-onset climate hazards, such as droughts and sea-level rise, which have complex impacts especially in fragile and low income countries. GFDRR will continue to strengthen its technical support and partnerships to help countries address these emerging risks.

This strategy affirms GFDRR's leadership in shaping development finance for resilience. It commits to pioneering new approaches to measuring how disaster and climate resilience are strengthened in countries through GFDRR grant support. GFDRR will work to deepen the connection between its grantmaking, and the development results achieved by countries' investment projects and policy decisions supported with finance from the World Bank. By doing so, it will set a new benchmark for accountability in DRM and positions itself as a global leader in evidence-based resilience building.

4. Strategic Objectives

GFDRR's 2030 Strategy is built around four objectives. These objectives reflect GFDRR's distinct role within the World Bank and the broader development and climate resilience architecture. They define the results GFDRR seeks to achieve, the added value it brings, and how it will operate in the coming years. GFDRR's grants, partnerships, and technical support are organized around these objectives. The strategic objectives are fully aligned with the four priorities for action of the SFDRR, ensuring that GFDRR's support to countries, enables them to progress towards their objectives for a safer and more resilient world.

Objective 1: Countries generate, assess, use, disseminate and maintain evidence, knowledge, and information on disaster and climate risks (linked to SFA Priority 1).

GFDRR will support countries to develop and maintain risk information and systems that inform policies, investment decisions, and public awareness. This includes enhancing the quality and accessibility of all risk data, promoting innovative methods for risk analysis and communication, and supporting the development and operationalization of open data platforms. Special attention will be paid to ensure that risk information is used effectively by decision-makers and communities, including using local knowledge and the application of gender-responsive and inclusive approaches. GFDRR will also emphasize the need to improve the quality and sustainability of resilience data, helping countries to build data governance and maintenance plans.

Objective 2: Countries adopt disaster risk-informed planning, policies and regulations through integrated, gender-responsive, inclusive, and participatory approaches (linked to SFA Priority 2).

GFDRR will help countries embed risk considerations into planning and policy frameworks, and regulatory processes. This involves supporting national and subnational governments to strengthen institutions, establish legal and regulatory foundations for DRM and climate adaptation, and integrate disaster and climate resilience into sectoral strategies. Emphasis will be placed on building mechanisms that promote participatory governance and ensure that the needs and voices of the most vulnerable populations are reflected in planning and decision-making.

Objective 3: Countries manage disaster risk by designing and investing in risk reduction measures and adopting financial protection mechanisms (linked to SFA Priority 3).

GFDRR will expand support for operationalizing disaster risk reduction through project design and investment, including resilient infrastructure, nature-based solutions, and climate-smart development. The strategy also scales up efforts to improve countries' financial resilience through support for disaster risk financing, financial protection mechanisms and data-driven strategies and analytics. GFDRR will work closely with the World Bank and partners to leverage financing and technical expertise that helps countries manage the impacts of shocks more effectively.

Objective 4: Countries enhance disaster preparedness, response, and resilient recovery capacity (linked to SFA Priority 4).

GFDRR will continue to invest in capacities that enable faster and more resilient disaster response and recovery. This includes emergency preparedness and response activities including emergency and recovery planning, support for post-disaster needs assessments using innovative and state-of-the-art methodologies and strengthening institutional arrangements for coordination and implementation with special focus on gender-responsive, inclusive and participatory approaches. The strategy also promotes resilient recovery principles and ensures that recovery processes are inclusive, risk-informed, and aligned with long-term development goals. In fragile and conflict-affected situations, GFDRR will enhance collaboration with humanitarian and development partners through the World Bank Country Management Units to ensure timely and effective recovery support.

Together, these four strategic objectives define a comprehensive approach to disaster and climate risk management. GFDRR will implement them in an integrated manner, recognizing that disaster risk reduction, preparedness, financial resilience, and recovery are interlinked and mutually reinforced. Across all objectives, GFDRR will maintain a strong focus on measuring results, promoting local leadership, and ensuring that its support reaches the most vulnerable populations.

5. Comparative Advantage, Operating Principles, and Priority Areas

GFDRR's approach to DRM and climate resilience is built on its unique comparative advantages, operating principles, and a focus on four strategic priority areas. GFDRR's internal operating framework is structured around these four Priority Areas that deliver grant financing, technical assistance, and innovation. These Priority Areas form the backbone of GFDRR's operational model. They are structured so that each Thematic Areas align with a single Priority Area, -unlike the high-level Strategic Objectives of the 2030 Strategy, which articulate the global outcomes we aim to achieve.

Comparative Advantage

GFDRR's comparative advantage lies in its ability to drive systemic and long-term disaster and climate resilience by combining its financial, technical, and policy support, with the World Bank's resources, influence, and global reach. GFDRR's expertise extends to issues such as resilient infrastructure, nature-based solutions, disaster risk analytics, emergency preparedness and response, early warning systems and disaster risk financing among others, providing technical guidance to World Bank project teams on best international practices. By aligning the goals of the SFDRR, the Paris Agreement, and the SDGs with the operational reach of the World Bank, GFDRR enables the translation of global ambition into country-level action.

GFDRR's core value proposition is to drive disaster and climate resilience on a large scale by harnessing the World Bank's unique strengths:

- Connecting knowledge, analytics, and advice to development financing at scale.** GFDRR supports the creation and incorporation of cutting-edge risk analytics and DRM knowledge into actionable guidance to inform World Bank operations, ensuring that financing decisions—from infrastructure investments to community-based activities—are grounded in the latest understanding of natural hazards as well as vulnerability and exposure of assets and households. The World Bank is the largest international financial institution supporting DRM globally, with over US\$40 billion in investments carrying DRM co-benefits over the past decade. By improving the
- quality of this financing, GFDRR can make a meaningful contribution to global disaster risk reduction.
- Influencing DRM policy and enabling environment based on credibility and trust earned through long-term engagement with countries.** The World Bank's long-term engagement with countries — supported by its financial strength, technical expertise and convening power — uniquely positions it to influence DRM policy and support critical reforms. Though policy-related financing instruments and technical assistance, and sustained country dialogue, the World Bank can drive systemic changes in how countries manage and reduce disaster and climate risks, helping to embed resilience in national development strategies and investment programs grounded in the understanding of the local development patterns, hazard and climate conditions, social, economic and cultural factors.
- Building strong connections with Ministries of Finance, promoting the mainstreaming of DRM into core national economic and development planning.** The World Bank's ongoing relationships and core economic policy dialogue with finance and planning ministries enable direct engagement on integrating DRM into public investment planning, fiscal management, and national budgeting processes. These relationships also position the World Bank as a unique partner to promote the mainstreaming of DRM across sectoral investments, including infrastructure and other key sectors.
- Sharing global knowledge across diverse contexts, ensuring that best practices and lessons learned are disseminated widely.** The World Bank's extensive global presence — with operations in over 130 countries — positions it to capture the best practices and lessons learned from a wide range of development experiences. This enables the Bank to disseminate knowledge across regions, tailoring insights to diverse contexts and helping countries apply proven solutions to strengthen disaster and climate resilience.
- Convening key development partners and actions, fostering coordinated and impactful collaborations.** The World Bank is recognized by the international community as a fundamental leader and partner in global development. Its strong reputation allows the World Bank to convene diverse actors, facilitate connections across

regions and countries, and catalyze action on the global development agenda. Additionally, the World Bank plays a key role in convening country-level platforms to drive coordinated action and impact.

Operating Principles

GFDRR operates under a set of principles that guide its engagement with countries and partners, ensuring that its support is effective and aligned with both global commitments and local needs. These principles include:

- Demand-Driven and Knowledge-Led:** Our operational model relies on demand signals from client-facing teams, which helps to ensure that resources are channeled towards the country's needs and priorities. We support country-managed development projects that are embedded in country-led strategies and underpinned by global knowledge, evidence-based approaches, and best practices in disaster and climate risk management.
- Inclusive and Equitable:** Promoting approaches that integrate gender and inclusivity, ensuring the needs of all stakeholders are integrated into projects and programs. This includes working closely with local communities, civil society organizations, and grassroots actors to ensure that their voices and perspectives shape solutions.
- Innovative and Adaptive:** Promoting forward-thinking solutions that adapt to evolving risks including the integration of new technologies such as remote sensing, AI-driven hazard and risk modeling, and digital early warning systems.
- Scalable and Sustainable:** Focusing on long-term solutions that can be expanded and sustained over time. This includes developing place-based models that can be replicated or scaled up by governments or other development partners, and creating financing structures that attract private capital to support disaster and climate resilience initiatives. We also focus on fostering policies, regulations, and standards that minimize environmental impact and promote the conservation of natural resources and create an enabling environment for enhancing disaster and climate resilient growth. We work to identify low-cost, durable solutions, such as utilizing open-source platforms where feasible, and supporting the selection of DRR strategies that align with countries' financial capabilities.
- Impact-Oriented and Results-Driven:** At GFDRR, every initiative will be designed with a focus on generating measurable, tangible outcomes that lead to real improvements in disaster and climate resilience. This approach ensures that our work translates into lasting, positive changes for countries and communities. To achieve this, GFDRR implements a Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework to generate evidence on its effectiveness and develops feedback loops to ensure this evidence informs its decisions. Through this framework, we gather critical data and insights that inform our strategies and actions, allowing us to adjust and refine our approach. This iterative learning process ensures that we remain responsive to evolving needs, maximizing the impact of our efforts and aligning them with the needs of the countries and communities we serve.

6. How GFDRR Will Achieve Results

GFDRR's approach to achieving results is structured around a clear operational framework. This model combines strategic priority areas, cross-cutting priorities, and core elements that guide how GFDRR supports countries in strengthening disaster and climate resilience. It reflects both *what* we focus on and *how* we deliver impact.

GFDRR delivers support to countries through four main lines of action:

- **Funding Support:** Providing grant funding to inform, strengthen, and catalyze investments in and policy actions for disaster and climate risk management.
- **Technical Assistance and Capacity Building:** Supporting country teams with risk analytics, advisory services, and capacity building to integrate disaster and climate risk management into policies, planning, and investments.
- **Analytical, Knowledge and Innovation:** Producing and sharing cutting-edge research, data, tools, and lessons learned to advance DRM practice.
- **Advocacy and Partnerships:** Raising awareness, building coalitions, and fostering collaboration across development partners, governments, and the private sector to drive systemic change. Efforts will be made to disseminate information and reports broadly, with translations into multiple languages to enhance accessibility and global reach.

Building on the World Bank Group's strong relationships with the private sector, sovereign donors, and other development partners, GFDRR catalyzes additional financing for disaster and climate risk management. Under the 2030 Strategy, GFDRR will strengthen efforts to engage the private sector, drawing on private investment, innovation, and expertise. It will also explore innovative financing mechanisms, such as blended finance structures, to attract support from non-traditional partners, including new sovereign donors, philanthropic organizations, and impact investors. Through these efforts, GFDRR aims to expand the resources available for resilience initiatives and accelerate progress on DRM globally.

GFDRR's Theory of Change (TOC) articulates how these lines of action translate into its strategic objectives. GFDRR generates a wide range of outputs—such as risk assessments,

technical designs, knowledge products, and strengthened institutional capacities—that help countries integrate DRM into policies and investments. These activities collectively support the reduction of disaster and climate risks, enhance preparedness and response capabilities, and contribute to building long-term resilience.

The following priority areas represent the internal operational structure of GFDRR, designed to deliver targeted technical assistance and innovative solutions to drive disaster and climate resilience. These areas guide GFDRR's day-to-day work and form the foundation for its commitment to delivering concrete results at the country and global levels:

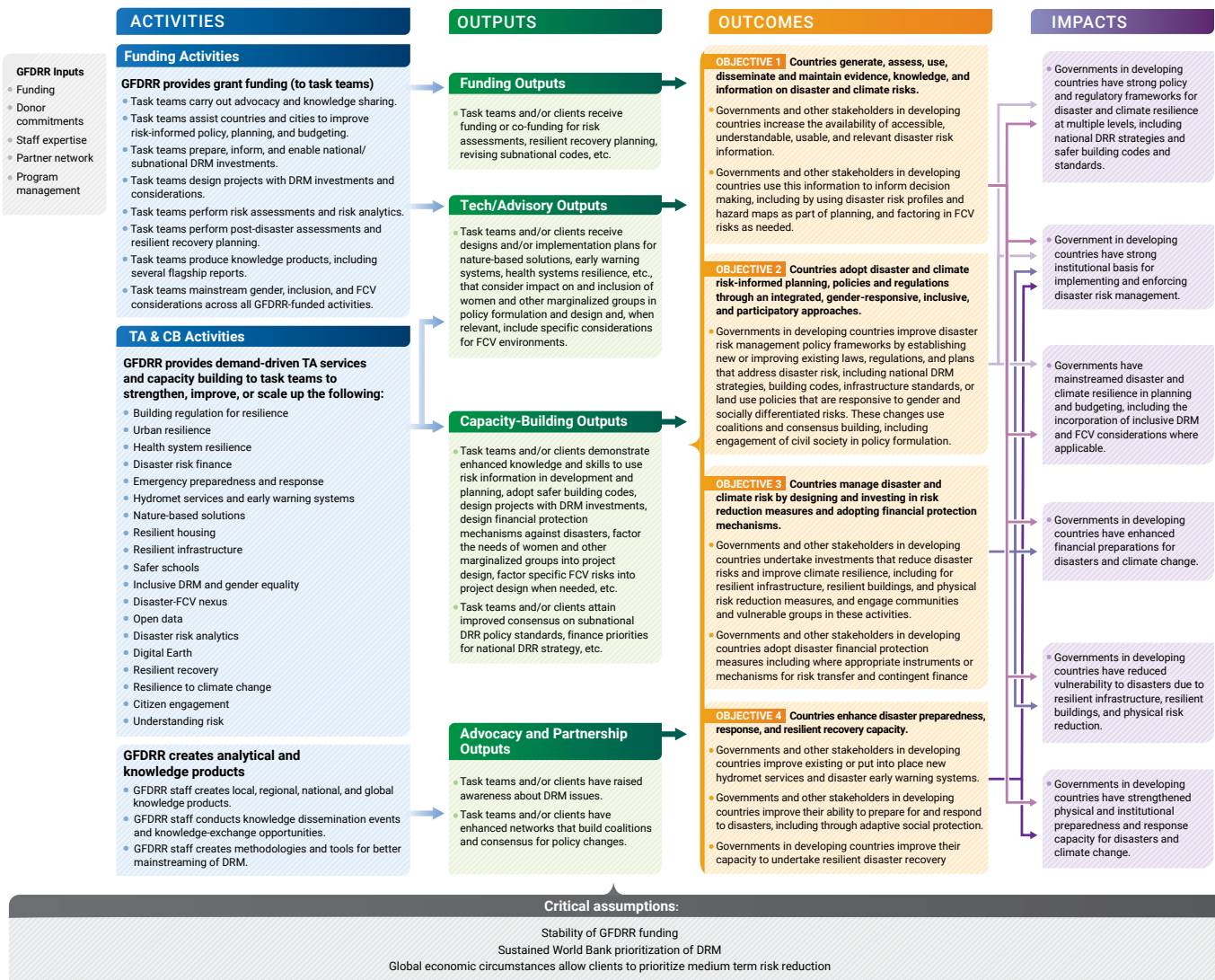
a. Priority Area 1: Strengthening Risk-Informed Decision Making.

GFDRR supports countries in generating and using high-quality, accessible risk information to make informed decisions on disaster and climate risk management. This involves building national and local capacities, enhancing risk assessments, and ensuring that risk information is a critical component of a functional DRM system.

Under this Priority Area, GFDRR will support activities such as:

- **Generating Robust Risk Data and Analytics:** Developing and improving country-specific hazard maps, vulnerability assessments, and climate risk projections. This ensures governments have the necessary data to understand hazard, vulnerability, exposure and risk, and potential impacts across different sectors and geographic regions.
- **Conducting risk assessments** to inform national, sectoral, and local development planning.
- **Strengthening national and subnational capacities** for risk data collection, analysis, and application including the development of spatial data infrastructures.
- **Supporting countries in creating or enhancing data platforms and risk modeling tools** that allow decision-makers to visualize and integrate disaster and climate risks into their planning and investment processes.
- **Enhancing risk governance frameworks**, including laws, regulations, and institutional arrangements for DRM.

Figure 1. GFDRR's Theory of Change, 2026–30



- Training key government and institutional stakeholders to interpret and apply risk data in the context of national development strategies, sectoral policies, and community-level planning.

b. Priority Area 2: Reducing Risk and Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management.

GFDRR supports the integration of disaster and climate resilience into key sectors such as energy, transport water, education, health, and urban development. This ensures that critical systems and services are protected from shocks and can continue to function during and after a disaster.

Under this Priority Area, GFDRR will support activities such as:

- Enhancing risk governance frameworks, including laws, regulations, and institutional arrangements for DRM.
- Integrating disaster and climate resilience considerations into critical infrastructure sectors including transport and energy, education, health and urban systems.
- Integrating disaster and climate risk considerations into public investment planning, financial management, and policy processes.
- Enhancing city resilience by supporting urban risk assessments, integrated urban planning, and investment in resilient infrastructure and services.
- Strengthening institutional capacities to systematically integrate disaster and climate risk management into

sectoral regulations, policies, strategies, operations and monitoring and evaluation systems.

- Promoting resilient housing solutions to reduce risks for vulnerable communities and support safer reconstruction practices.
- Promoting risk-sensitive land use and territorial planning and building regulations.
- Scaling up the application of nature-based solutions to reduce physical and environmental vulnerability.
- Advancing safer schools and public building initiatives, including the development of risk-informed design standards, retrofitting of infrastructure, and integration of disaster risk reduction into sector planning and investments.
- Supporting climate adaptation efforts that strengthen disaster risk reduction outcomes.

c. Priority Area 3: Enhancing Financial Preparedness and Leveraging Financing to Manage Disaster and Climate Risks.

Building financial resilience requires strong financial preparedness. GFDRR helps countries design and implement risk financing strategies, including disaster risk financing instruments and mechanisms that support sound fiscal management. By integrating financial preparedness with broader disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies, GFDRR will help ensure that countries have access to the necessary financial resources to respond rapidly, recover efficiently, and build long-term resilience.

Under this Priority Area, GFDRR will support activities such as:

- Assisting countries in developing and implementing disaster risk financing strategies in the framework of fiscal management efforts.
- Supporting the design and application of financial instruments and financial protection mechanisms such as contingent credit lines, insurance solutions, catastrophe bonds and other risk transfer instruments.
- Strengthening countries' fiscal risk management capabilities to anticipate, plan for, and respond to disaster and climate shocks.
- Integrating financial preparedness initiatives and risk reduction measures more closely with broader risk reduction and resilience investment strategies.

d. Priority Area 4: Improving Disaster Preparedness and Resilient Recovery.

GFDRR works to strengthen countries' capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters. This includes support for early warning systems, emergency preparedness planning, disaster response coordination, and post-disaster recovery, ensuring that countries can recover quickly and effectively from shocks. GFDRR efforts in this area are aligned with the implementation of the World Bank Crisis Preparedness and Response Toolkit.

Under this Priority Area, GFDRR will support activities such as:

- Strengthening multi-hazard early warning systems and emergency preparedness and response planning.
- Enhancing national and local capacities for emergency preparedness and response coordination and logistics.
- Supporting recovery frameworks and action plans that promote resilient, inclusive, and risk-informed reconstruction.
- Facilitating the implementation of the World Bank's Crisis Preparedness and Response Toolkit to accelerate recovery readiness.

Each area is supported and enhanced by two Cross-Cutting Priority Areas — Gender and Inclusion and the Fragility, Conflict, and Violence–Disaster Risk Management (FCV–DRM) Nexus. Together, the Priority Areas and Cross-cutting Priority Areas form the full operational structure of GFDRR's strategy, guiding the design, implementation, monitoring, and adaptation of interventions.

e. Cross-Cutting Priority Area: Gender and Inclusion

Building resilience to disasters and climate risks requires ensuring that no one is left behind. GFDRR will systematically integrate gender and inclusion considerations across all activities to promote equitable resilience outcomes. Recognizing that disasters disproportionately affect women, persons with disabilities, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and other marginalized groups, GFDRR will support approaches that address underlying vulnerabilities and empower all stakeholders to participate in decision-making processes. This includes promoting gender-responsive risk assessments, supporting leadership roles for women and marginalized groups in DRM, and ensuring that resilience-building investments are inclusive by design. Strengthening the collection and use of gender-disaggregated and inclusion-

related data will be a critical element of this effort, improving the effectiveness and accountability of interventions.

Across all activities, GFDRR will support efforts such as:

- Mainstreaming gender considerations and inclusive approaches across DRM policies, programs, and investments.
- Promoting the leadership and participation of women, persons with disabilities, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and other marginalized groups in resilience-building initiatives.
- Supporting the development and application of gender-responsive risk assessments and action plans.
- Strengthening the collection, use, and reporting of sex-disaggregated and inclusion-related data in DRM.

f. Cross-Cutting Priority Area: Fragility, Conflict, and Violence–Disaster Risk Management (FCV–DRM) Nexus

Fragile and conflict-affected settings face unique and heightened risks from disasters and climate change. GFDRR will prioritize approaches that recognize the complex interlinkages between fragility, conflict, and disaster and climate risks. By tailoring DRM support to these contexts, GFDRR will strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations while contributing to broader stability and peacebuilding efforts. This includes promoting conflict-sensitive resilience programming, enhancing disaster preparedness and recovery in FCV contexts, and working closely with humanitarian and peace actors to bridge gaps between immediate crisis response and long-term risk reduction. Ensuring that DRM efforts are locally led, inclusive, and context-specific will be central to building trust and strengthening institutions in fragile environments.

Across all activities, GFDRR will support efforts such as:

- Tailoring DRM approaches to address the specific challenges and risks in fragile and conflict-affected contexts.
- Strengthening risk-informed planning and investment in FCV settings, including through partnerships with humanitarian and peacebuilding actors.
- Promoting community-driven resilience-building efforts that account for social cohesion, conflict sensitivity, and local governance.
- Ensuring that disaster and climate risk reduction efforts contribute to broader stability, peacebuilding, and development outcomes.

GFDRR will explore opportunities to strengthen collaboration with the private sector, harnessing private investment, innovation, and technical expertise to support resilient solutions and mobilize additional resources. Under the 2030 Strategy, GFDRR aims to deepen engagement with insurers, infrastructure developers, technology firms, and impact investors to expand private sector contributions to disaster and climate resilience.

Delivering Results through Four Core Elements.

GFDRR's strategy will be operationalized through four core elements:

1. Harnessing DRM and Cross-Sectoral Expertise for Scalable Impact

GFDRR will harness the full breadth of DRM and cross-sectoral expertise within the World Bank to drive scalable and sustainable solutions. Drawing on a network of World Bank professionals and sector experts based in country offices, GFDRR will strengthen country-level engagement and help ensure that DRM is embedded across key sectors of development planning and investment.

2. Advancing the Application of Global Knowledge and Innovation

GFDRR will accelerate the application of global knowledge, innovation, and capacity-building efforts to strengthen resilience to both current and future hazards. Over the years, GFDRR has developed and supported a wide body of analytical work, guidance tools, technical methodologies, and operational innovations. Going forward, greater emphasis will be placed on ensuring that these resources are effectively disseminated, adapted, and applied in each project.

Innovative practices will be tailored to national and local contexts, ensuring that global advances — including nature-based solutions, predictive analytics for early warning systems, and risk-informed investment planning — translate into tangible resilience outcomes. Special attention will be given to applying innovations that integrate climate adaptation measures, promote gender-responsive solutions, and ensure that vulnerable and marginalized communities are active participants and beneficiaries.

3. Strengthening Strategic Partnerships to Drive Resilience Outcomes

GFDRR will strengthen and expand partnerships at global, regional, national, and local levels to enhance disaster and

climate resilience outcomes. Partnerships will be a critical enabler of this strategy — helping to mobilize resources, avoid duplication, align efforts with broader development goals, and foster collaborative action.

By working closely with governments, development partners, humanitarian actors, civil society organizations, and the private sector, GFDRR will help create an environment where resilience-building efforts are coordinated, complementary, and inclusive. This approach will explicitly advance cross-cutting priorities, such as promoting gender equality in decision-making processes, supporting locally led adaptation initiatives, and driving investment in disaster risk financing mechanisms.

4. Integrating Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for Continuous Improvement

A strong focus on monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) will underpin GFDRR's efforts to drive measurable change. GFDRR will operate under a MEL framework that articulates its monitoring system, an evaluation plan, and learning tools. The monitoring system includes a results framework that will track progress against strategic objectives and cross-cutting dimensions. The evaluation plan includes country, thematic, programmatic, and summative evaluations, including an external midterm review. GFDRR will adapt and improve its approach based on evidence and feedback loops. Through consistent data collection, analysis, and reporting, GFDRR will strengthen its accountability to partners and beneficiaries, while also contributing to the broader evidence base on what works in building disaster and climate resilience.

5. GFDRR Strategy Results Framework for 2026-2030

GFDRR will use a results framework to monitor and report on its delivery and results. Each year, GFDRR will provide data on over 50 indicators in its annual report. The results framework captures a summary of GFDRR's grant delivery, how it is engaging on its cross-cutting themes, the results GFDRR influences through World Bank financed projects, how those projects performed, the financing GFDRR informs,

and the overall program results. Most of these indicators will have targets set for the 5-year strategy period and will track incremental progress towards those targets. The results framework tracks quantifiable and aggregable indicators systematically and will be complemented by qualitative and focused reporting through other tools.

Program	1.1 Number of people with enhanced resilience to disasters from World Bank lending projects informed by GFDRR grants (disaggregated by gender where available, and by FCV status). 1.2 Total \$billion World Bank financing for disaster risk management (DRM co-benefits) /			
Objective	1: Countries generate, assess, use, disseminate and maintain evidence, knowledge, and information on disaster and climate risks.	2: Countries adopt disaster and climate risk-informed planning, policies and regulations through an integrated, gender-responsive, inclusive, and participatory approaches.	3: Countries manage disaster and climate risk by designing and investing in risk reduction measures and adopting financial protection mechanisms.	4: Countries enhance disaster preparedness, response, and resilient recovery capacity.
Outcome	2.1 Number of countries with improved ability to generate, maintain, and use disaster risk information from World Bank-funded projects informed by GFDRR grants. (disaggregated by FCV status)	2.2 Number of countries with improved policies or regulations for disaster resilience or disaster risk-informed planning (disaggregated by FCV status).	2.3 Number of people with enhanced access to disaster resilient infrastructure or buildings or with improved physical risk reduction from World Bank-funded projects operations informed by GFDRR grants (disaggregated by gender where available and by FCV status). 2.4 Number of countries adopting or improving financial protection instruments or mechanisms (disaggregated by FCV status).	2.5 Number of people with access to enhanced disaster preparedness from World Bank lending operations informed by GFDRR grants (disaggregated by gender where available and by FCV status). 2.6 Number of people with improved access to early warning systems or hydromet services (disaggregated by gender where available and by FCV status).
Informed financing	2.7 \$billion in World Bank financing commitments from World Bank lending projects informed by GFDRR grants			

Intermediate outcome	<p>3.1 Number of closed GFDRR-informed projects that improved countries' ability to generate, maintain, and use disaster risk information.</p> <p>3.2 Number of government staff trained in risk-informed decision support systems by closed GFDRR-informed projects.</p>	<p>3.3 Number of closed GFDRR-informed projects that improved policies or regulations for disaster resilience.</p> <p>3.4 Number of DRM policy actions conducted from closed GFDRR-informed DPF operations</p> <p>3.5 Number of closed GFDRR-informed projects that improved disaster risk-informed planning.</p> <p>3.6 Share (%) of closed GFDRR-informed projects that analyzed gender gaps, developed an activity to respond to the gap, and put gender indicators in results frameworks ("gender tagging").</p> <p>3.7 Share (%) of closed GFDRR-informed investment projects that included citizen-oriented design.</p>	<p>3.8 Number of closed GFDRR-informed projects that delivered resilient infrastructure. [including resilient recovery]</p> <p>3.9 Km of disaster resilient roads constructed or rehabilitated by closed GFDRR-informed projects.</p> <p>3.10 Number of closed GFDRR-informed projects that delivered resilient buildings (schools, housing, medical, etc. including resilient recovery)</p> <p>3.11 Number of public buildings constructed or rehabilitated by closed GFDRR-informed projects.</p> <p>3.12 Number of houses constructed or rehabilitated by closed GFDRR-informed projects.</p> <p>3.13 Number of closed GFDRR-informed projects that delivered physical risk reduction (flood embankments, coastal protection, etc. including NBS).</p> <p>3.14 Km of drainage constructed or rehabilitated by closed GFDRR-informed projects.</p> <p>3.15 Km of river or coastal protection constructed or rehabilitated by closed GFDRR-informed projects.</p> <p>3.16 Hectares of terrestrial or aquatic areas under enhanced conservation/management</p> <p>3.17 Number of closed GFDRR-informed projects that led to countries' adoption or improvement of mechanisms or instruments that provide financial protection for disasters (including crisis preparedness toolkit).</p>	<p>3.18 Number of closed GFDRR-informed projects that improved countries' hydromet or geological hazard monitoring or their disaster early warning systems.</p> <p>3.19 Number of hydromet or geophysical hazard monitoring stations improved or rehabilitated by closed GFDRR-informed projects.</p> <p>3.20 Number of closed GFDRR-informed projects that improved countries disaster preparedness and response capacity, including adaptive social protection.</p> <p>3.21 Number of people trained in disaster preparedness and response by closed GFDRR-informed projects.</p> <p>3.22 Number of closed GFDRR-informed projects that delivered resilient reconstruction.</p>
Project performance measures	<p>4.1 Share (%) of closed projects informed by GFDRR grants that achieved or almost achieved (90% or more) the targets for their principal indicators relating to GFDRR grants.</p> <p>4.2 Share (%) of closed GFDRR-informed projects with disaster risk management objectives that achieved an outcome rating of moderately satisfactory or higher from IEG.</p>			

Output	<p>5.1 Share (%) of completed grants that supported making risk or hazard information more accessible.</p> <p>5.2 Share (%) of completed grants that supported utilization of disaster risk information in policy, planning, or decision making.</p> <p>5.3 Number of completed global thematic areas publications.</p>	<p>5.4 Share (%) of completed grants supporting improved policies or regulations for disaster resilience.</p> <p>5.5 Share (%) of completed grants supporting risk-informed planning.</p> <p>5.6 Share (%) of completed grants that engage civil society in policy formulation.</p>	<p>5.7 Share (%) of completed grants supporting design or implementation of resilient infrastructure or buildings.</p> <p>5.8 Share (%) of completed grants supporting physical risk reduction (flood embankments, coastal protection, etc. including NBS).</p> <p>5.9 Share (%) of completed grants that engage communities and vulnerable groups in risk reduction activities.</p> <p>5.10 Share (%) of completed grants that supported countries improved financial protection against disasters.</p>	<p>5.11 Share (%) of completed grants supporting hydromet services, geophysical hazard monitoring, or early warning systems.</p> <p>5.12 Share (%) of completed grants supporting enhanced disaster preparedness or response capacity, including adaptive social protection.</p> <p>5.13 Share (%) of completed grants supporting public sector capacity for resilient recovery planning.</p>
Crosscutting	<p>5.14 Number of completed grants.</p> <p>5.15 Share (%) of completed grants that supported risk analysis that explicitly incorporated climate change projections.</p> <p>5.16 Share (%) of completed grants that contributed towards specific actions designed using risk analysis that incorporated climate change projections.</p> <p>5.17 Share (%) of completed grants supporting activities that are sensitive to the disaster-FCV nexus.</p> <p>5.18 Share (%) of completed grants that explicitly incorporate disability needs in policy or design.</p> <p>5.19 Number of beneficiaries from capacity building activities (disaggregated by gender where available)</p>			



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