



Draft GFDRR's Contributions to the Sendai
Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
and Other 2015 Resilience Frameworks

Explanatory Note



GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

Introduction

This explanatory note is in response to the Consultative Group's request to better understand the contributions of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and other global resilience frameworks. The first section provides an overview of how GFDRR contributes to the resilience agenda. The second section details the contributions of GFDRR's portfolio to implementing the Sendai Framework. The third section examines how GFDRR's portfolio contributes to implementing other resilience frameworks, namely the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Climate Agreement. The concluding section outlines how the Facility monitors and report on its contributions to these frameworks.

Section 1: GFDRR's Contributions to the Post-2015 Resilience Agenda

Evidence shows the need to build resilience within countries and communities to better protect against shocks including natural hazards and climate change that disproportionately affect the poor, and often reverse hard-fought development gains.¹ The international community has begun to heed this call. In 2015, the Sendai Framework was adopted, designed to reduce the impact of natural hazards and build country resilience against disasters through 2030. Later that year, 193 United Nations member states reached an agreement on the SDGs and adopted the Paris Agreement, two accords that provide a framework for accelerated global action on sustainable development and combating climate change. These important milestone agreements overlap in several aspects with one commonality being that they all feature provisions for resilience².

GFDRR is a grant-making facility tasked to help developing countries better withstand shocks from natural hazards and climate change. Part of GFDRR's mission is to facilitate implementation of the Sendai Framework and to contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals and the Paris Agreement. This follows on the legacy of GFDRR's creation in 2006 to help implement the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015. GFDRR supports focused action at the international, regional, and country level. The Facility contributes to the post-2015 agenda through providing critical technical assistance (TA), capacity building, analytical products, and financial

support to developing countries that help enable disaster and climate resilience. GFDRR's resilience-driven approach and contributions to implementing the post-2015 resilience agreements are embedded in the Facility's overarching vision, strategic objectives, and Strategy for fiscal years (FY) 2018-21³.

As a trust fund managed by the World Bank, GFDRR does not have a mandate to implement any resilience framework; they must be implemented by countries. GFDRR supports the implementation of the post-2015 resilience agenda in the following areas:

- **Financing:** GFDRR activities help mobilize additional investments for resilience-building at different scales. Through GFDRR activities, resilience building is mainstreamed into World Bank operations globally across sectors including urban planning, transport, infrastructure, energy, and social. Additionally, the Facility's activities help mobilize additional financing for scaling up resilience from the World Bank Group, partner governments, private sector, and other development partners. It has leveraged over \$20 billion from the World Bank alone since establishment.
- **Partnerships:** Effective resilience building requires partnerships with a wide range of stakeholders and at different scales. GFDRR activities have worked with over 400 partners, including international organizations, national governments, academia, private sector, and civil society organizations. GFDRR's partnerships help facilitate multi-disciplinary action in support of resilience.
- **Integration:** Resilience-building requires breaking down technical and institutional silos and integration across different sectors, institutions, and groups. GFDRR helps to mainstream disaster and climate resilience into World Bank operations and facilitates multi-disciplinary collaboration in support of resilience building through Communities of Practice and other knowledge exchange. It also supports partner governments to mainstream resilience in development planning processes.
- **Knowledge and evidence:** GFDRR supports the generation of knowledge and evidence to improve understanding of how to strengthen resilience at various levels. This can inform methodologies for good practice, and measurement of impact and effectiveness of resilience-building activities. GFDRR supports analysis of the cost/benefits of resilience and the value-for-money of diverse types of interventions.

1 Unbreakable: Building the Resilience of the Poor in the Face of Natural Disasters. World Bank. 2017.

2 While there is no standard definition of resilience, common elements include a heightened capacity to anticipate, respond to, and recovery from hazards. Source: Operational Guidance for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) in Climate and Disaster Resilience-Building Operations. World Bank. 2017.

3 GFDRR Strategy 2018-2021. <https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/gfdrr-strategy-2018%E2%80%932021.pdf>

Section 2: Contributions to Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

The Sendai Framework was adopted at the Third United Nations (UN) World Conference for Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai, Japan on March 18, 2015. It is the successor instrument to the HFA. The Sendai Framework crystalizes a shift from a traditional approach based on managing disasters to an approach that brings in resilience building. The most significant shifts from HFA to the Sendai Framework include a stronger emphasis on disaster risk management (DRM) as opposed to disaster management; a goal focused on preventing new disaster risk, reducing existing risk, and strengthening resilience; disaster risk reduction as an expected Framework outcome; and a set of guiding principles that include the primary responsibility for preventing and reducing disaster risk rests with member states.

The Sendai Framework's central goal is "the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries." Underpinning this, the Framework includes four Priorities of Action for member states and seven global targets (see tables 1 and 2).

The Role of International Organizations

As noted, member states are responsible for implementing the Sendai Framework. Given differing capacities and resourcing availability between countries, the Framework emphasizes the importance of global partnerships and cooperation to provide support in implementation, including from international organizations. The role of international financial institutions (IFI) such as the World Bank is to consider the Sendai Framework's priorities and DRM integration when providing financial support and loans to developing countries⁴. A global partnership managed by the World Bank and not an IFI itself, GFDRR plays a critical role within the World Bank to promote risk informed development and advocate for World Bank operations to mainstream disaster and climate resilience measures into financing agreements.

GFDRR's governance structure helps the Facility foster cooperative relationships with a wide range of partners, including with bilateral donors, non-government organizations, UNISDR, and other UN entities. As part of this, the Secretariat hosts or participates in key international

conferences supporting coherence on the disaster resilience agenda, including the Sendai Framework, such as the World Reconstruction Conference series, Understanding Risk forums, and the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction.

GFDRR Strategic Alignment with the Sendai Framework

GFDRR is strategically aligned with the Sendai Framework. The Facility implements its strategy through eight areas of engagement representing focus areas for support. These areas are coherent with the Sendai Framework's broad scope and aim. Namely, support for better understanding disaster risk; strengthening risk governance; mobilizing resources for scaling up DRM; and disaster preparedness.

GFDRR's strategy introduces a set of operating principles that are consistent with the Sendai Framework's guiding principles. Both emphasize states must lead on DRM and lasting change is only possible if it emerges from, and is embedded in, national priorities, institutions, and programs. Both acknowledge international organizations provide critical technical and financial support to developing countries, but development programs must be demand driven. They also both emphasize the need for inclusive policy design and engaging all levels of society, with special emphasis on empowering communities. Additionally, both GFDRR's strategy and the Sendai Framework highlight the importance of risk-informed policies and investments and the need for coherence across global post-2015 agreements.

GFDRR has revised its Logical Framework to operationalize its new strategy. This Logical Framework was endorsed by the CG in November 2017. It is coherent with the Sendai Framework in focus and aim, and they share a similar vision of a world where there is a substantial reduction in the human and economic impact of disasters. The Logical Framework includes four strategic objectives for the Facility, sets out its results chain, and captures the anticipated aggregate results of all activities⁵. Through operationalization, the Secretariat will be able to better monitor the performance of GFDRR's activities and track the needs of country partners as they implement the Sendai Framework (see Section 3).

4 See 48(d) in the Sendai Framework http://www.preventionweb.net/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf

5 As outlined in the Logical Framework, GFDRR's four strategic objectives are: (i) evidence and knowledge on effective disaster and climate resilience approaches are shared for improved policy and practice; (ii) risk-informed development is adopted using integrated and participatory approaches; (iii) governments in vulnerable countries have access to additional investments for scaling up disaster and climate resilience building; and (iv) disaster preparedness and resilient recovery capacity is increased.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES FOR ACTION	GFDRR ALIGNMENT & CONTRIBUTIONS
Priority 1: Understanding disaster risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligns with Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 • 53% percent of GFDRR activities contribute to Priority 1: • In the Philippines, support helps targeted communities to conduct participatory disaster risk mapping to inform the design and implementation of community projects. This greatly improve project quality, and as a result, the community's resilience to disasters. • Additionally, through OpenDRI, activities build capacity in partner countries for open data projects and tailor open data technologies to local priorities, and needs. In Madagascar, activities supported the development of risk profiles, which were utilized to provide rapid damage estimates to the Ministry of Finance within two weeks of Tropical Cyclone Enawo in March 2017.
Priority 2: Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligns with Strategic Objective 2 • 61% of GFDRR activities support Priority 2 • GFDRR-supported activities have helped the Government of Armenia build a comprehensive DRM program, including through the development and approval of a National DRM strategy and related action plan that is fully aligned with the Sendai Framework.
Priority 3: Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligns with Strategic Objective 3 and 4 • Nearly 50% of GFDRR activities contribute to Priority 3 • In FY17, GFDRR activities helped mobilize nearly \$4.7 billion in additional investments for scaling up disaster and climate resilience programs. • For example, an initiative supporting the integration of DRM into Afghanistan's agriculture and irrigation sector will inform over \$98 million in World Bank financing to help increase agricultural productivity in the country.
Priority 4: Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aligns with Strategic Objective 4 • 43% of GFDRR activities contribute to Priority 4 • Through the CREWS initiative, activities in the DR Congo are strengthening hydromet and climate services. • In partnership with UN and the EU, activities supported the Government of Sierra Leone to conduct a rapid Damage and Loss Assessment following a massive landslide and floods in August 2017. This led to a \$10 million World Bank IDA grant.

GFDRR's Portfolio and Sendai Framework Implementation

GFDRR's portfolio is designed to support country implementation of the Sendai Framework. The entirety of GFDRR's portfolio contributes to one or more of the Sendai Framework's four Priorities for Action. Over 65 percent of GFDRR activities active in FY17 support more than one priority and nearly 15 percent support all four Priorities for Action⁶. Table 1 outlines the contributions of GFDRR's portfolio to each of the four priorities.

The Sendai Framework points to the disproportional impacts of natural disasters on women, children and youth, persons with

disabilities, poor people, migrants, indigenous peoples, and older persons. It calls for their active engagement in the design and implementation of DRM policies, plans, and standards. GFDRR supports the promotion of social inclusion and community-led DRM. Its activities in this area contribute across all four Sendai Framework Priorities for Action, including Priority 4, which has a particular focus on gender and social inclusion⁷. GFDRR supports activities in this area, particularly through its Inclusive Community Resilience (ICR) initiative. It is mainstreaming this approach within its activities and uses World Bank-funded community-driven development projects to incorporate people-centred risk management.

As noted, the Sendai Framework includes seven global targets

⁶ Analysis cited in this explanatory brief was conducted by Secretariat staff. Analysis of GFDRR's portfolio is based on the active portfolio as of FY17 (June 30, 2017), unless otherwise stated.

⁷ See Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. UNIS-DR. 2015.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK GLOBAL TARGETS	GFDRR PORTFOLIO
<p>Target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents a long-term outcome of the Sendai Framework. • Due to the scope and timeframe of its activities, GFDRR cannot show direct attribution to the achievement of this target. However, this target aligns with GFDRR's vision and the Secretariat can point to the significant contributions of its portfolio toward achievement across all its activities on resilience. • <i>GFDRR activities are indirectly contributing to all indicators measuring progress on Target A.</i>
<p>Target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents a long-term outcome of the Sendai Framework. • Due to the scope and timeframe of its activities, GFDRR cannot show direct attribution to the achievement of these targets. However, the Secretariat can point to the significant contributions of its portfolio toward this target across its diverse range of activities on resilience. • For example, activities in Colombia, Mexico, and Peru are helping governments understand opportunities for integrating resilience considerations into housing structures and policy, which will reduce the impact of natural hazards and climate change on populations. • <i>GFDRR activities are indirectly contributing to all indicators measuring progress on Target B.</i>
<p>Target C: Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP by 2030.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents a long-term outcome of the Sendai Framework. • Due to the scope and timeframe of its activities, GFDRR cannot show direct attribution to the achievement of these targets. However, the Secretariat can point to the significant contributions of its portfolio toward this target across its diverse range of activities on resilience. • For example, GFDRR supports the development of disaster risk financing strategies to reduce economic loss. This includes training over 250 government officials in FY17 and providing an estimated 4 million people with social protection coverage. • <i>GFDRR activities are indirectly contributing to all indicators measuring progress on Target C.</i>
<p>Target D: Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents a long-term outcome of the Sendai Framework. • Due to the scope and timeframe of its activities, GFDRR cannot show direct attribution to the achievement of these targets. However, the Secretariat can point to the significant contributions of its portfolio toward this target across its diverse range of activities on resilience. • For example, GFDRR's activities supporting the development of a strategy in Jamaica's education sector to mainstream DRM in the regulation, planning, designing, construction, and management of school infrastructure, have made an estimated 78,300 classrooms safer, reaching nearly 2 million beneficiaries. • <i>GFDRR activities are indirectly contributing to all indicators measuring progress on Target D.</i>
<p>Target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents a mid-term outcome of the Sendai Framework. • GFDRR activities contribute to the achievement of this target through support to developing DRM strategies at the national and local levels. • For example, activities provide the Government of Ethiopia with an analytical basis for decision-making on how to best improve and implement on-going institutional and policy reform for DRM and how to assess and plan disaster mitigation and prevention investments. • <i>GFDRR activities are directly contributing to both indicators measuring progress on target E.</i>

<p>Target F: Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents a long-term outcome of the Sendai Framework. • GFDRR contributes to this target through its financing of grant activities, which leveraged close to \$5 billion in additional investments in FY17. • For example, a 2016 GFDRR commissioned study showed that nearly a quarter (24%) of the Facility's commitments in FY14-15 were dedicated to capacity building activities*, an indicator under target F. • <i>GFDRR is contributing to five indicators measuring progress on target F (directly and indirectly).</i>
<p>Target G: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Represents a long-term outcome of the Sendai Framework. • GFDRR contributes to this target through support of activities increasing access to risk information, conducting risk assessments, and developing and strengthening MHEWS. • For example, GFDRR's activities supporting strengthening hydromet services and early warning systems are expected to have 40 million beneficiaries, with a target of 100 million beneficiaries by FY21. • <i>GFDRR activities are contributing to five indicators measuring progress on this target.</i>

* Reviewing the Impact of Capacity Building in GFDRR. 2016. www.gfdr.org/sites/default/files/publication/evaluation-ucl-reviewing-impact-capacity-building-gfdr-2016.pdf

to be achieved by 2030. UNISDR has led a process to develop indicators for monitoring and reporting on progress against these targets at the country level⁸. This set of 38 indicators was implemented in early 2018 and progress toward the targets will be assessed biennially. They are designed for developing countries to adopt and use, and are not intended for use by IFIs or other international organizations.

The Secretariat has analyzed the contribution its activities are likely to help make developing countries achieve the Sendai Framework's targets and report against its indicators (see table 2). It has done so mindful of the short-term timeframes associated with GFDRR's activities and that the Sendai Framework's targets will be measured at the global level.

In addition to supporting achievement of the Sendai Framework targets through interventions at the country level, GFDRR activities help provide member states with the data and capacity required to accurately report against many of the Framework's indicators. For example, through a GFDRR-supported post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA), a country would have the accurate data needed to report against indicators associated with Targets B, C, and D.

Section 3: Beyond the Sendai Framework: GFDRR Contributions to the SDGs and the Paris Agreement

GFDRR contributes to implementing the SDGs and Paris Agreement, the two primary post-2015 frameworks

contributing to disaster and climate resilience. GFDRR has sought coherence among its strategic objectives, strategy, areas of engagement, and the relevant priorities, targets, and goals set in post-2015 frameworks. Resilience is a unifying theme in these frameworks and features prominently in both. Like the Sendai Framework, each agreement has a different approach to resilience that is reflective of the political and policy contexts, actors, and intellectual underpinnings being adopted. Independently, none of the frameworks engage with the full range of risk drivers, shocks, and stresses a country or community may face. However, together they provide a more complete agenda to strengthen resilience.

Sustainable Development Goals

The SDGs encompass seventeen goals and 169 underlying targets to be achieved by 2030 in pursuit of poverty reduction, peace, and protecting the planet. Disaster and climate resilience feature in 10 goals, linked to vulnerability to climate extremes and disasters, poverty, built infrastructure and human settlements, and agricultural production⁹. The SDGs represent a significant shift from the SDG's predecessor, the Millennium Development Goals, which largely overlooked resilience.

GFDRR Contributions to Achieving the SDGs

Through the breadth of its activities, GFDRR contributes toward developing country implementation of the SDG agenda across nearly all the global goals. Additionally, GFDRR's analytic work and knowledge products have helped make the case for why addressing disaster and climate risk is a sustainable development

⁸ Indicators for monitoring and reporting on the Sendai Framework global targets are available here: <https://www.preventionweb.net/publications/view/54970>

¹⁰ See Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, and 15. <https://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/sdg/target>

issue and how these issues are interconnected. Examples of how GFDRR contributes to achieving many of the global goals are below. As with the Sendai Framework, many GFDRR activities contribute to achieving multiple global goals.

As natural disasters and climate change can undermine sustainable development and particularly hurt the poor, all GFDRR activities contribute to achieving *goal 1* of the SDGs on zero poverty. GFDRR-supported activities are also helping achieve *goal 2* on zero hunger. For example, GFDRR is supporting a drought impact and needs assessment in Somalia, the findings of which have shown how the country's cyclical nature of drought perpetuates food insecurity and keeps vulnerable groups in chronic poverty. To help counter this development, activities are also supporting a government-led recovery and resilience program.

Analysis has found that 72.5 percent of GFDRR grants approved in FY18 are working toward addressing gender issues, which helps to achieve *goal 5*. GFDRR activities also help to achieve *goal 6* on clean water and sanitation. For example, a GFDRR grant has developed a knowledge product on disaster and climate-resilient water and sanitation services with a focus on emergency preparedness and business continuity planning.

Alignment of the Global Goals with GFDRR Areas of Engagement

Contributing to the global goals is aligned with GFDRR's areas of engagement. For example, through its area of engagement *promoting resilient infrastructure*, GFDRR activities contribute to achieving *goal 9*, including its targets on facilitating sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries. Through its focus area *scaling up resilience of cities*, GFDRR activities help achieve *goal 11*, including its targets on increasing the number of cities that are resilient to disasters and climate change.

Paris Agreement on Climate Change

The Paris Agreement sets out a global action plan to ensure that global temperature increase will remain below 2°C above pre-industrial levels. While global climate negotiations have historically been centered around mitigation, the Paris Agreement negotiations saw climate change adaptation gain more attention than ever before. This resulted in a final agreement containing specific provisions not only on mitigation but also on adaptation. The agreement features resilience as a core component of adaptation, linking resilience to concepts of building adaptive capacity and reducing climate change vulnerability¹⁰. This gives resilience a more prominent role than

in previous climate change agreements. Within the agreement, resilience is described as a characteristic to build, strengthen, and foster. The agreement also highlights the relationship between adaptation and mitigation, linking the success of emissions reduction with the level required to strengthen resilience. Additionally, the Paris Agreement also emphasizes the resilience of, and links between, socioeconomic and ecological systems.

GFDRR Contributions to Implementation of the Paris Agreement

Climate change poses complex problems for sustainable development and requires integrated resilience-oriented solutions. GFDRR takes an integrated approach to enhancing climate-resilience development. It supports climate resilience activities in four complementary priorities, aligned with helping countries implement the Paris Agreement and the World Bank's Climate Change Action Plan 2016-2020. These are: (i) TA to support institutional strengthening in integrating climate and disaster risk considerations into development policies, strategies, regulations, plans, and programs; (ii) combining expertise in DRM and climate adaptation to provide innovative solutions for resilient development; (iii) enhancing access to climate resilience finance; and (iv) targeting support to sectors and areas particularly vulnerable from climate change, such as small island states, transport, water, agriculture, energy, urban settings, and coastal zones.

For example, GFDRR provides small just-in-time assistance to the World Bank to address specific climate resilience or weather-related DRM issues across sectors. In FY17, these just-in-time grants helped leveraged over \$1 billion to support climate resilience. GFDRR has led several successful campaigns to strongly position climate change adaptation and DRM within the global arena. Using the UN Climate Change Conferences as a global platform, GFDRR has launched flagship reports, including *Shock Waves* (2015) and *Unbreakable* (2016), which have contributed to the understanding of the poverty implication of climate change and natural disasters.

GFDRR Portfolio Contributions to Country NDCs

GFDRR's portfolio is also contributing to helping countries deliver on their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), a central element in the Paris Agreement that includes each country's climate action plan¹¹. Analysis found that between FY16-18, over 64 percent of GFDRR's country-specific activities addressing climate change resilience have supported implementation of NDCs. Furthermore, the contribution rate of GFDRR activities is increasing each year. For example,

10 UNFCCC, 2015 <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2015/cop21/eng/l09.pdf>

11 UNFCCC <http://unfccc.int/focus/items/10240.php>

Pakistan's NDC includes an aim to build climate-resilient infrastructure. Contributing to this, GFDRR activities in Pakistan help strengthen infrastructure resilience by improving the effectiveness of building code design and implementation mechanisms. This includes activities supporting the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to establish a long-term comprehensive agenda to build the province's fiscal and infrastructure resilience from natural hazard and climate change shocks. Through other grant activities, GFDRR is helping to undertake a systematic diagnostic of climate-induced hazards in Pakistan, which will lead to developing an integrated approach to incorporate weather-related risk information in development planning and risk reduction interventions.

Section 4: Monitoring and Reporting on Progress

GFDRR continues to seek innovative ways to monitor and evaluate how its Program contributes to implementing the global resilience frameworks. The Secretariat regularly monitors and reports on the result of its activities at the Portfolio-level. As noted, in FY18, GFDRR revised its Logical Framework and Results Framework. The Facility has strengthened its monitoring and reporting (M&E) systems and processes to capture this accompanying data, which will be operationalized by the end of FY18. Through this, the Facility will be better able to monitor and report on the contributions of its Portfolio to country-level implementation of the Sendai Framework and other resilience frameworks, including the SDGs and the Paris Agreement.

Monitoring and Reporting on Contributions to the Sendai Framework

As outlined in Section 2, the Secretariat monitors the contribution of its activities to country implementation of the Sendai Framework's global targets and Priorities for Action. Member states are mandated to report to UNISDR on progress in implementing the of the Sendai Framework. While this does not include GFDRR, the Secretariat will continue to analyze the contributions of its grant activities for alignment with, and contributions to, the Sendai Framework's targets and priorities. Additionally, the Secretariat can support UNISDR efforts to measure implementation progress against the new indicators for the global targets through providing relevant data from its activities.

As noted, the Secretariat does not utilize the Sendai Framework's target indicators for monitoring or tracking the results of its Portfolio. These indicators are intended for member state use and are not suitable for the Secretariat's adoption due to their long-term nature. This is contrary to the comparatively short timeframe of GFDRR funded technical assistance, capacity building, and analytical and knowledge product activities, which are often used to 'seed' change¹². This includes the capacity to leverage larger financing from IFIs and other partners, as described.

Monitoring Contributions to other Resilience Frameworks

GFDRR regularly monitors and reports on the contributions of its portfolio to core elements of the SDGs and Paris Agreement. This includes assessing their contributions to building resilience to climate change, integrating gender empowerment actions, and citizen engagement. The Facility's capacity to do so will be further strengthened through implementing its revised Results Framework, which has a greater emphasis on tracking outcomes and activities addressing climate change and vulnerable populations, among areas.

GFDRR Support for Measuring and Evaluating Resilience

In addition to examining the contributions of its own Portfolio, GFDRR has financed research and knowledge activities to support measuring and evaluating resilience. A multi-year research project financed through a GFDRR grant has developed practical guidance for M&E of World Bank climate and disaster resilience operations, with the aim of enabling World Bank task teams to design evidence-based resilience-building projects. Activities have also supported an operational guidance paper outlining steps to support the design of evaluations for resilience-building projects. Additionally, GFDRR analytic work has focused on developing methodologies to measure and track progress on resilience building in countries, assess the impact of DRM investments, and support prioritizing activities to build resilience at the country level.

¹² GFDRR grants typically disburse funds over a two to three-year period. The annual average activity size for grants approved in FY17 was \$500,000.