



Bringing Resilience to Scale

A Work Plan for the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

2017



GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

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Notes: GFDRR follows the fiscal year (FY) of the World Bank (July-June). FY17 covers July 1, 2016 to June 30, 2017. Financial contributions and expenditures reported are reflected up to March 16, 2016. All dollar amounts are in U.S. dollars (\$) unless otherwise indicated.

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executive summary

This Work Plan sets out a detailed program of work for the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) during financial year 2017 (FY17). It provides the basis for prioritization, implementation, and monitoring of GFDRR resources and activities. The Work Plan was presented and endorsed at the 17th meeting of the GFDRR Consultative Group (CG), held in Washington, D.C. on April 27, 2016.

Under this Work Plan, GFDRR expects to commit approximately \$90 million in FY17. This level of engagement will stabilize the GFDRR program at a level anticipated in FY14. As in previous years, the largest part of the program will be implemented through the Country Program, with support from eight Thematic Programs. Additional support will go toward knowledge and partnership activities. Funding will be mobilized from the GFDRR Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF); the Japan-World Bank Program for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries; the Africa Caribbean Pacific (ACP)-European Union (EU) Program; and other sources.

The program will contribute strategically to fulfilling the 2030 agenda for global development. GFDRR resources will be deployed to support measurable progress on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR), which was adopted in 2015. It also takes into account the emphasis on resilience and adaptation in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change. In addition, the Work Plan is presented together with a Gender Action Plan that provides a focus on deeper integration of gender considerations in disaster risk management (DRM).

GFDRR is uniquely positioned to contribute at scale to the resilience goals of the international community. Activities in FY17 are expected to support close to \$4 billion in resilience investments from the World Bank alone. These will in turn leverage resources from other development partners, national governments, and the private sector. GFDRR currently supports activities in more than 70 countries through more than 400 partners, helping bring scale to resilience interventions by influencing policies and supporting the design and implementation of large-scale investments. Looking ahead, the program is set for growth in priority areas highlighted by the CG, including community-based resilience and early warning systems. Among key priorities for FY17, GFDRR will support the mainstreaming of resilience in large infrastructure investments and select interventions in fragile and conflict-affected areas.

The GFDRR Country Program for FY17 will support the following areas:

- **Risk Identification:** Helping countries better assess risk from adverse natural events will remain at the core of GFDRR's program. Supported by the GFDRR Innovation Labs, interventions are planned in Mongolia, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu, and other countries. In Vietnam, an assessment of hydro-meteorological risks will help coastal communities reduce their vulnerability. In Afghanistan, the development of detailed risk information under current and future climate scenarios will provide a basis for informed decision-making around investments in transport, irrigation, health, and education. During FY17, particular efforts will be made to promote open data and open-source approaches. Through broadening the use of tools such as GeoNode and ThinkHazard!, the program will promote the accessibility of risk information and increase its application in advising policy-making and investments.
- **Risk Reduction:** Support for risk reduction will remain central to the GFDRR program in FY17. This includes the design of investment programs aimed at reducing the vulnerability of schools in Peru and Vanuatu, and road networks in Georgia, Myanmar, Samoa, and Sri Lanka. Recent work on land use and building regulation is leading to new engagements in Addis Ababa, Beirut, Karachi, Mexico City, Recife, and other cities around the world. Activities in a number of countries, ranging from Pakistan to Saint Lucia, will promote the leadership of women's groups and other community-led approaches in reducing disaster risk. GFDRR will also support the preparation of national climate resilience investment plans, with interventions proposed in Afghanistan, Cote d'Ivoire, Lebanon, Madagascar, and Somalia.
- **Preparedness and Early Warning Systems:** GFDRR currently supports 30 countries on strengthening weather forecasting and early warning systems, primarily in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and the Pacific. The launch of the Climate Resilient Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative in partnership with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) will further scale up engagement in this area during FY17. Interventions to support civil protection agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia are expected to start this coming fiscal year, as well as engagements to support local actors as first responders in South Asia. GFDRR's engagements in preparedness may scale up further if discussions on a proposed Global Preparedness Partnership move forward in FY17.

- **Financial Protection:** Demand from countries for financial solutions to reduce the economic impact of disasters has grown steadily. GFDRR is now supporting analytical work in 20 countries, including Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mexico, Pakistan, and the Philippines. As the program matures, GFDRR will increase its technical assistance for the design of risk financing strategies, agricultural insurance, property catastrophe risk insurance, and scalable social protection or cash transfer programs. In FY17, GFDRR will further support the expansion of the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) to Central America, and the establishment of a similar program in the Pacific.
- **Resilient Recovery:** As in previous years, GFDRR will support countries affected by large-scale disasters. This will include the coordination of damage and needs assessments in partnership with the European Union (EU), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and other development partners, as well as support to the design of recovery programs that help address processes that led to particular vulnerabilities. Ongoing programs in Fiji, Nepal, the Philippines, Serbia, and Vanuatu are likely to be scaled up to accelerate recovery and help these countries better prepare for future events.

Country Program activities will continue to benefit from expert assistance provided through the GFDRR Thematic Programs. While some of GFDRR's Thematic Programs are now well established, some programs are expected to grow, in particular the Urban Resilience Program and the Small Island States Resilience Initiative (SISRI). This Work Plan also foresees continued engagement in a number of knowledge sharing activities and policy dialogues, including the Habitat III Conference in Quito, Ecuador in October 2016 and the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Cancun, Mexico in May 2017.

How does GFDRR implement its Work Plan?

FINANCING: GFDRR activities are financed through a **Multi-Donor Trust Fund and two Special Programs** – the African Caribbean Pacific (ACP)-European Union (EU) Program, financed by the EU, and the Japan-World Bank Program for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries, financed by the Government of Japan.

Multi-Donor
Trust Fund

ACP-EU
Program

Japan-World Bank
Program

COUNTRY PROGRAM: This is the core of the GFDRR Program. Funding is allocated to activities that target developing countries with high exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards, and have the potential to influence policies or scale-up investments in resilience. The Country Program is largely implemented through the World Bank in partnership with local, regional, or international agencies.

THEMATIC PROGRAMS: These programs underpin the Country Program with technical expertise. They allow GFDRR to maintain a broad array of partnerships and lead capacity development and knowledge activities in selected areas.

- ▶ Innovation Lab
- ▶ Hydromet Services
- ▶ Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance
- ▶ Resilient Recovery
- ▶ Inclusive Community Resilience
- ▶ Urban Resilience
- ▶ Safer Schools
- ▶ Small Island States Resilience Initiative

MONITORING: GFDRR monitors its activities in line with the Sendai Priorities for Action, the GFDRR Pillars of Action, and the cross-cutting themes of resilience to climate change and gender.

SFDRR PRIORITIES FOR ACTION

GFDRR PILLARS OF ACTION

RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

GENDER

what is the proposed program?

The Country Program

The Country Program is the core of the GFDRR program. Activities are implemented through the World Bank in partnership with local, regional, and/or international agencies. Activities are selected for support based on a number of core criteria. These include: (i) emerging from a request from a highly vulnerable country; (ii) supporting the goals of the Sendai Framework; (iii) being technically sound; and (iv) having high potential for scale either by enabling or accompanying a much larger investment in a targeted area.

In FY17, GFDRR plans to award an estimated \$78 million in grants to support projects in over 60 countries. The Sub-Saharan Africa region will remain the largest recipient of GFDRR funding, along with the East Asia and Pacific region. The Sub-Saharan Africa region will have a particular focus on community-driven activities and strengthening early warning systems, while the East Asia and Pacific region will receive substantial support to advance risk-informed planning, resilient infrastructure, and policy reforms. The Latin American and the Caribbean region is expected to maintain the same level of activity as in FY16, while the program is expected to consolidate in the Middle East and North Africa region. Funding in the Europe and Central Asia and the South Asia regions is expected to return to levels similar to FY15 after an increase in FY16 to support post-disaster assistance to Serbia and Nepal.

Table 1 shows projected distribution of resource allocations by region.

Table 1: Country Program Allocations (\$ million)

Country Programs	FY16	FY17
Sub-Saharan Africa (AFR)	15.0	26.0
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	9.0	15.0
Europe and Central Asia (ECA)	13.0	8.0
Latin America and the Caribbean (LCR)	9.5	12.0
Middle East and North Africa (MNA)	6.0	6.0
South Asia (SAR)	13.0	11.0
Total	65.5	78.0

Many activities under the Country Program benefit from expert assistance provided through GFDRR's Thematic Programs. These Thematic Programs provide GFDRR's grant recipients with specialized knowledge, quality assurance, and best practice support in the design and implementation of activities (see page 35). In this Work Plan, all activities that are country-specific are presented within the Country Program section, even if linked to a particular Thematic Program.

The Country Program is monitored through a number of indicators, including how the program supports implementation of the Sendai Framework, how the program aligns with GFDRR's Pillars of Action, and support for the cross-cutting themes of resilience to climate change and gender. A more detailed description of the GFDRR monitoring framework is provided in the section, "How will GFDRR measure results?" (page 63). For ease of reference, projects highlighted in this Work Plan are tagged with the following icons:

The four SFDRR Priorities for Action encompass:

-  *1 Understanding disaster risk* – An understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, and exposure are critical for informing development policies;
-  *2 Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk* – At the national, regional and global levels strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk through planning and coordination within and across sectors is necessary;
-  *3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience* – Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction are essential to enhancing economic, social, health and cultural resilience; and
-  *4 Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction* – Strengthening disaster preparedness for response and recovery is critical to "Building Back Better," including through integrating disaster risk reduction into development measures.

GFDRR's five Pillars of Action, which are aligned with the SFDRR Priorities, encompass:



Risk Identification – People in vulnerable countries will have improved access to information about disaster and climate risks, and greater capacity to create, manage, and use this information;



Risk Reduction – People in vulnerable countries will be better protected through improved planning, better building practices, and increased investments in vulnerability reduction;



Preparedness – People in vulnerable countries will be better protected through more accurate and timely early warning, and through civil protection agencies capable of mobilizing a quick response in the event of a disaster;



Financial Protection – Vulnerable countries will have improved financial resilience to the impact of disasters caused by natural hazards, with improved post-disaster financial response capacity and a stronger domestic catastrophe insurance market;



Resilient Recovery – Disaster-hit countries seeking GFDRR support will improve the quality and timeliness of recovery and reconstruction.

Cross-cutting themes:



Resilience to climate change



Gender

This section provides brief context for each region and highlights of FY17 planned activities.

AFR—Sub-Saharan Africa Region

Sub-Saharan Africa faces a broad range of natural hazards – floods, droughts, epidemics, cyclones and storms, earthquakes, volcanoes, and landslides. Climate change is expected to increase the risk of floods and droughts; bring new levels of heat extremes; affect agricultural production; and increase water scarcity. Conflict and disasters reinforce one another to worsen impacts and increase the vulnerability of the exposed population. Existing vulnerabilities, such as gender inequality, are worsened by disaster and put women at particular risk. Land degradation and unsustainable land use patterns increase exposure to floods, landslide risk, and water scarcity. Finally, Africa is the fastest urbanizing continent in the world, significantly increasing the hazard exposure of its urban populations due to sprawl and informal settlements.

To address these challenges, GFDRR is currently financing 66 activities worth over \$80 million, representing 31 percent of GFDRR’s existing portfolio. In FY17, the Sub-Saharan Africa’s DRM program will receive \$26 million, an increase of \$11 million, representing 33 percent of the Country Program allocation. This increase is largely due to a particular focus on improving hydromet services performance through equipment modernization and capacity building. Additional activities will focus on strengthening risk financing instruments, community-led DRM programs, DRM and climate change policy frameworks, and social protection systems.

Below are highlights of selected FY17 planned activities.

Highlights of Planned AFR Activities

Strengthening Hydromet and Early Warning Services in Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, and Senegal

Partners: Government agencies responsible for meteorology, hydrology and early warning systems; EU; UNDP; bilateral cooperation; Red Cross; other NGOs

Project Objective: This project will strengthen the capacity and capability of national meteorological, hydrological, and DRM agencies in Burkina Faso, Chad, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, and Senegal. This will be accomplished by: (i) reviewing natural hazards and environmental conditions in these countries; (ii) assessing meteorological and hydrological information, gaps in current forecast and warning services, and the capacity of national hydromet and warning services, and DRM agencies for these services; (iv) conducting an economic assessment of potential benefits of modernized hydromet and early warning systems; (v) developing an integrated modernization plan and road map for each country to improve hydromet services and multi-hazard early warning systems; and (vi) identifying and implementing high-priority and relatively low-cost activities. The capacity of these agencies in these countries is currently insufficient to protect lives and property from hazardous weather and climate events. Expected results will include: (i) a program and road map for each country for modernization agreed upon by government stakeholders; and (ii) indicators showing incremental improvement of beneficiary agencies’ performance.

Facilitating Institutional DRM Development in Ethiopia

Partners: DRM Coordination Commission, Prime Minister's Office, Ethiopia; Relevant Line Ministries; UNISDR; UNDP

Project Objective: This activity will provide assistance to Ethiopia's newly constituted Federal DRM Coordination Commission in institutional development and strengthening operational infrastructure. It will directly support implementing the government's DRM Strategic Programming and Investment Framework in: (i) early warning, risk assessment, and monitoring prevention, mitigation, and response; (ii) recovery and rehabilitation; and (iii) institutional strengthening. Project activities will result in a commission that has oversight in mainstreaming disaster and climate risk management within policy and operations across government, as well as over prevention and preparedness aspects of DRM.



Engaging Civil Society for Social Resilience in the Nile River Basin

Partners: The Nile Basin Discourse

Project Objective: The project will build on a World Bank project to strengthen the Nile Basin Discourse Network, which supports civil society participation in Nile River Basin developmental processes and programs. It will respond to the demand of network members to strengthen capacity to share knowledge and develop community capacity for disaster and climate risk management of vulnerable riparian communities. The Nile River Basin is shared by 11 countries and is the economic lifeline of the estimated 238 million people who live within the boundaries of the Basin, as well as the roughly 437 million people dependent on Nile waters.



Climate Change and Disaster-Responsive Social Protection in Africa

Partners: Directorate-General for Water Resources; the National Council for DRM; Directorate-General for Civil Protection; National Council for Food Security; EU; UNDP; the Red Cross; Action Against Hunger

Project Objective: The project will support an assessment on the state of social protection systems in Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, and Madagascar to ascertain their suitability and readiness for implementing climate and disaster responsive components. The assessment would identify technical assistance and financing needs to develop, operationalize, and implement systems which will enable each country to provide cost-effective adaptive social protection to households, helping them to withstand current and future shocks. Emerging evidence shows that social protection systems and programs are effective tools to buffer individuals from shocks. Countries can also use them to prepare for and respond to natural disasters.



Malawi DRM Country Plan

Partners: Department of Disaster Management Affairs; Water Resources Department; the Department of Climate Change and Meteorological Services; the Surveys Department; the Physical Planning Department; UNDP

Project Objective: This project will support Malawi’s commitment to disaster risk reduction. It will do so through: (i) strengthening the country’s DRM and climate change adaptation policies, strategies, and institutional capacity; (ii) identifying risks and supporting early warning and hydro-meteorological systems; (iii) reducing underlying disaster risk, including to flooding; and (iv) enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response. Activities will include supporting DRM and coordination in Malawi; reviewing and updating analytical work on related issues; flood risk assessments; carrying out an analytical study on specific capacities and vulnerabilities of men, women, and children in disaster situations; and enhancing early warning systems.



Modernizing Hydromet for Disaster and Climate Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa

Government agencies responsible for meteorology, hydrology, and early warning systems; EU; UNDP; Red Cross, other NGOs

Project Objective: Less than 20 percent of Sub-Saharan countries have reliable hydromet services. The project will help develop the capacity of national hydro-meteorological and warning services of 15 Sub-Saharan African countries. This will involve providing ongoing analytical and advisory services, technical assistance, and capacity building support for hydromet modernization; as well as leveraging the rollout of investments under the Africa Hydromet Program and the Africa Climate Business Plan. Improving National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) is integral to strengthening resilience and development across the region. Key sectors benefitting from this including agriculture, energy, water, public works, DRM, health, and transport.



Strengthening Preparedness through Forecast-based Financing (FbF) in Ethiopia

Partners: Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program; Ethiopian Red Cross; Netherlands Red Cross IRI; Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC); Government of Ethiopia

Project Objective: Through this activity, Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) will extend benefits into the Somali region, strengthening preparedness through climate-informed forecast-based financing (FbF) and adding a climate-smart layer. PSNP is an important social protection instrument in the country and incorporates climate information, particularly through its risk financing mechanism. By understanding the relationship between climate and past outcomes to which PSNP would respond, a graduated set of triggers will be identified. Lessons from the work on FbF could contribute to knowledge generation and management to enhance a risk financing mechanism.



Community Resilience and Gender-Based Violence in Somalia

Partners: International Rescue Committee; Ministries of Planning and International Cooperation; Ministry of Women and Human Rights Development; Ministry of Women's Development and Family Affairs; Somalia Resilience Program - SomReP

Project Objectives: The project will pilot and test an innovative economic and social empowerment model aiming to increase women's access to and control over economic resources and social networks in Somalia. The project's goal is to improve socio-economic resilience to external shocks, including from natural disasters. Key project activities will seek to test a range of interventions improving women's agency and decision-making power, thereby reducing vulnerability to violence within and outside the home. This will include a group discussion series with participants, their male partners, and community leaders around norms and dynamics related to women's participation in household decision-making, non-violent communication, and more equitable spousal relations. Activities will test interventions engaging men in individual behavior change to mitigate drivers of violence against women and girls, as well as activities to strengthen direct support services for survivors of violence. The project will also advance partnerships, capacity building, and institutional strengthening of civil society, community-based organizations, and government stakeholders to ensure sustainability and build national and local-level capacity to address livelihoods and resilience, as well as violence prevention and response.



Mapping the Fastest Growing Urban Areas in Sub-Saharan Africa

Partners: USAID; The Global Resilience Partnership

Project Objective: The proposed project will build on GFDRR’s partnerships with NGOs and governments in Sub-Saharan Africa to map highly vulnerable urban areas with the goal of promoting resilient growth and development in rapidly growing cities. Most growth in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia will be in urban areas, with 68 of the 100 fastest growing areas globally located in these two regions, and expected average growth from 2006-2020 exceeding 2.4 percent annually. Most of these urban areas lack basic maps, from road networks to locations of critical facilities. This information is critical for efficient and effective response and recovery planning. The project will use OpenStreetMap technology and also develop a corps of volunteers to assess damage after a disaster.



EAP—East Asia and Pacific Region

East Asia and Pacific is the world's most disaster-prone region. It has experienced over 70 percent of the world's adverse natural events, and sustained 80 percent of total disaster fatalities to date from earthquakes, drought, landslides, flooding, tropical storms, cyclones, and coastal erosion. Rapid urbanization and unplanned development has increased population density, and the exposure of people, communities, and infrastructure in cities to natural hazards. This increased exposure is the largest driver of disaster risk in the region.

To address these challenges, GFDRR is currently financing 40 grants worth over \$36 million, representing 14 percent of GFDRR's existing portfolio. In FY17, the East Asia and Pacific's DRM program will receive \$15 million, an increase of \$6 million from FY16, representing 19 percent of the Country Program allocation. Activities will focus on developing multi-hazard risk assessments, feasibility studies, and plans for investments in critical infrastructure, particularly road networks, coastal harbors, and schools. Additional activities will focus on providing technical assistance for developing post-disaster planning frameworks in the housing sector.

Below are highlights of selected FY17 planned activities.

Highlights of Planned EAP Activities

Supporting Risk-informed Planning for Urban Development and Housing in the Philippines

Partners: Quezon City government; Social Housing Finance Corporation; AlterPlan

Project Objective: With rapid population growth and poorly planned urbanization, urban centers in the Philippines are becoming disaster hotspots. Building on a successful 2014-16 pilot supported by the World Bank, the project will help Quezon City address its need for risk-informed planning and affordable housing by: (i) supporting spatial mapping and socio-economic profiling of all informal settlements in the city; (ii) inventorying idle land with ownership data to be used for social housing; (iii) strengthening building code implementation mechanisms at the city level for new urban development; (iv) consolidating datasets, prioritization, and concept design of settlements based on risk-informed land use planning; and (v) developing a city-wide development plan with systematic investment plans for affordable housing. These activities will reduce residents' exposure to natural hazards, address disaster risk through better land use planning, and develop robust mechanisms to enable the implementation of building codes.



Mainstreaming Disaster and Climate-Resilience into Myanmar's Transport Sector

Partners: Ministry of Construction; Department of Rural Development under the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rural Development; local authorities in select states and regions

Project Objective: As Myanmar develops and invests in national and rural roads expansion and upgrading, there is an opportunity to strengthen the road network's disaster and climate-resilience. Complementing ongoing government dialogue on DRM, the project will provide technical assistance and share international good practice on enhancing risk reduction and safety elements in the design, construction, maintenance, and operation of national and rural roads. The transport sector is of critical importance to Myanmar's economic and social development. However, Myanmar's 2015 flooding and landslides demonstrated the high vulnerability of this sector to natural hazards. This project will contribute to increased capacity and knowledge among Myanmar officials, as well as lead to long-term disaster resilience in the country through the sustainability of rehabilitated and upgraded critical infrastructure.



Developing Transformational Approaches for Climate Adaptation in Kiribati

Partners: Office of the President; Ministry of Public Works and Utilities; Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agriculture Development

Project Objective: The project will aim to enhance the Government of Kiribati's capacity to implement innovative climate adaptation measures for coastal resilience, freshwater supply, and urban resilience. Kiribati is one of the world's most vulnerable countries to the effects of climate change. Sea-level rise and natural hazards such as drought and weather fluctuations pose significant direct threats to development in the absence of adaptive measures. This project will analyze sustainable water resource management interventions to ensure water supply for low-income households, enhance coastal resilience, as well as provide technical assistance to the Land Management Department on key issues related to raising and servicing land for urban expansion. Beneficiaries will include highly vulnerable households headed by the elderly, women, widows, and people with disabilities.



Multi-hazard Risk Reduction Investments in Ulaanbaatar City, Mongolia

Partners: Municipality of Ulaanbaatar; National Emergency Management Agency; Metropolitan Education Department; Ministry of Construction and Urban Development

Project Objective: The project will support analysis for selected priority investments in flood and seismic risk reduction in Ulaanbaatar City, including a building-specific vulnerability assessment and the development of retrofit interventions for 20-30 of the most at-risk school buildings, which are projected to cause approximately 30 percent of fatalities in a probable earthquake. Flood risk in Ulaanbaatar City is increasing significantly, due in large part to rapid urbanization and economic development making settlements, industries, commercial activities, and other assets vulnerable to flooding. The city is also vulnerable to high seismic

risk. Simple, affordable, and non-intrusive retrofit options to reduce seismic risk are available for precast concrete and unreinforced masonry buildings, and would reduce fatalities in a cost-effective manner. The project will help develop robust technical approaches for reducing flood and seismic risk, and facilitate investment in risk reduction.



Building Resilience in Secondary Cities and Rapidly Growing Urban Areas in Indonesia

Partners: National Agency for Disaster Management; National Development Planning Agency; Ministry of Public Works and Housing; local governments; Swiss State Secretariat of Economic Affairs; USAID; Australian DFAT; Indonesia International Institute for Urban Resilience and Infrastructure

Project Objective: As part of a broader World Bank engagement, the project will provide technical assistance to local governments in planning, project preparation, and implementation of investments that build settlement and basic infrastructure resilience to earthquakes, floods, and landslides. Indonesian cities are growing in size at a rate exceeding all other Asian countries, with 60 small cities and 40 medium and large cities experiencing sustained growth yet suffering major deficits in primary infrastructure and housing. Through the project, five high risk secondary cities will undertake systematic investment to build resilience utilizing available and new program financing in the four remaining years of the government's medium-term development plan. These activities will assist the cities in producing risk diagnostics and a resilience investment plan integrated into their existing planning processes and documents.



Safer Schools Program in Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu

Partners: Relevant finance, environmental, education and infrastructure ministries in the participating countries

Project Objective: The project will be part of GFDRR's Global Programme for Safer Schools, which addresses the consequences of poor quality school construction and the lack of integrating disaster risk reduction in education sector investments on a global scale. It will develop country-specific technical assistance programs for Samoa and Tonga, where governments have made a commitment to invest in retrofitting and reconstructing schools up to a safe and resilient standard. Consideration will also be given to developing technical assistance for Vanuatu. The activity will fund a comprehensive risk assessment of school infrastructure in Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu, complementing and reinforcing an existing Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade allocation to GFDRR. The specific outputs will include nation-wide hazard mapping and a centralized geospatial asset management database, enabling national authorities in these countries to monitor the resilience of their school infrastructure. This is expected to inform broader investments financed by the second phase of the World Bank's Pacific Resilience Program (PREP).



Safe Harbors for the Resilience of Coastal Communities in Vietnam

Partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Provincial Department of Agriculture and Rural Development; Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA); Asian Development Bank; UNDP

Project Objectives: Building on successful DRM engagements in Vietnam, this two-phased project will help improve risk information that coastal communities use to strengthen harbors and other critical infrastructure. The coastal areas of Vietnam are highly exposed to tropical storms, coastal erosion, and saltwater intrusion, with risks expected to increase due to climate change. The project will conduct coastal risk assessments to support initial identification of the most vulnerable coastal areas and prioritize investments in resilience. It will also develop guidelines for emergency preparedness and operation plans for safe harbors, while evaluating possible models of engaging the private sector for safe harbors.



Policy Framework for Post-Disaster Shelter Assistance in the Philippines

Partners: Department of Social Welfare and Development; Housing and Urban Development Coordinating Council; National Housing Authority; Department of Interior and Local Government; National Economic and Development Authority

Project Objective: The project will support the government of the Philippines to develop a policy framework for post-disaster shelter assistance that will incrementally upgrade the national housing stock with safer housing, especially for low-income people. It will aim to establish an equitable, timely, cost-effective policy that can enable programs to reach scale, reduce risks, restore family dignity, and support household self-recovery.



ECA—Europe and Central Asia Region

Across Europe and Central Asia, populations and economies face high disaster risks. While earthquakes represent the greatest single-event risk in the region, more frequent weather- and climate-related events such as floods, droughts, and extreme temperatures regularly erode sustainable development and human-welfare gains. Meanwhile, in a trend affecting many countries in Eastern Europe, many small cities are contracting as people leave for larger cities, putting added pressure on urban infrastructure that is often outdated and poorly maintained. A lack of data and an understanding of risk identification measures, and weak institutional frameworks to define roles and responsibilities for DRM are key gaps in the region.

To address these challenges, GFDRR is currently financing 30 grants worth over \$18 million, representing seven percent of GFDRR's existing portfolio. In FY17, the Europe and Central Asia's DRM program will receive \$8 million, representing ten percent of the Country Program allocation. Financing for the ECA Program will return to levels similar to FY15, as support to post-floods reconstruction activities in Serbia are reduced in FY17. The majority of activities in the region will focus on strengthening capacity to understand risk as well as building institutional frameworks for DRM investments, particularly in hydromet and early warning systems.

Below are highlights of selected FY17 planned activities.

Highlights of Proposed ECA Activities

Urban Resilience Program in Tbilisi, Georgia

Partner: City of Tbilisi

Project Objective: The project will support the city of Tbilisi, Georgia to build resilience against adverse natural events. Following the 2015 floods in Tbilisi, GFDRR supported a rapid post-disaster needs assessment (RNA). Building on the RNA recommendations, the city of Tbilisi requested technical support to develop an urban flood protection initiative. This support will include a feasibility evaluation of different options to improve Tbilisi's disaster risk and flood management system, as well as updating tools and plans to guide implementation efforts.



Strengthening DRM in Turkmenistan

Partners: Emergency Response Service under the Ministry of Defense; Ministry of Construction and Architecture; Institute of Seismology and Physics Atmosphere of the Academy of Science

Project Objective: The project will include a study on vulnerability and risks to buildings and infrastructure in Turkmenistan. The country is vulnerable to a number of natural hazards, such as floods, earthquakes, and landslides. It also stands to benefit from improved emergency preparedness. This project will help to build a platform among stakeholders to strategize and plan for improvements in DRM.



Integrating DRM in the Transport Sector in the Balkan Region

Partners: Governments of Balkan Countries

Project Objective: The project will incorporate DRM aspects into the Balkan region’s transport sector. The region and its transport sector have been severely affected by floods and landslides during the past few years, with avalanches and earthquakes also posing a significant risk to the region. To help address this risk, the project aims to use a toolkit created by the World Bank and the DRM Hub Tokyo, as well other tools, to develop a process to incorporate DRM in the sector.



Supporting Urban Resilience in Central Asia

Partners: Governments in capital cities in Central Asia

Project Objective: The project will support countries in Central Asia to develop resilience programs for key cities, reducing the impact of adverse natural events. For national and sub-national governments, this will include incorporating urban resilience into development plans and programs. For sector agencies, this will include incorporating the resilience agenda into sectoral plans and projects. This initiative will complement and follow on the recommendations of the Central Asia Urban Resilience Forum, and help build the “Central Asia Collaboration for Resilience” initiative.



Strengthening Schools in the Kyrgyz Republic

Partners: Ministry of Education and Science

Project Objective: The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic has formally requested support in the area of school safety. The project will build on the findings of an ongoing risk assessment and provide support to move toward investments in seismic strengthening of schools. Activities will help strengthen planning, design, and construction practices, as well as build the capacity of relevant stakeholders in school construction and retrofitting.



Reinforcing Weather and Climate Services in Moldova

Partners: State Hydro-meteorological Service; Civil Protection and Emergency Situations Service; sectoral ministries; Global Framework for Climate Services; UNDP

Project Objective: Building on recent investments in technical capacity, this project will help transform Moldova’s State Hydro-meteorological Service into a service delivery agency, guided by the WMO’s Service Delivery Progress Model framework. This agency requires capacity building to provide high-quality and timely information and services needed for disaster management, sectoral operations, and climate adaptation. The project will provide capacity

building on both the supply and demand sides, as well as strengthen the interface between providers and users. The project will also build on ongoing joint technical assistance by the World Bank, the European Investment Bank, and UNDP to support climate investment planning and push forward a national framework for climate services.



Strengthening Severe Weather Forecasting in Southeastern Europe

Partners: NMHS; WMO

Project Objective: The project will support efforts in Southeastern Europe to help NMHS provide higher quality and timelier information to their respective national disaster management agencies and the public. Many NMHS in the region do not have sufficient capacity to meet national and regional needs for data and services related to early warning and disaster preparedness, and have agreed that a regional approach is needed. While capacity in each country varies, all would benefit from a strengthened application and understanding of global and European weather products, as well as joint regional interpretation and harmonization of forecasts. The WMO has developed and implemented a series of Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Projects designed to leverage global and regional numerical weather prediction and improve severe weather forecasting services in countries not using sophisticated model outputs, which this project will build upon.



Supporting Capacity Building for Emergency Management in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Partners: Ministry of Defense as well as Civil Protection Agencies at Republika Srpska and Federation; Department for Civil Protection at Brcko District

Project Objective: The project will facilitate knowledge and experience exchange between Bosnia and Herzegovina and other countries that can provide practice examples for emergency management and flood search and rescue. This will be achieved through targeted workshops and training sessions, study visits, exercises, and drills. Following the 2014 floods in Southeastern Europe and the Balkans, GFDRR supported a PDNA in Bosnia and Herzegovina. A Floods Emergency Recovery Project has been prepared to support recovery from the floods. One area identified during implementation has been the need for capacity building to better coordinate and manage emergencies and disasters in the country, which this project would support.



Implementing a National Disaster Risk Management Program in Serbia

Partners: Office of Public Investment Management; Hydromet Agency; pilot municipalities; Ministry of Finance

Project Objective: The project will support multi-hazard risk assessments in selected sectors in Serbia, including developing methodologies for investment planning and prioritization. A PDNA was conducted following the 2014 floods in Southeastern Europe and the Balkans. As part of the ongoing dialogue, a National DRM Program has been developed to help the Government of Serbia advance DRM and prepare and implement action plans. The proposed project will support implementation in priority sectors, such as education, transportation, and health to help improve resilience.



SERBIA NATIONAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

With funding support from the European Union and Switzerland, a program has been set up in FY16 to support implementing Serbia's National DRM Program and enhance DRM and flood prevention systems in and the country. With support from the World Bank, the program is managed by GFDRR and helps enable activities that reduce flood risk in the country.

The activities are co-implemented by GFDRR, the World Bank, and national authorities. GFDRR and the World Bank are responsible for developing flood risk maps, corresponding capacity building, and coordination and management activities. Different Serbian agencies manage the more technical components such as aerial surveys and the production of digital terrain models; upgrading national information systems by integrating the newly developed risk maps; and improving local monitoring networks. The trust fund is a strong example of GFDRR as a vehicle for partnership and coherent financing at the country level.

LCR—Latin America and the Caribbean Region

In Latin America and the Caribbean, human and economic damages and losses are growing due to increasing exposure and vulnerability to natural hazards and climate-related events, such as flooding, drought, hurricanes, and landslides. The high concentration of risk in cities is of special concern as Latin America is the world's most urbanized. Such trends threaten to reverse hard-won development gains, while representing challenges for city managers seeking to improve the quality of life for urban residents.

To address these challenges, GFDRR currently supports 38 grants in 25 countries worth over \$21 million, representing eight percent of GFDRR's existing portfolio. In FY17, the region will receive \$12 million, an increase of \$2.5 million compared to FY16, representing about 15 percent of the Country Program allocation. The majority of activities will focus on strengthening hydromet and climate information services; understanding the impacts of disaster and climate change on poverty; supporting urban resilience; and enabling city risk transfer.

Below are highlights of selected FY17 planned activities.

Highlights of Proposed LCR Activities

Measuring the Impact of Disaster and Climate Events on Poverty and Social Vulnerability in Saint Lucia and other Caribbean Countries

Partners: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Social Development; national statistics agencies; EU

Project Objective: The project will analyze the impact of disasters and climate events on poverty and social vulnerability in Saint Lucia and up to four additional Caribbean countries. Existing empirical information suggests that natural hazard and climate events affect the poor and socially vulnerable disproportionately. Stemming from strong interest expressed among Saint Lucia and other Caribbean countries during the 2014 Understanding Risk Forum, a technical assistance activity is proposed for better understanding the relationship between disaster risk and poverty in their territory. Household surveys would be designed and implemented in partnership with national statistical agencies. An analysis of household survey data will contribute to knowledge at the nexus of poverty, development, and disasters by providing a better understanding of this interconnection and how DRM and CCA activities can help reduce extreme poverty and promote shared prosperity. The technical assistance will build on similar experience in Bolivia and Guatemala and expand upon previous and current activities carried out in Saint Lucia. The technical assistance will be expanded to other interested Caribbean countries (e.g. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) based upon availability of funds.



Risk Reduction and Climate Adaptation at the National Level in Colombia

Partner: Government of Colombia

Project Objective: This project will help improve risk reduction and climate adaptation through national systems in Colombia. It will provide technical assistance to the country's National Adaptation Fund to review the quality and effectiveness of risk management interventions, with the potential to increase the total amount of publicly-financed risk reduction investments by \$5 billion over the next four years.



Urban Investment Decision-Making at the Municipal Level in Belize

Partners: Government of Belize and select municipalities

Project Objective: This project will build on previous successful engagements that have enabled the government of Belize to create and maintain close links with all municipal governments regarding DRM and CCA planning. The technical assistance will finance analyses and generate prioritized investment plans, which will identify a combination of structural and non-structural interventions that can enhance the resilience of Belizean cities (e.g. Belmopan, Belize City). In Belize, there is a continued need and local demand to better integrate DRM and CCA into municipal development planning. As city councils have recently become more autonomous in generating local revenue and engaging in territorial planning, the technical assistance will work with municipal governments to better plan and manage urban growth in line with national CCA priorities and standards.



Strengthening Climate and Disaster Resilience of Brazilian Municipalities

Partners: Ministry of Planning and select municipalities

Project Objective: The project will enhance local and municipal government capacity in Brazil to identify, design, and implement policy measures and capital investment projects to increase the climate and disaster resilience of urban systems across multiple sectors. To this end, the task team will work off of current discussions underway with Recife and Porto Alegre. A key output of the project will be a prioritized investment plan, which also identifies potential sources of technical or financial support from multilateral development banks, private banks, or other development partners to enhance resilience at the municipal level. As with the rest of the region, which is currently the world's most urbanized, Brazil's city managers are seeking to fundamentally improve the urban quality of life of current residents, particularly in ensuring the safety of individuals and assets from the adverse impacts of climate change and disasters. To this end, the technical assistance will contribute to strengthening urban resilience in both cities.



Strengthening Climate Information Services and Early Warning Systems in Uruguay

Partners: National weather services and international meteorological agencies

Project Objective: The project will seek to expand upon current technical assistance on hydro-meteorological services in Uruguay by further strengthening institutional capacities at the national level to support climate information systems and early warning systems for meteorological, hydrological, and climate-related hazards in a given country. Through this project, technical and infrastructure needs for hydro-meteorological services will be mapped out, while institutional capacities will be strengthened at the sub-national levels by implementing pilot activities. Adverse hydromet events are the most frequent disasters generated by natural hazards in Latin America and the Caribbean. While the capacity for collecting, managing, and analyzing climate risk information as well as managing early warning systems exists to varying degrees, it has yet to be systematized nationally in many countries. Additional technical assistance opportunities in South America (e.g. Bolivia) and the Caribbean would be pursued based upon the availability of funds.



Building Fiscal Resilience in Medellin, Mexico City, and Porto Alegre

Partners: Ministries of Finance and select municipalities

Project Objective: Building on the success of on-going national-level engagements on catastrophe risk pooling and transfer, the project will engage municipalities interested in transferring catastrophic risk to the private reinsurance market, with the World Bank as an intermediary. It will engage at the sub-national level in up to five LCR cities, with interest expressed by Medellin, Mexico City, and Porto Alegre. It will: (i) enhance understanding of a city's resource needs to effectively respond to a disaster; (ii) strengthen ex-ante planning and management in response to emergencies and disasters; (iii) strengthen the management and execution of budgetary resources post-disaster for emergency response, as well as recovery and reconstruction of public infrastructure; and (iv) enhance coordination of emergency response and management from the national to municipal levels of government. The technical assistance will be carried out in partnership with the 100 Resilient Cities program pioneered by the Rockefeller Foundation.



Increasing the Climate and Disaster Resilience of the Rural Road Network in Peru

Partners: Ministry of Transport and Communications; Provias Descentralizado (PVD)

Project Objective: In an effort to facilitate sustainable road access to rural communities in the face of increasing climate variability, this proposed technical assistance will work to increase the resilience of Peru’s rural road network to climatic events and increasing climate variability. This will be done with enhanced tools to support climate vulnerability analyses and investment plans to promote more robust and flexible networks.

To this end, a pilot project is proposed to work with Provias Descentralizado (PVD), which is the executing entity of the Ministry of Transport and Communications as well as key agencies responsible for planning, management, and implementation of rural road infrastructure. Under this assistance, the task team will work with PVD and other national government entities to increase their capacity for better incorporating vulnerability assessments in planning and programming road infrastructure; designing and improving decision making tools and processes that better address decision-making conditions under uncertainty; as well as enhancing the climate resilience and long-term sustainability of these practices.



MNA—Middle East and North Africa Region

In the Middle East and North Africa, the combination of natural hazards such as floods, sandstorms, and droughts, and factors such as rapid urbanization, water scarcity, and climate change, have increased the exposure of people and economic assets to disaster events. Additionally, the region is facing a challenging intersect among conflict, resulting displacement, and natural hazards. While the number of disasters around the world has almost doubled since the 1980s, it has almost tripled in this region. Countries often lack comprehensive DRM strategies and early warning systems to deal with these events.

To address these challenges, GFDRR currently supports seven grants in over five countries worth over \$4 million, representing two percent of GFDRR’s existing portfolio. In FY17, the region will receive \$6 million, the same level as FY16, and representing about eight percent of the Country Program allocation. The majority of activities will focus on developing and strengthening capacity to understanding risk and build institutional frameworks for investments, particularly in risk assessments, early warning systems, urban resilience, and infrastructure. In addition, support will help bridge DRM and conflict dimensions to build resilience in fragile or conflict settings.

Below are highlights of selected FY17 planned activities.

Highlights of Proposed MNA Activities

A Comprehensive Hazard and Climate Risk Assessment in Tunisia

Partners: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Housing

Project Objective: The project will perform a comprehensive rapid risk assessment to identify “quick wins” to build resilience to natural hazards and climate change. In Tunisia, there have been limited efforts to manage the risks of natural hazards, with previous natural disasters not followed by assessments, or regulatory or operational improvements. Additionally, cartographic information and geographical databases remain largely absent. This project will look at the opportunity to install systems of monitoring and early warning, coupled with communications plans for alerting citizens. It will also investigate the option of supporting the establishment of monitoring systems to track the retreat of beaches and threats to its coastal barriers, and the development of an improved legal framework for the management of coastal zones.



An Urban Resilience Master Plan and Green Growth Strategy in Djibouti

Partners: Ministry of Finance; Municipality of Djibouti Ville and Minister of Environment; Housing and Urban Development

Project Objective: The project will reduce the vulnerability of Djibouti’s people, assets, and economy to climate-related risks by developing an investment strategy to improve the resilience of the country’s economic growth while establishing a green growth development plan. This project will build on steps in recent years to improve Djibouti’s preparedness and response to climate change and adverse natural events.



Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience in Iraq

Partners: Government and relevant municipalities

Project Objective: The proposed project builds on a 2015 damage and needs assessment (DNA) on Iraq’s ongoing crisis and focuses on resilient recovery and reconstruction efforts. The DNA informed a World Bank emergency operation that leveraged DRM methodology and expertise. This project aims to provide Iraq with the knowledge to ensure “building back better” approaches are followed to promote risk neutral investments and development.



An Integrated Risk Management Strategy in Morocco

Partners: Ministry of Interior and Minister of Finance

Project Objective: The project will help reduce Morocco’s vulnerability to catastrophic risks by: (i) building capacity across key ministries to carry out and use risk assessments in their decision-making, including in investment planning; (ii) improving the capacity of city officials to design effective resilience projects, draft funding proposals for Morocco’s Natural Disaster Risk Management Fund, and effectively utilize the fund; and (iii) designing a resilience strategy.



Operationalizing the Beirut Urban Resilience Strategy

Partners: Office of the Mayor; Office of the Prime Minister; Urban Planning Agency

Project Objective: The project will operationalize the Comprehensive Urban Resilience Master Plan for Beirut, demonstrating potential interventions and specific activities supporting DRM, spanning a period of 25 years. In the ideal case, the Master Plan will become a best practice of how a technical assistance program could leverage World Bank lending to reduce disaster risk, enhance preparedness, and advance urban resilience.



Capacity Building and Resilient Recovery in Yemen

Partners: Ministry of International Cooperation; Ministry of Public Works and Highways; Social Fund for Development; Public Works Project

Project Objective: Yemen has been affected by conflict in recent years, causing significant social and economic consequences. As the conflict draws to a close, and/or as pockets of stability and safety are established, the project will work with the government on early recovery and reconstruction to promote a culture of disaster risk reduction and “build back smarter” to ensure new infrastructure is “risk proof,” as prioritized in the damage and needs assessment (DNA).



Building Capacity to Conduct Damage and Needs Assessments in Libya

Partners: Government and relevant municipalities

Project Objective: The program will build national capacity in Libya to assess the impact of the ongoing crisis on critical infrastructure, physical assets, and service delivery across key sectors. The project will inform planning for recovery and reconstruction, helping lead to stabilization and consolidation of peace.



Rapid Multi-Risk Profiling in Jordan

Partners: Ministry of Interior

Project Objective: The project will support capacity building efforts in Jordan following a DNA to contribute to post-conflict recovery. The objectives include: (i) identifying emergencies or hazards and determining risks that may impact municipalities; (ii) identifying and implementing measures to prevent or reduce the causes or effects of emergencies; (iii) developing and managing arrangements for utilizing and implementing municipal resources in response to emergencies; (iv) helping affected communities recover following an emergency; (v) managing support provided to, or from, adjoining governorates and municipalities; (vi) complementing other local, regional, and state planning arrangements; and (vii) establishing a digital platform to communicate risk information for effective decision-making.



SAR—South Asia Region

In the South Asia region, countries are highly vulnerable to all major natural hazards, including earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis, floods, droughts, and tropical cyclones that frequently cut across national borders. In the past two decades, over 50 percent of South Asians – more than 750 million people – have been affected by at least one natural disaster. Urbanization is further increasing exposure to hazards and challenging the capacity of governments to cope with infrastructure deficiencies.

To address these challenges, GFDRR currently supports 28 grants in seven countries worth over \$24 million, representing nine percent of GFDRR’s existing portfolio. In FY17, the GFDRR will receive \$11 million, a decrease of \$2 million, representing 14 percent of the Country Program allocation. The support to reconstruction activities in Nepal will be reduced in FY17, and the SAR Program will return to levels similar to FY15. The majority of FY17 activities will focus on deepening assistance to support investment planning in urban, coastal, and infrastructure resilience; strengthening government capacity programs; and enabling policies for geo-hazard and seismic risk management and collaboration.

Below are highlights of selected FY17 planned activities.

Highlights of Proposed SAR Activities

Community-Driven Development for Inclusive Community Resilience in Pakistan

Partners: Karachi Municipal Corporation; I Am Karachi; the Collective for Social Science Research

Project Objectives: The project will develop community-based approaches to support inclusive resilient development in Pakistan, with a particular focus on women and youth. Pakistan is highly prone to earthquakes and other natural hazards, with rapid urbanization adding to risk and increased violence destroying the social and institutional fabric in several cities. The project will include: (i) participatory and integrated urban risk assessments in the cities of Karachi and Quetta; (ii) identifying gendered entry points, targeting women, men, and youth that promote community inclusion and resilience; and (iii) supporting small-scale priority activities identified by local communities.



Resilient Infrastructure to Address Seismic Risk in Urban Pakistan

Partners: Municipal and province level governments

Project Objectives: The project will scale up pilot activities conducted in Pakistan and India to further address seismic risk and build resilient infrastructure in urban contexts within Pakistan. The South Asia region is prone to all major natural hazards, including earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, droughts, cyclones, and landslides, and rapid urbanization is centralizing human and financial risks. The project will focus on strengthening risk information and identifying and prioritizing key investments in infrastructure retrofitting. It will also explore potential demands for expansion to Nepal and Afghanistan in FY18-19.



Building Resilience to Landslide and Geo-Hazard Risk in South Asia

Partners: Governments; civil society organizations; World Bank

Project Objectives: The project will build capacity in Sri Lanka and Nepal to reduce risk in rural infrastructure to landslides and geo-hazards. Mountains are particularly susceptible to environmental hazards and climate change, causing disasters such as devastating floods, landslides, or avalanches leading to loss of life, property, and livelihoods. Many mountainous areas are located in tectonically active zones with an increased probability of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Project activities will be conducted through a two-pronged approach that: (i) provides technical assistance in landslide risk management master planning targeting the specific needs of each country; and (ii) brings together policy-makers and practitioners in landslide risk management in South Asia to strengthen knowledge sharing. Project activities expect to help integrate geo-hazard risk management into their infrastructure programs to ensure the safety of lives and sustainability of the investments.



Showcasing Benefits of Resilient Infrastructure in Afghanistan

Partners: Government; line ministries; Kabul Municipality; World Bank project teams

Project Objectives: Following a national multi-peril risk assessment, the project will pilot projects for strengthening resilience in Kabul through the use of probabilistic modeling of riverine flood and seismic risk, as well as a susceptibility analysis of landslide and avalanche risks. The project will target achievable activities within transport, water supply, medium-size irrigation, education, health, and rural development facilities. Activities will help to leverage ongoing funding under World Bank-financed projects in Afghanistan to ensure resilient infrastructure.



Supporting Landslide Risk Reduction in Sri Lanka

Partners: Government and local communities

Project Objective: The project will be the second phase of an FY16 activity supporting landslide risk reduction on tea plantation settlements in Sri Lanka, where landslides and high winds cause regular damage and destruction every year. While the first phase focused on risk analysis, small-scale mitigation, and resettlement programs from highest risk areas, this second phase will support additional mitigation activities to improve resilience through strengthened landslide risk management.



Building Resilience Across the Glaciers of the Himalayas through Land Use Planning

Partners: Governments; Basins' Authorities of Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra; international and local NGOs

Project Objective: The project will build on existing work on glacier and snow dynamics and implications for water resources in South Asia. While there is evidence that South Asia's water towers are threatened by climate change, the impacts on glaciers, water availability, and food security may differ substantially. The project would: (i) assess the risks and analyze the scale, distribution, patterns, and trends of these impacts in the Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra basins; and (ii) develop land use plans with basin authorities and national and local governments to reduce vulnerabilities and enhance resilience in the medium and longer terms. Implementation decisions will also be defined, including tentative budget, timeline, and potential sources of finance for the activities listed.



Supporting Capacity Building in Nepal's New National Reconstruction Authority

Partners: Government; JICA and other donors

Project Objective: The project will support capacity building at Nepal's new National Reconstruction Authority (NRA), including support for establishing its organization, staff training, and communication. The government, with support, has been active in reconstruction and recovery activities since high magnitude earthquakes struck the Kathmandu Valley in April and May 2015. The NRA was established in December 2015, with considerable progress made since. The key role of the NRA is to bring authority, clarity, and urgency to reconstruction, particularly the housing program. The organization aims to consist of 200 staff to monitor and facilitate reconstruction efforts in the districts. However, there are currently 64 full-time employees, with plans to fill the remaining positions primarily through appointing government officials from other ministries.



Implementing a Community-led DRM Strategy in Afghanistan

Partners: Ministry for Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD)

Project Objective: The project will provide technical assistance to Afghanistan focused on hazard mapping, community-based risk assessment, early-warning systems, and DRM activities identified as priorities by communities, intended to support implementation of the government's DRM strategy. In over 80 percent of rural areas, MRRD established a Community Development Council through secret ballot elections and created a Community Development Plan (CDP). These CDPs have been realized through the implementation of over 90,000 projects by MRRD, which also has a mandate for DRM. While it has a strategy for DRM, the country does not have the capacity to implement it in a significant way, which this project will support.



Strengthening Institutions for Developing Resilience in South Asia

Partners: Pakistan National Disaster Management Authority; Disaster Management Authorities of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA; Afghanistan National Disaster Management Agency (ANDMA); Afghanistan Meteorological Department; Sri Lanka Disaster Management Centre; Ministry of Disaster Management

Project Objective: Following on activities initiated in Pakistan in FY16, the project will scale up across the region to build capacity in DRM agencies in Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, and elsewhere in Pakistan. While Afghanistan's National Disaster Management Agency (ANDMA) is supposed to play a central role in country's coordination of DRM – both prevention and response – at the national level, its capacity and authority need strengthening to effectively take on this role. The project will build on an ongoing technical assistance project in Afghanistan to support work identified and defined in the planned Strategic Framework and capacity building plan exercise in ANDMA. Sri Lanka's vulnerability to natural disasters was brought into sharp focus with the Indian Ocean tsunami in 2004. Despite the enormity of this event, regular floods and droughts present the most significant natural disaster threat to growth and development in Sri Lanka over the long term. The project will address critical capacity gaps in the Disaster Management Centre and the other technical agencies in risk assessment and damage assessment. These activities will strengthen the ability of selected agencies to coordinate and manage risk reduction activities in the country.



Developing a National Risk Financing Strategy and Investment Plan for Resilience in Pakistan

Partners: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Climate Change; Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan; National Disaster Management Authority; Provincial Finance Departments

Project Objective: The project will support relevant federal government institutions in Pakistan to develop a national risk financing strategy driven by government priorities. Through an

earlier engagement, the World Bank has supported the national Fiscal Disaster Risk Assessment to analyze the fiscal impacts of natural disasters to the national economy and exchequer in Pakistan. The project will develop a national risk financing strategy in Pakistan and support investment planning for disaster and climate resilience. The strategy will be informed by identifying and analyzing various risk financing instruments, investment planning for disaster and climate resilience, and developing an institutional framework and policy actions for implementing the risk financing strategy.



Supporting Local Actors as First Responders and Change Agents in South Asia

Partners: Governments; international and local NGOs

Project Objective: The project will analyze the scale, distribution, pattern, and trends in internal and international displacements caused by natural disasters; explore innovative means of channeling resources and technical assistance to local self-organized groups and CSOs; and pilot small and medium grant initiatives with local actors to enable early recovery efforts, with an emphasis on women-led organizations and gender sensitivity programs. In protracted displacement situations after a natural disaster, local actors, often women and youth, are primarily the first responders. They are effective and efficient in providing assistance, yet often excluded from receiving international aid following disasters. Given the rising demand for aid but general reduction in resources for emergency recovery, it is essential to find creative modalities of reaching existing social capital and using funds more efficiently.



THE EUROPEAN UNION–SOUTH ASIA REGION CAPACITY BUILDING FOR DRM PROGRAM

The European Union–South Asia Region Capacity Building for DRM Program (EU-SAR Program) is an \$11 million (13 million Euro) three-year program launched in FY16 that aims to build the resilience of states and communities in South Asia to weather and climate-related hazards by strengthening capacity. The program plays a catalytic role in leveraging knowledge and financing by drawing on the best expertise in the field and working closely with a broad range of partners and stakeholders.

The EU-SAR Program addresses issues on hydromet service delivery, and focuses on enhancing capacity among regional bodies and the national disaster management centers, agencies, or appropriate disaster-focused counterparts of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) member states. The program will support national meteorological and hydrological services in countries including Bangladesh, Bhutan, and Pakistan, all of which are planning major upgrades to their observation infrastructure. Cooperation across borders is particularly important in the field of weather and climate services, where national capability is weak and the potential benefits of regional forecasting are significant. For example, India is home to the India Meteorology Department, which is the WMO's designated regional specialized agency, and a potential program partner.

Thematic Programs

The Thematic Programs underpin the Country Program. The Thematic Programs provide GFDRR's grant recipients with specialized knowledge, quality assurance, and best practice support in the design and implementation of activities. They also allow GFDRR to collaborate with a broad array of partners, facilitate global engagements and capacity building, and produce innovative knowledge and analytical work. Many of GFDRR's activities under the Country Program benefit from expert assistance provided through the Thematic Programs, including nearly two-thirds of all planned FY17 Country Program work (see page 72).

There are eight Thematic Programs – the Innovation Lab Program, Hydromet Program, Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI) Program, Resilient Recovery Program, Inclusive Community Resilience Program, Urban Resilience Program, Safer Schools Program, and the Small Island States Resilience Initiative (SISRI). Thematic Program activities are implemented jointly with the World Bank, and in partnership with UN agencies, the private and academic sectors, civil society and community organizations, and government agencies.

In FY17, GFDRR plans to allocate \$10.5 million to the Thematic Programs. **Table 2** shows projected allocations by program.

Table 2: Thematic Program Allocations (\$ million)

Thematic Program	FY16	FY17
Innovation Lab	4.0	2.5
Hydromet	1.3	1.0
DRFI	3.0	1.5
Resilient Recovery	1.7	1.5
Inclusive Community Resilience	1.5	1.0
Urban Resilience	2.0	1.5
Safer Schools	0.5	0.5
SISRI	1.0	1.0
	15.0	10.5

This section provides brief context of each Thematic Program and highlights of selected FY17 planned activities.

Innovation Lab Program

www.gfdr.org/innovation-lab

Recognizing, assessing, and understanding risks from natural hazards and climate change are the first steps toward reducing their adverse effects. Unfortunately, information about risk is all too often unavailable to decision-makers in developing countries.

The Innovation Lab Program supports work on risk identification, and the use of science, technology, and open data to promote new ideas and develop original tools to empower decision-makers and enable better access to disaster and climate risk information. Innovation Lab activities are designed and implemented in partnership with government agencies, academic institutions, and key non-governmental partners such as Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT) and MapAction.

Highlights of Planned Innovation Lab Program Activities

Understanding Risk Community

Project Objective: Understanding Risk (UR) is a global community of DRM practitioners that exchange knowledge, collaborate, and share best practices in the field of disaster risk assessment. There are currently 3,200+ UR community members from 135 countries around the world. The activity will support UR community development, including the biennial international forum, to be held in 2018.



Code for Resilience

Project Objective: The Code for Resilience (CfR) initiative provides partners opportunities to explore new ideas for technological tools and approaches that are potentially beneficial, yet cannot be done through traditional programs. It will leverage the Innovation Lab's extensive network of world-leading technology specialists, partnering these experts with local technological centers of excellence to host young fellows that be selected and hired for a few months to work with the CfR team and the Bank task team to develop an agreed solution. This proposed engagement will also contribute to building local capacity and raising local awareness of DRM issues, while introducing new technologies and approaches. This will result in buy-in of outputs from the operational teams and in-country counterparts, as well as eventually lead to increased country resilience.



ThinkHazard!

Project Description: ThinkHazard! is a web-based tool enabling non-specialists to consider the impacts of disasters and climate change on new development projects. Users of ThinkHazard! can quickly and robustly assess the level of river flood, earthquake, drought, cyclone, coastal flood, tsunami, volcanic eruption and landslide hazard within their project area, receive recommendations on how to reduce the impacts of these hazards and be directed to additional resources. Funding will support additional functionality, commissioning of new hazard layers where data has been identified to be particularly poor, and will provide support to partners to develop institutional or sector specific versions of ThinkHazard!



Challenge Fund

Project objective: The Challenge Fund, a partnership with the UK Department for International Development (DFID), pilots new and innovative approaches to overcoming risk identification challenges and strengthens disaster and climate risk decision-making in developing countries. This fund provides small grants to projects that help bridge the gap between technology and on-the-ground user needs in the field of disaster risk identification.



Open Data for Resilience

Project Objective: The Open Data for Resilience Initiative (OpenDRI) develops and uses a suite of complementary tools to improve risk information through better access to data—including crowdsourcing, community mapping, open-source impact modelling and data sharing platforms (e.g. InaSAFE and GeoNode). Funding will support the scaling of the OpenDRI initiative to another 5 countries, ongoing tool development and additional support to partners to scale the OpenDRI initiative up to their own organizations, which ultimately benefits everyone.



Hydromet Program

www.gfdr.org/hydromet

Hydro-meteorological (hydromet) events such as flooding, droughts, cyclones, and high-intensity rainfall events are the leading cause of natural hazard-related loss of lives and assets. A lack of technical capacity and delivery capability needed to provide effective service to beneficiaries represent key challenges many developing countries face.

The Hydromet Program provides technical assistance to national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHS) in developing countries to help improve the collection, analysis, and use of hydromet data. The program works in close collaboration with the World Bank, the WMO, the Global Framework for Climate Services, UNISDR, NMHS in developed countries, and Red Cross/Red Crescent societies.

Highlights of Planned Hydromet Program Activities

Knowledge Management and Partnerships Development around Hydromet Services

Project Objective: These activities will support knowledge management and partnership development. They will support creating analytical and knowledge products on topics such as developing a hydromet modernization program to improve delivery of weather climate and hydrological services that strengthen resilience to natural hazards; sharing Japan's experience in modernizing hydromet services and foreign assistance in the hydromet sector; and, reporting on the status of global hydrological services. These activities will support events, such as InterMet Asia, and trainings on hydromet services topics in Shanghai, China. They will also facilitate continued strong partnerships with the WMO, UNISDR, the Global Framework for Climate Services, regional development banks, leading NMHS, global forecasting centers and private sector to scale up support for developing, least developed countries, and Small Island States.



Technical Support to Hydromet and Early Warning System Investments

Project Objective: Proposed activities will continue to provide support on an on-demand basis for preparing and implementing high priority large-scale integrated modernization projects funded by the World Bank, the Global Framework for Climate Services, and other partners, that strengthen NMHS and DRM agencies. The Hydromet Program will continue to help with preparation and implementation support for large projects in Africa, East Asia and Pacific, South Asia, Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America, with ongoing support for more than 20 projects with a total value exceeding \$400 million.



Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program

www.gfdr.org/disaster-risk-financing-and-insurance

The financial losses and fiscal impacts from natural disasters continue to rise, with developing countries and their populations least able to cope due to high levels of indebtedness, lower financial capacity, and limited access to a broad range of financial protection instruments. Financial protection policies and instruments support governments to become effective risk managers rather than disaster victims, and protect livelihoods, investments, and development progress.

The Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance (DRFI) Program helps countries improve their financial resilience by developing and implementing financial protection strategies against climate and disaster risks. The program also connects global policy dialogue on financial risk management with country projects and brings specialized expertise to influence large scale investments and policy reforms. DRFI Program activities are designed and implemented in partnership with the World Bank, government institutions, private sector companies, and key international and local partners.

Highlights of Planned DRFI Program Activities

Just-in-Time Support

Project Objective: The proposed project will give just-in-time advisory services on disaster risk finance and business development in financial services in countries upon request, and in coordination with the World Bank, helping mainstream DRFI into an integrated fiscal risk management framework. Just-in-time support will be short notice support outside of ongoing DRFI projects or in countries where there is no ongoing project. These just-in-time advisory services will: (i) support developing innovative DRFI solutions for countries and strengthen the work of the program with regional DRM teams in implementing operations in GFDRR countries; (ii) form the basis for strengthened engagements on DRFI in priority countries, as well as support setting-up larger projects or initiatives; and (iii) provide technical support and capacity building to regional DRM teams to allow for region-led DRFI programming and engagement of ministries of finance in priority and donor-earmarked countries within the context of a regional DRM agenda.



Disaster Risk Finance Policy Advisory and Knowledge Management

Project Objective: The proposed project will help ensure countries, partners, and international institutions have access to relevant information on disaster risk finance to guide actions in support of building financial resilience. Additionally, this will contribute to high-level policy dialogues and support GFDRR and World Bank corporate activities. This is important because policy advice and knowledge management are crucial to support implementing the financial protection agenda. This encompasses documenting and disseminating country experience with DRFI to support governments learning from each other, in particular through peer learning and knowledge exchanges between countries. This also includes investments that push the intellectual boundaries of the financial protection agenda through technical and policy research.



Disaster Risk Finance Capacity Building Program

Project Objective: The activity will develop a scalable standardized training and capacity-building program on DRF, helping to integrate this area in World Bank operations, and establish a standard skillset for relevant technical staff, as well as bring tailored guidance to ministries of finance and other relevant stakeholders. Disaster risk finance is at the intersection of many established disciplines and policy areas. Demand for support in this area is growing rapidly among vulnerable countries and development partners who look to the World Bank for a leadership role to build knowledge and increase understanding and capacity on the topic. The program will build on a GFDRR-enabled pilot phase that conducted deliveries in the Philippines, Thailand, and Ethiopia. Expected outcomes include: (i) raising understanding of the purpose, scope, development impact, and basic principles of DRF across stakeholders; (ii) equipping and empowering stakeholders to better plan and implement financial instruments and policy changes related to DRF; and, (iii) increasing capacity within the World Bank to respond to demand for DRF.



Disaster Risk Finance for Scalable Social Protection

Project Objective: The project will support governments to develop mechanisms that can rapidly channel assistance to poor households in the event of a disaster. The project will provide financial input and expertise, as well as develop analysis, training, and tools to support government understanding of the costs of such mechanisms. A gender focus will be leveraged through these activities to develop gender-informed financial planning. Rapid assistance during a crisis is essential to build resilience and protect the welfare of vulnerable households. Current mechanisms, including many humanitarian responses, often suffer delays in reaching people in need and depend on external actors.



Global Partnerships on Disaster Risk Financing Analytics

Project Objective: The project will help improve understanding and increase government capacity to make informed decisions on disaster risk financing based on sound financial analysis. A partnership with the EU, it will enable access of national and subnational governments and development partners to improved tools and technical information that support risk-informed decisions in disaster risk finance. Appropriate efforts will be made to include and integrate women in all aspects of project implementation through targeted awareness, special roles and responsibilities, and identifying specific vulnerabilities, as well as access to funding. Additionally, improved financial resilience to natural and climate-related disasters will have an indirect positive impact on the most vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and the elderly.



Resilient Recovery Program

www.gfdr.org/area/Pillar5

Following a natural disaster, governments and communities are faced with extreme challenges in managing recovery and reconstruction. The absence of coordination mechanisms, clear planning guidelines, and defined institutional mandates decrease efficiencies across post-disaster assessments, recovery planning, and implementation.

The Resilient Recovery Program works closely with the EU, UNDP, and the World Bank under a tri-partite agreement to support the operationalization of post-disaster assessments, such as PDNAs and disaster recovery frameworks (DRF). Additionally, the program helps develop and disseminate good practices, guidance notes, and trainings to strengthen government capacities prior to disasters.

Highlights of Planned Resilient Recovery Program Activities

Strengthening of Disaster Recovery Systems

Project Objective: This activity will provide technical assistance to governments and partners for developing and implementing recovery preparedness strategies to enhance resilient post-disaster recovery and reconstruction. These activities will provide ex-ante support to strengthen government capacities prior to disasters, and ex-post support to institutionalize systems and lessons learned gained during damage assessments and recovery processes. In particular, this activity will provide support to the Government of Malawi to institutionalize the National Disaster Recovery Framework and expand systems to accommodate future events. It will also support the Government of Serbia and the Government of Jamaica to enhance national recovery preparedness through the systematic development of national post-disaster assessment methodologies and strengthened institutional coordination mechanisms for recovery.



Just-in-time Support for Damage Assessments

Project Objective: This activity will support the continued response to international requests for technical and financial assistance to conduct customized post-disaster assessments of various sizes. It will help provide actionable assessments of sector-wide recovery needs that support developing post-disaster recovery strategies and framework. Support for damage assessments are critical to quantify recovery and reconstruction damage and needs, secure international financial pledges, leverage investment financing, and support longer-term recovery planning and preparedness activities.



Technical Assistance Support for the Recovery Process

Project Objective: This activity aims to secure financial resources for governments and partners to meet the initial needs of planning, managing, and commencing recovery after a disaster event. Post-disaster assessments provide a good estimate of recovery needs and an outline of a recovery strategy. However, with humanitarian assistance utilizing the majority of the emergency reserve funds of governments, a lack of financing can hamper the transition from assessments to recovery planning and implementation. Activities will continue to provide technical assistance to the Government of Nepal's NRA to guide recovery and reconstruction through implementing of the Post-Disaster Recovery Framework. Additional activities will respond to national demands, with potential support to Ecuador, Fiji, and Seychelles to coordinate recovery activities and ensure a better managed recovery process.



DISASTERS, FRAGILITY, AND CONFLICT

GFDRR is tasked with helping countries to understand, mitigate, prepare for, and recover, from natural disasters, and is regularly asked to work in fragile states, either because of the occurrence of a natural disaster in a fragile context and/or conflict-affected area, or because a fragile state is especially vulnerable to natural hazards. More recently, GFDRR's risk methodology and post-disaster assessment expertise have been applied to conflict settings, either as standalone approaches or as part of broader conflict-related assessments.

There is a mutually reinforcing relationship between disasters and conflict/fragility. Fragility and conflict can increase vulnerability to natural hazards through weak state structures and governance systems that are less able to prepare for and respond to disasters; reduced community resilience from a conflict's impact on livelihoods, safety nets, infrastructure, and basic services; and, the increased exposure of people who are displaced by conflict and violence. Disasters can exacerbate conflicts and fragility by: (i) damaging people's livelihoods, assets, safety nets, and health; (ii) increasing displacement; (iii) stressing already-weak governance systems; and (iv) fueling grievances through inequitable, inadequate disaster response or coping mechanisms. Conversely, disaster prevention and response can provide opportunities to improve resilience, build trust and contribute to peace- and capacity-building.

The dynamics among natural disasters, fragility, and conflict are resulting in increasing demand to support assessment efforts in fragile and conflict settings. From 2005-2009, more than half of people impacted by natural disasters lived in fragile and conflict-affected states; in some years, this figure is greater than 80 percent. Countries experiencing violent conflict or fragile governance are least likely to be able to respond to disasters and adapt to climate change. These phenomena are further compounded by urbanization, which concentrates exposure, conflict, and violence. Under current trends, exposure of people in conflict and fragile settings is likely to increase, with a similar growth in demand for assistance from the international community.

For these reasons, the CG has asked the GFDRR Secretariat to prepare a discussion paper on the nexus between disasters, fragility, and conflict to guide GFDRR's future work in this area. The results will be discussed at the upcoming CG Meeting in April 2016, as well as at events at the UR Conference and the WHS in May 2016, and will guide renewed engagements in FY17.

Inclusive Community Resilience Program

www.gfdr.org/areas/CivilSociety

Vulnerability to the impacts of natural hazards and climate change is socially differentiated. Certain groups are particularly vulnerable to disasters, including female-headed households, children, people with disabilities, indigenous and ethnic minority groups, landless tenants, migrant workers, elders, and other socially marginalized groups. Recognizing this, community-level resilience must be integrated at a large scale by leveraging country investment programs that place resources directly in the hands of poor households and communities.

The Inclusive Community Resilience Program supports work that integrates DRM into community-driven development programs, social protection systems, and community and civil society engagements to empower those most at-risk in policy and decision-making. The program partners with the World Bank, grassroots women's organizations, community-led groups, civil society, and government institutions at the national and local levels.

Highlights of Planned Inclusive Community Resilience Program Activities

Crowdsourcing Data to Accelerate Resilience

Project Objective: The project will strengthen the MissingMaps.org platform that helps address the challenge of a lack of reliable digital maps featuring hazards, vulnerabilities, and capacities. Missingmaps.org is a global initiative that engages volunteers both locally and remotely to add local data to maps using the OpenStreetMap platform. The project will be designed to provide incentives for youth to engage voluntarily in data acquisition activities, including spatial data for inclusive community resilience. This initiative will pilot acquiring data in areas where social protection schemes and community resilience initiatives can benefit from improved spatial information, such as urban settings and densely populated floodplains in riverine and coastal areas.



Building Resilience in Fragile Cities

Project Objective: This project will build technical capacity and political will for practical, collaborative initiatives enabling DRM agencies to partner with grassroots women's community organizations to reduce risks, facilitate resilience building activities, and engage disaster struck communities in recovery and reconstruction. Working with civil society and government partners, the activities focus on transferring institutional support for context-appropriate public-community partnership activities that accelerate risk reduction and recovery programs, through the leadership of women's groups, in rural and urban poor settlements in Central America and South Asia; and, establishing regional and national agreements to cooperate with community based organizations and local authorities to facilitate South-South exchanges and training processes that transfer and adapt good practices in inclusive, multi-stakeholder disaster risk reduction.



Catalyzing Community-Public Partnerships to Ensure SFDRR Commitments to Inclusive and Women-Led DRM

Project Objective: The proposed project aims to build technical capacity and political will for practical, collaborative initiatives enabling DRM agencies to partner with grassroots women’s community organizations to reduce risks, facilitate resilience building activities, and engage disaster struck communities in recovery and reconstruction in the initial phase of implementing the SFDRR. The project builds on gains made in a GFDRR South-South project engaging Honduras, Guatemala, and India in designing and implementing DRM initiatives that fostered public leadership of grassroots women’s groups in disaster risk reduction, with the support of the national disaster management authorities in those countries and the Central American Integration System’s specialized institution for natural disaster prevention, mitigation and response. Activities will focus on transferring the process developed in Central America for certifying grassroots women leaders as disaster risk reduction trainers and information providers to Nepal and other interested countries.



GROWTH OF THE INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY RESILIENCE PROGRAM

The Inclusive Community Resilience Program is growing quickly, as demand for technical assistance on the social dimensions of climate and disaster risk increases.

The reasons for this are two-fold. First, as the program was being developed, GFDRR invested in developing an evidence base and tools on the “hows” and “whys” of scaling up community level resilience. This raised the awareness of operational staff and developing country governments on the importance and value of providing direct support to poor households in the face of increasing hazard risk.

Second, operational demand has risen rapidly in certain regions, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa, where a number of countries are dealing not only with increased disaster and climate risk, but forced displacement of populations fleeing conflict and violence. At the time of the Inclusive Community Resilience Program’s endorsement by the CG in May 2015, the Work Plan included about 20 proposed projects in this area. By the end of the calendar year, demand for the program increased by over 50 percent. The Inclusive Community Resilience team received an additional 11 proposals for assistance, with seven these focused on supporting poor communities in African countries or regions dealing with the compounding risks of rural to urban migration, and forced displacement.

Urban Resilience Program

www.gfdr.org/resilient-cities

As people and investments increasingly flow into cities, urban expansion into hazard-prone areas is exposing more lives, livelihoods, assets, and global supply chains to risk. Additionally, disaster events often impact poor and marginalized populations disproportionately, adding increased urgency to build city resilience.

The Urban Resilience Program supports work to help cities develop diagnostic methodologies to improve understanding of urban risk, advance building regulations and enforcement capacity, and identify subnational financial protection and infrastructure investment strategies. The program partners with the World Bank, UN-Habitat, the Medellin Collaboration, the 100 Resilient Cities Initiative, the Rockefeller Foundation, and national and local governments.

Highlights of Planned Urban Resilience Program Activities

Building Regulations for Resilience

Project Objective: The project will advance the new building policy and regulatory program for the World Bank Group by applying a building regulations assessment methodology to countries interested in reforming and enhancing their building code and regulatory capacity. A critical element of this project will be engaging in South-South and North-South knowledge exchange and partnership building activities among international practitioners in the field of building code and regulations. To this end, the proposed project seeks to leverage good-practice in building code regulation into effective disaster risk reduction strategies, thereby setting disaster-prone developing countries on track toward effective reform and long-term resilience. The program will build on the experience of current pilots under implementation, including Ethiopia.



Enhancing City Resilience Through Diagnostics

Project Objective: The proposed technical assistance will assist national and city level governments to identify priority actions and investments that enhance city resilience. Building on the success of the first two pilots in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and Can Tho, Vietnam, the CityStrength Diagnostic is a rapid qualitative risk assessment tool facilitating dialogue among stakeholders (e.g. government, civil society, residents, academia, and the private sector) on risks, resilience, and the performance of urban systems. The diagnostic will identify priority actions and investments to enhance a city's resilience, as well as increase the resilience-building potential of planned and aspirational projects. Structured around sectoral modules that cover topics within the city and metropolitan area purview, the diagnostic includes the sectors of Community and Social Protection, DRM, education, energy, environment, health, information and communications technology, local economy, logistics, municipal finance, solid waste, transport, urban development, and water and sanitation. The project will expand the methodology and the scope of cities and countries interested in participating in the CityStrength Diagnostic.



Helping Cities Identify Resilience-Building Investments

Project Objective: The project will assist city-level decision-makers to better plan for, and unlock, new sources of financing for resilience-building investments. The project will develop a customizable set of solutions, tools, measures, and strategies enabling a better understanding of and response to the socio-financial and physical aspects of urban risk posed by various hazards. Key services to be provided include: (i) increasing the financial capacity to withstand economic shocks by utilizing and leveraging sovereign wealth funds, private equity, and (re) insurers; (ii) providing policymakers with decision-making support through robust risk and geospatial analytics and modelling in partnership with university and leading technology companies; and, (iii) offering convening services of client governments, development partners as well as non-governmental and private sector actors. A final output of each engagement will be a prioritized investment and action plan meant to serve as project preparation for investments financed by a combination of public, private, multilateral, and/or donor resources.



Building Fiscal Resilience in Cities

Partner: [100 Resilient Cities program](#)

Project Objective: Building on the success of on-going national-level engagements on catastrophe risk pooling and transfer, the proposed technical assistance will engage municipalities interested in transferring catastrophic risk to the private reinsurance market, with the World Bank Group as an intermediary. By engaging at the sub-national level in up to six cities globally, the technical assistance will work with credit-worthy cities in the developing world with strong national-level backing to pursue this agenda. It aims to: (i) enhance understanding of a city's resource needs to effectively respond to a disaster; (ii) strengthen ex-ante planning and management in response to emergencies and disasters; (iii) strengthen the management and execution of budgetary resources post-disaster for emergency response, recovery, and reconstruction of public infrastructure; and (iv) enhance coordination of emergency response and management from the national to municipal levels of government.



Strengthening the Medellín Collaboration to Advance the Urban Resilience Agenda

Project Objective: In an effort to leverage partnerships under the Medellín Collaboration to advance outcomes of Habitat III—and the urban resilience agenda in the developing world, generally—the proposed partnership building initiative will convene partners including UN-Habitat; UNISDR; the World Bank Group; GFDRR; the Inter-American Development Bank; the Rockefeller Foundation; 100 Resilient Cities; the C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group; and ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability. A series of knowledge exchange activities will be convened to share past experiences and emerging lessons learned among policymakers, municipal decision-makers, the private sector, and development practitioners.



HABITAT III: REINVIGORATING THE GLOBAL COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION

In October 2016, the UN will hold the Habitat III Conference in Quito, Ecuador to reinvigorate global commitment to sustainable urban development, assess accomplishments to date, address poverty, and identify and address new and emerging challenges. Held every 20 years, the conference will result in a concise, focused, forward-looking, and action-oriented outcome document—the New Urban Agenda.

To support these discussions, GFDRR has commissioned a flagship report, “Investing in Urban Resilience: Making Cities and the Urban Poor More Resilient.” The report will focus on:

- The relationship between resilience and urban poverty alleviation/shared prosperity;
- Understanding resilience as a framework that builds on, but goes beyond, disaster risk reduction and climate change;
- Identifying the menu of investments that cities can make to increase their resilience to multiple shocks and stresses, including a general ranking based on cost-effectiveness; and
- Elaborating the policy initiatives, reforms, and improvements that can be made at the national and local levels to enhance urban resilience.

The report will be authored by the World Bank, in consultation with a range of stakeholders. It will be launched at Habitat III, with additional roll-out activities planned.

Safer Schools Program

www.gfdr.org/areas/SaferSchools

The vulnerability of school facilities in many developing countries is largely unknown. In many countries, schools have not been constructed to safety standards and can be severely damaged during disasters. Some countries have recognized the quality of their existing school infrastructure stock does not meet standards and are taking steps to resolve this challenge.

The Safer Schools Program helps countries identify school safety risk, improve school construction practices, prioritize investments, and retrofit or rebuild education facilities. The program also monitors global progress on school safety. The Safer Schools Program partners with government ministries, UN agencies such as UNICEF, UNESCO, and UNISDR, international NGOs such as Save the Children, and private sector companies such as Arup.

Highlights of Planned Safer Schools Program Activities

The Global Program for Safer Schools

Project Objective: The proposed project will make school facilities, and the communities they serve, more resilient to natural hazards. It will do this by continuing key partnerships, such as with UNICEF, UNESCO, UNISDR, Save the Children, and Arup; developing guidance and management tools, such as a school reconstruction roadmap; and knowledge and monitoring materials, such as a library of school typologies and videos on community-based school construction. The project will help reduce the risk to human lives and the physical impact of disasters on school infrastructure, as well as minimize the negative educational outcomes resulting from disaster.



THE SAFER SCHOOLS AGENDA: A GROWING AREA OF SUPPORT

Through technical assistance and financial support, GFDRR helps to integrate risk considerations into new and existing educational investments to increase resilience on a large scale. GFDRR has supported activities on school safety in ten countries: Armenia, El Salvador, Indonesia, Jamaica, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mozambique, Mongolia, Nepal, Peru, and the Philippines. In Nepal, for example, GFDRR has conducted a structural damage assessment of 6,000 schools and is helping develop the country's school reconstruction strategy.

The Program for Safer Schools, launched in FY14, provides country-focused projects with targeted technical expertise to help reduce the impact of a natural disaster on school infrastructure and the communities that schools serve. In FY17, GFDRR will continue to build partnerships and program activities in this area.

Small Island States Resilience Initiative (SISRI)

www.gfdr.org/SISRI-Group

Due to their small size, remoteness, and relative lack of natural resources, Small Island States face distinctive and specific challenges in building resilience to natural hazards and climate change. They include two-thirds of the countries facing the highest losses due to natural disasters, and costs are growing.

The Small Island States Resilience Initiative (SISRI) is a joint World Bank-GFDRR effort to assist Small Island States in reducing climate and disaster risks, generate measurable improvements in resilience, and scale up responses that work. GFDRR supports this initiative through providing just-in-time technical and operational support to teams working in the Caribbean, Pacific, and African/Indian Ocean States, and developing and disseminating a series of knowledge notes based on best global practices. The initiative is expected to become an important contributor to implementing the Paris Agreement.

Highlights of Planned SISRI Program Activities

Support for Resilience in Pacific and Indian Ocean Islands

Project Objective: The proposed assistance will increase the operational support to selected Pacific Islands and Indian Ocean Island States (Comoros and Seychelles) in: (i) helping produce investment plans of national resilience priorities, and aggregate financing sources programmatically; (ii) helping prepare a resilience pipeline for 2016-18 financing; and, (c) strengthening the community of practice in the Pacific and Indian Oceans, involving both key donors and country practitioners. This assistance will be channeled partially through regional programs, and complement parallel assistance in the Caribbean.



Cross-Cutting Themes

Addressing resilience to climate change and gender equality are core drivers of the Work Plan and cut across all of the Country Program and Thematic Programs. Consequently, they are integrated in the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of GFDRR's projects.

The successful mainstreaming of these cross-cutting themes is dependent on translation of policy to practice. The development of clear implementation guidelines, tools, and practices will continue to be of high priority for GFDRR in FY17. How this will be done for each cross-cutting theme is specified below.

In addition, specific Thematic Programs, such as Inclusive Community Resilience and Hydromet, will further advance the cross-cutting themes through projects in GFDRR's proposed portfolio.

CC Resilience to Climate Change

www.gfdr.org/areas/ClimateChange

Climate change is one of the most daunting challenges of our time. A recent GFDRR-supported World Bank report shows climate change, if not tackled, has the power to push more than 100 million people back into poverty over the next fifteen years, with the poorest regions of the world – Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia – the hardest hit.¹

The Paris Agreement on Climate Change places a strong international focus on adaptation, capacity-building, loss and damage, coordination, and delivery of resources to support country-driven strategies. With its unique combination of global knowledge and leveraging assistance, GFDRR is well-positioned to contribute to post-Paris implementation in these areas.

The growing importance of resilience to climate change is evident across GFDRR's portfolio: in FY15, 49 percent of active grants supported resilience to climate change. In the FY17 Work Plan, 66 percent of proposed projects will contribute to climate resilience. GFDRR's partnership with the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation Global Program for Climate Change has been an important, albeit not the only, contributor to this increased focus. Compared to FY16, the FY17 Work Plan outlines increased collaboration with the World Bank and other partners engaged in climate-smart agriculture, natural resource management, water management, and other climate-sensitive sectors.

GFDRR expects to increase its engagement in this area. In particular, GFDRR will encourage mainstreaming in climate risk management in World Bank operations through its post-Paris Climate Action Plan guide its future investments on climate change, which emphasizes increased support for adaptation and resilience. GFDRR is expected to play a key role in fostering this scaled-up action by leveraging investments and providing technical assistance to the World Bank Group and other partners. Targeted assistance will also be given to countries in formulating investments guided by their Nationally Determined Contributions, such as in Pakistan and in Small Island States.

¹ Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty <https://www.gfdr.org/managing-impacts-climate-change-poverty>

At the same time, there has been an increase in demand from donors and other stakeholders to harmonize how development institutions such as the World Bank measure climate and disaster resilience, and to develop resilience indicators able to better promote results-based aid. In FY17, GFDRR is expected to further support the development of these metrics, and promote their use in innovative financial instruments aimed at creating incentives for resilient development.

The ongoing development of climate and disaster resilience will continue to be of high priority for GFDRR, enabling learning, accountability, and improved impact. The partnership with the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation's Global Program will continue to be an important contribution to support resilience to climate change in the above areas.

Particular engagements under the Resilience to Climate Change cross-cutting theme include the SISRI Thematic Program and the CREWS Initiative.

Gender

<https://www.gfdr.org/gender>

In this Work Plan, GFDRR bolsters its commitment to integrate gender issues into its climate and DRM efforts. Funding for addressing gender issues within the proposed projects is spread throughout the Country and Thematic Programs. A new Gender Action Plan (discussed in April 2016, and to be finalized in advance of the next CG meeting), aims to address two critical aspects of gender and DRM:

- Ensuring that the different needs of women and men are addressed when considering DRM investments; and
- Promoting women’s empowerment for broader resilience strengthening.

This Action Plan ensures that DRM investments go beyond “gender screening” to specific actions and outcomes that both address the gender dimensions of DRM and empower women for broader resilience strengthening.

Addressing the different needs and capacities of women and men is critical to effective DRM. Women typically outnumber men among those dying from natural disasters, often because of cultural and behavioral restrictions on women’s mobility and socially ascribed roles and responsibilities (e.g. caring for young, elderly, or sick household members). This gap in vulnerability is not inevitable. In Bangladesh, when Cyclone Gorky hit in 1991, women outnumbered men by 14:1 among those dying as a result of cyclone-induced flooding. When Cyclone Sidr hit in 2007, the gender gap in mortality rates had shrunk to 5:1 by specifically addressing the cultural reasons why women were reluctant to use cyclone shelters.

Women’s empowerment has also proved to be an important approach to building broader community resilience. The Inclusive Community Resilience Program documented a number of cases where grassroots women have led the charge to strengthen community resilience. In Uganda, the Slum Women’s Initiative for Development negotiated with local authorities for small plots of land to teach communities to grow fruits and vegetables using sustainable farming techniques which would assure them higher yields so that they could feed their families and sell the surplus. Through their success, women have increased food security and persuaded men to move away from renting their lands for sugarcane farming as it undermines the natural resource base.

The Gender Action Plan will focus on moving beyond mainstreaming to outcomes and results. GFDRR’s Gender Action Plan will establish a clear baseline of where DRM investments and GFDRR activities stand on gender issues, identify gaps, and provide a measurable pathway to achieving the goals of the Gender Strategy. The Action Plan will lay out actions to: (i) strengthen the capacity of GFDRR and DRM specialists to address gender issues; (ii) fortify the way that GFDRR monitors the integration of gender in its activities; (iii) improve the way GFDRR captures and communicates its gender and DRM work; and (iv) include specific investments and activities focused on empowering women and increasing their active participation in building resilience.

A Note on GFDRR Special Programs

GFDRR manages three Special Programs funded by a number of CG members to provide large-scale financial support²:

- The Japan-World Bank Program for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries;
- The African Caribbean Pacific-European Union (ACP-EU) Program; and
- The Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Initiative.

² Only programs above \$50 million have been included.

These programs are aligned with this Work Plan, use GFDRR's results framework, and operate under its common administrative arrangements. Through their complementarity geographic and technical approaches, these additional sources of funds and expert knowledge make GFDRR an effective structure to support DRM and resilience to climate change. In turn, these programs help GFDRR reach the required scale to maintain specialized expertise and reduce the relative administrative costs on the overall partnership.

The Japan-World Bank Program for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries

The Government of Japan and the World Bank launched the \$100 million Japan-World Bank Program for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries, building on the recommendations of the 2012 Sendai Report. The DRM Hub, Tokyo, managed by GFDRR, oversees the program's two interdependent work streams: (i) the Country Program and (ii) the Knowledge Program. As of March 2016, the Hub is supporting 32 countries through 31 TA and knowledge projects, with a portfolio of \$45 million.

The Hub provides technical assistance grants aimed at catalyzing large-scale investment by connecting Japanese and global expertise, knowledge, and technology in DRM with World Bank country operations and strategies. The Country Program supports technical assistance, pilot projects, and thematic initiatives in developing countries, while the Knowledge Program serves as an access point for knowledge management, analytics, capacity building, and outreach and engagement to capture and adapt best practices in DRM around four strategic themes: (i) resilient infrastructure; (ii) resilient cities; (iii) science and technology for resilience; and, (iv) inclusive resilience. These themes reflect the comparative advantage of GFDRR and demand from partner countries.

The Africa Caribbean Pacific-European Union (ACP-EU) Program

The ACP-EU Program is an initiative of the ACP Group of States, funded by the EU, and managed by GFDRR. The EU has contributed \$117.5 million for DRM and resilience to climate change activities in 79 ACP countries to support technical assistance, capacity building, and advisory and analytical work. The program also supports ACP countries in the aftermath of natural disaster through PDNAs, rapid-response technical assistance, and helping develop sustainable recovery frameworks.

The ACP-EU Program supports GFDRR's work across its monitoring areas. It includes: (i) the Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program, which facilitates DRM and CCA activities in ACP countries at a national and regional level; (ii) the Regional Economic Communities DRM Program, which helps strengthen and accelerate effective implementation of comprehensive disaster risk reduction and risk management framework at a regional level in Africa, and (iii) the Africa Disaster Risk Financing Initiative, which supports better understanding and management of the social, financial, and physical impacts of natural disasters across Sub-Saharan Africa. Through its staff presence in Brussels, GFDRR helps ensure coordination and harmonization with the EU and other donors to enhance development impact.

The Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Initiative

The Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Initiative was launched in FY16 in partnership with the Government of France, the World Bank, WMO, and UNISDR to significantly increase the capacity for seamless multi-hazard early warning systems, to generate and communicate effective impact-based early warnings and risk information for hazardous hydro-meteorological and climate events to protect lives, livelihoods, and property in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). The initiative seeks to mobilize more than \$100 million by 2020, with \$25 million pledged to date, and aims to fill in gaps around the globe for hydromet services, and bring existing systems to scale—especially in LDCs and SIDS, where the risk and impact on the poor is highest. It seeks to leverage and enable major investments that: (i) strengthen linkages between WMO global and regional centers for enhanced provision of technical and operational support to NMHS and national early warning services; (ii) strengthen NMHS and their capacity to provide warnings and services and risk information; and (iii) improve the linkage among warning services, emergency management agencies, and communities.

Activities under the CREWS initiative should begin operation in FY17. An initial focus will be on selected high risk countries to be identified by CREWS partners, and activities will build on ongoing efforts to provide replicable methods and results. Substantial support for this initiative will come from the Hydromet Thematic Program and the Resilience to Climate Change cross-cutting theme.

how will GFDRR contribute to the global resilience agenda?

GFDRR will continue to work with partners at the local, regional, and international levels to build technical knowledge and disseminate good practices. Close cooperation with UN agencies, regional organizations, and bilateral aid agencies is a cornerstone of these efforts.

Implementing Partners: Through operational coordination and collaboration, GFDRR promotes mainstreaming DRM into national-level development policies and investment plans. A key mechanism for this is its strategic partnership with the World Bank Group – its primary implementation partner. GFDRR provides grants to regional teams within the World Bank, which often results in leveraging larger investments addressing disaster risk. GFDRR also provides recipient-executed grants to its partner countries and supports implementing additional technical assistance. GFDRR will continue these efforts in FY17.

Building technical knowledge and disseminating good practices: GFDRR plays a key role in generating new and innovative research, as well as in convening expertise and best practices to bridge gaps within the DRM community. A large number of knowledge activities are planned on GFDRR's thematic initiatives, investigating issues such as understanding risk, resilient recovery, urban resilience, and resilience to climate change. These knowledge activities are undertaken in collaboration with UN agencies, bilateral and multilateral development institutions, and other development partners including civil society organizations, think tanks, academia, and the private sector.

FY17: KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

Within the DRM community, GFDRR is a leader in developing new and innovative knowledge products that seek to fill data and information gaps. Additionally, GFDRR also plays an active role in sharing new and existing knowledge and best practices with the global community. A key focus of knowledge products in FY17 will be on:

- Strengthening the economics of investing in DRM by generating new research supported by data-driven analysis on how preparedness and prevention are valuable cost-effective investments;
- Operationalizing the framework developed as part of the “Triple Dividend of Resilience” report by developing an economic analysis through pilot projects. The framework makes the socio-economic case for benefits generated from investing in disaster resilience, regardless of a hazard event occurring;
- Better estimating GFDRR’s leveraging impact through a retrospective analysis of World Bank project documents to track the way in which small grants from GFDRR are instrumental in informing large development assistance;
- Highlighting the links between “disasters and poverty” through a rigorous analytical analysis of the disproportionate impact of disaster risk on poor populations, with the increasing overlap of vulnerability, exposure, and poverty; and
- Providing new evidence on the impact of climate change on women, to understand how and why they are often more disadvantaged in the face of disasters.

International Events and Policy Dialogues

In FY17, GFDRR will contribute to a large number of knowledge-sharing activities to advance the global DRM agenda and provide the international community with a deeper understanding of the challenges and opportunities of resilience building. It will continue to engage with UN partners and member states on the post-2015 policy agenda, such as providing technical inputs to discussions on the SFDRR indicators. Additionally, GFDRR will participate in and support forums, meetings, and events, some of which are listed below.

- Resilience Dialogue: Urbanization and Rising Disaster Risk, Quito, October 2016
- Habitat III, Quito, October 2016
- Conference of Parties, Marrakesh, November 2016
- Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Cancun, May 2017

Highlights of Proposed Activities

Evidence-based Reports on Socio-economic Benefits of DRM

Partners: Overseas Development Institute; London School of Economics; World Bank; academia

Project Objective: This activity will build upon previous research on the broader socio-economic benefits of DRM, which looked at the benefits of investing in DRM in the short and long term. Earlier reports explored the benefits of reducing ‘background risk’ and enabling forward-looking planning, long-term capital investments, and entrepreneurship. They also looked at additional social, economic, and environmental co-benefits from the DRM investments themselves in a longer term. This new activity will explore how to move from the theory to practice, and will include case studies that will provide a clearer insight on the dynamics generated at the country level when proper DRM investments are in place.

Financial Flows: Tracking DRM Financing

Partners: Development Gateway; International Solutions Group; World Bank

Project Objective: This activity will bring light to the way DRM financing is allocated around the world. It will provide a comprehensive review of DRM aid trends and patterns over the past 25 years and will outline challenges and opportunities going forward. This activity builds on previous worked undertaken with UNISDR and the OECD Development Assistance Committee to harmonize approaches to DRM financing.

Managing the Impacts of Disasters on Poverty

Partners: World Bank; academia

Project Objective: This activity will explore the links between disasters and poverty through a rigorous analysis of the disproportionate impact of disaster risk on poor populations, with the increasing overlap of vulnerability, exposure, and poverty. The report is conceived as a subset of the 2015 Shockwaves Report that looked into the impact of climate change in poverty, which outlined the impacts of how climate-related disasters affect poverty levels. This new activity will shed light on all climate and non-climate related disasters, and will explore different incentive mechanisms to increase resilience at the country level. It will be accompanied by a report on the nexus on gender and DRM.

GFDRR Country Evaluation 2016

Partners: Implementing partners

Project Objective: This activity will evaluate the overall impact of GFDRR activities on the ground, with a focus on leveraging new investments and influencing ongoing programs in a selected group of countries. The evaluation will provide evidence that will inform policy and investment decisions among GFDRR donors and partner countries. To ensure transparency and accountability, the work will be undertaken by an independent firm.

Stories of Impact: Highlighting Stories of Operational Results

Partners: Implementing and external partners

Project Objective: The activity will enable a scale-up in the production of the Stories of Impact series to showcase to a broad internal and external audience the results and lessons learned from GFDRR's grants. These stories have been disseminated widely through the GFDRR and World Bank websites, social media, and in hard copy at many GFDRR and regional events. Some of the resources will also go toward creating "Program Profiles" and materials on key initiatives by GFDRR where it is seeking broader visibility.

Resilience Dialogue

Partners: World Bank; European Union; Government of Japan; USAID

Project Objective: Funding will support as many as 12 events as part of the Resilience Dialogue series from FY17. The Resilience Dialogue series brings awareness and focused policy advocacy to issues within the field of DRM, including financing, partnerships, innovation, technology, preparedness, institutional capacity, and more. The series has been revamped to better emphasize diverse presentations, partnerships with the media, and leveraging global fora. These highly visible flagship events help ensure climate and disaster resilience remain at the forefront of important policy conversations.

TEN YEARS OF GFDRR: LESSONS LEARNED AND OPPORTUNITIES AHEAD

FY17 will mark 10 years in operation for GFDRR, signifying a decade of investments, knowledge campaigns, capacity building, and other efforts to mainstream disaster resilience into development - in addition to major DRM landmarks within the international community such as adopting SFDRR. With this opportunity for taking stock of GFDRR's achievements and remaining challenges, the Secretariat will undertake the creation of a report to document lessons learned from GFDRR programs since its creation in 2007. Special focus will be given to lessons from the largest and most costly disasters of the past decade, notably Cyclone Nargis in 2008, the Haiti Earthquake in 2010, and the Great East Japan Earthquake in 2011. The report will also look at opportunities to improve the DRM agenda in the next decade, and how to better coordinate efforts with development partners and international frameworks. The creation of the report may culminate in a launch event with supporting multimedia, such as an overview video and infographics, to better showcase GFDRR's growing expertise to country governments, partner institutions, and the public.

how will GFDRR measure results?

GFDRR regularly monitors, evaluates, and reports at the output, outcome, and impact levels. To do so, GFDRR uses the following tools:

- The grant proposal and progress reporting templates are used to assess activity proposals, collect data for analysis, and report results across countries;
- GFDRR collects data from the proposal templates and progress reports filed during project implementation, allowing GFDRR to monitor and report current and planned activities. The results are reported in the Annual Report.

GFDRR monitors outputs in an annual cycle (See Figure 1), with key inputs coming from the Work Plan. In FY17, GFDRR will continue to evaluate the program's contributions in relation to the indicators in the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework. It will continue to work with independent experts in the M&E, disaster, and climate resilience fields to strengthen its evaluation efforts where GFDRR works. Research and analysis will continue to be undertaken by conducting studies in countries with a range of contexts and risk profiles for analysis on different geographic, political, and hazard scopes.

These evaluations, including the recently published Country Evaluation 2015, will continue to help develop new findings, recommendations, and ways forward to build capacity and know-how to improve and support resilience-building methodologies, interventions, and systems. Wherever possible, these evaluations will build upon existing efforts to evaluate and test theories of change in GFDRR-assisted projects.

Following the Fall 2015 CG meeting, GFDRR commissioned an independent firm to consolidate the findings and recommendations from the 2014 and 2015 country evaluations. The firm is also developing an action plan of how GFDRR can systematically address the findings and lessons learned from the past two evaluations. The resulting document, a Synthesis Report, will be operationalized following discussions and feedback at the April 2016 CG meeting. Looking ahead, in FY17, GFDRR will focus on strengthening reporting mechanisms beyond measuring outputs, as well as improving the understanding of the leveraging of investments.

At the global level, GFDRR will continue to contribute to efforts to measure and understand longer-term trends in disaster losses and increased resilience, in support of the Sendai Framework. GFDRR participated in developing the INFORM index, and is actively engaged in the UN Open-ended Intergovernmental Expert Working Group process supporting developing indicators that will be used to measure progress against SFDRR’s seven global targets. GFDRR will continue to work with a wide variety of partners, including the World Bank, to ensure effective indicators are available and adopted.

Figure 1: GFDRR reports outputs under an annual M&E cycle

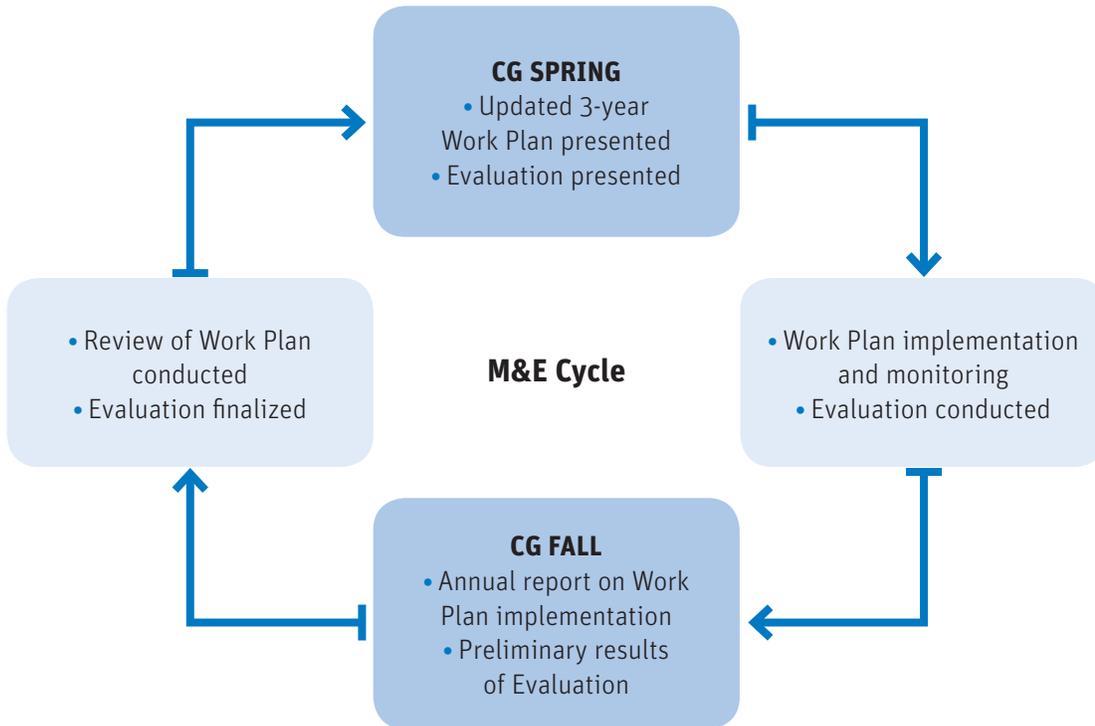


Table 3: GFDRR provides results at the output, outcome, and impact level

Result Type	Description	Example from GFDRR M&E Framework
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Direct result of GFDRR activities ■ Short time-lag (1-3 years) ■ Achievement fully within GFDRR control ■ Takes the form of new or improved knowledge, capacity, or other enabling factor in vulnerable countries designed to stimulate behavior change, reform, or investment in DRM 	National and local agencies and CSOs' capacities are strengthened, so that they can provide better early warning of disasters and respond more effectively when they occur
Verification through GFDRR portfolio monitoring		
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Indirect result of GFDRR activities ■ Medium time-lag (up to 5 years) ■ Achievement partially within GFDRR control and requires contribution by others ■ Takes the form of a behavior change, institutional reform, or investment in DRM made by vulnerable countries themselves 	Improved warning and management of disasters at national, local, and community level
Verification through evaluative activities, including commissioned country-level studies		
Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Ultimate result of action by vulnerable countries and their development partners (including GFDRR) ■ Long time-lag (5+ years) ■ GFDRR is one of many actors, but can make an important contribution ■ Takes the form of lives and livelihoods better protected or otherwise resilient through behavior change, institutional reform, or investment made 	Increased resilience of people to natural hazards
Verification through evaluative activities and long-term monitoring of disaster loss trends		

The tables below outline the distribution of Work Plan activities monitored against the four SFDRR Priorities for Action and the five GFDRR Pillars for Action. **Table 4** outlines the Country Program distribution and **Table 5** outlines the Thematic Programs distribution.

Table 4: Monitoring the Country Program

	AFR	EAP	ECA	LCR	MNA	SAR	Total
Priority 1	10	5	5	5	9	10	44
Priority 2	3	9	6	5	3	15	41
Priority 3	13	11	5	7	4	7	47
Priority 4	17	6	9	6	5	6	49
Pillar 1	10	5	5	5	9	10	43
Pillar 2	12	11	8	6	6	17	59
Pillar 3	17	6	9	5	5	6	47
Pillar 4	13	11	5	6	4	7	45
Pillar 5	0	0	1	1	3	1	6

Table 5: Monitoring the Thematic Programs

	Innovation Lab	Hydromet	DRFI	Resilient Recovery	Inclusive Community Resilience	Safer Schools	Resilient Cities	SISRI	Total
Priority 1	5	2	0	1	3	1	3	3	12
Priority 2	1	0	3	3	0	0	4	4	11
Priority 3	1	0	5	2	1	0	4	4	13
Priority 4	3	2	0	4	1	0	1	1	11
Pillar 1	5	2	0	1	3	1	3	0	15
Pillar 2	1	0	3	3	1	0	4	1	13
Pillar 3	3	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	8
Pillar 4	1	0	5	2	1	0	4	1	14
Pillar 5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3

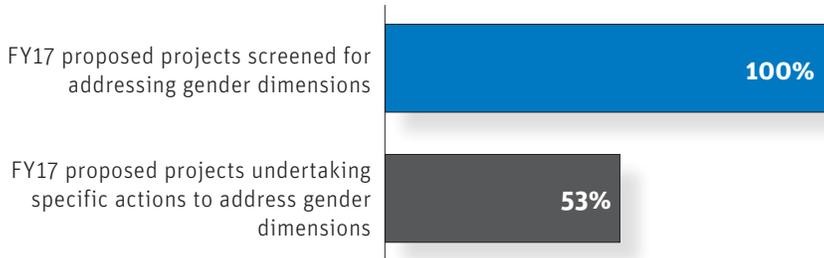
Table 6 outlines target minimum outputs by region based on FY17 proposed projects, as monitored against the SFDRR Priorities for Action and GFDRR Pillars of Action.

Table 6: Target Outputs for FY17

Priorities for Action	Pillars of Action	# of target outputs by project in FY17:	AFR	EAP	ECA	LDR	MNA	SAR	Total
<i>Priority 1: Understanding Risk</i>	<i>Pillar 1: Risk Identification</i>	Hazard mappings	1	1	3	3	9	5	22
		Risk assessments	3	4	4	3	9	8	31
		Data platforms established	7	0	1	4	5	2	19
<i>Priority 2: Strengthening Disaster Risk Governance to Manage Disaster Risk AND Priority 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience</i>	<i>Pillar 2: Risk Reduction</i>	Policies and frameworks strengthened	3	5	6	5	3	13	35
		Building codes strengthened	1	6	0	0	0	3	10
		Land-use planning systems strengthened	2	4	0	2	0	6	14
		Risk reduction investment strategies developed	10	10	5	5	4	7	41
<i>Priority 3: Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction for Resilience</i>	<i>Pillar 4: Financial Protection</i>	Sovereign disaster risk financing strategies strengthened	4	2	0	2	0	2	10
		Catastrophe risk markets strengthened	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
<i>Priority 4: Enhancing Disaster Preparedness for Effective Response and to “Build Back Better” in Recovery, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction</i>	<i>Pillar 3: Preparedness</i>	Forecasting services strengthened	5	0	2	1	1	4	13
		Early warning systems strengthened	12	1	2	1	4	3	23
		Contingency planning and emergency preparedness strengthened	16	6	9	4	1	5	41
	<i>Pillar 5: Resilient Recovery</i>	Post-disaster assessments/ recovery frameworks developed	0	0	1	1	3	1	6

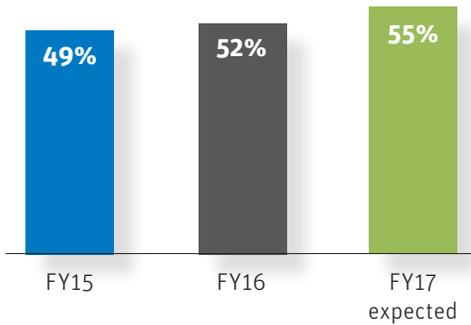
GFDRR monitors activities against its cross-cutting themes. All project proposals are screened as to whether they include gender as a cross-cutting theme, and 53 percent of proposed FY17 projects in the Work Plan do so, with specific actions to address gender dimensions in DRM (**Figure 2**).

Figure 2: Addressing gender in DRM



Likewise, all GFDRR projects are screened for supporting resilience to climate change. An analysis indicates 55 percent of GFDRR’s active portfolio in FY17 is expected to contribute to climate resilience, including 66 percent of proposed projects (**Figure 3**).

Figure 3: Supporting climate resilience



what are GFDRR's resource requirements and planned allocations?

This section presents GFDRR's indicative resource requirements to carry out the implementation of the FY17 Work Plan. It also provides an overview of resources expected to be available over the period.

Under this Work Plan, GFDRR expects to commit approximately \$90 million in FY17. This level of engagement is consistent with the three-year plan presented in 2014. As of June 30, 2016, GFDRR has readily \$53 million available in its account, with an additional \$28 million in signed contribution agreements to be received during FY17.

Table 7 indicates GFDRR's FY17 projected allocations to the Country Program, the Thematic Programs, and Outreach and Partnerships. As in previous years, the largest part of the program will be implemented through the Country Program (87% of expected commitments), with support of eight Thematic Programs (12% of expected commitments).

Figure 4 outlines GFDRR's resource allocations from FY14-17 by funding source. Funding for FY17 will be mobilized from three main sources: (i) the GFDRR MDTF for an expected \$28 million; (ii) the Japan-World Bank Program for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management in Developing Countries for an estimated \$26 million; and (iii) the ACP-European Union-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program for an estimated \$18 million. Additional resources are expected to be mobilized through single-donor trust funds (SDTFs) maintained with the EU for programs in Africa, Serbia, and South Asia.

While GFDRR is in a strong financial position, much of its strength depends on the predictability of its funding stream. Contribution agreements have already been signed for FY18 in the amount of \$30 million, and FY19 in the amount of \$20 million. Current projections show a significant decrease in resources available through Special Programs. The Secretariat is already working with CG members

to ensure sufficient resources are allocated to the MDTF and on a number of new initiatives that will hopefully help maintain the Facility's current level of engagement. **Figure 5** shows GFDRR's funding available from FY17-19 and any funding gaps.

Additionally, financing of the FY17 Work Plan will include a maximum allocation of ten percent of total contributions received to cover expenses incurred for program management and administration.

Table 7: Projected Work Plan allocations in FY17 (\$ million)

Category	FY16	FY17	
Country Program	Sub-Saharan Africa	15.0	26.0
	East Asia and Pacific	9.0	15.0
	Europe and Central Asia	13.0	8.0
	Latin America and the Caribbean	9.5	12.0
	Middle East and North Africa	6.0	6.0
	South Asia	13.0	11.0
Total	65.5	78.0	
Thematic Program	Innovation Lab	4.0	2.5
	Hydromet	1.3	1.0
	DRFI	3.0	1.5
	Resilient Recovery	1.7	1.5
	Inclusive Community Resilience	1.5	1.0
	Urban Resilience	2.0	1.5
	Safer Schools	0.5	0.5
	SISRI	1.0	1.0
Total	15.0	10.5	
Partnerships	0.5	1.5	
Total	81.0	90.0	

Note to Table 7: Figures exclude program management, administration and World Bank fee. Funding allocations are indicative and subject to change. FY16 allocations are projected to June 30, 2016 and will be finalized after the close of the fiscal year.

Figure 4: GFDRR's resource allocations and funding gap FY14-17 (\$ million)

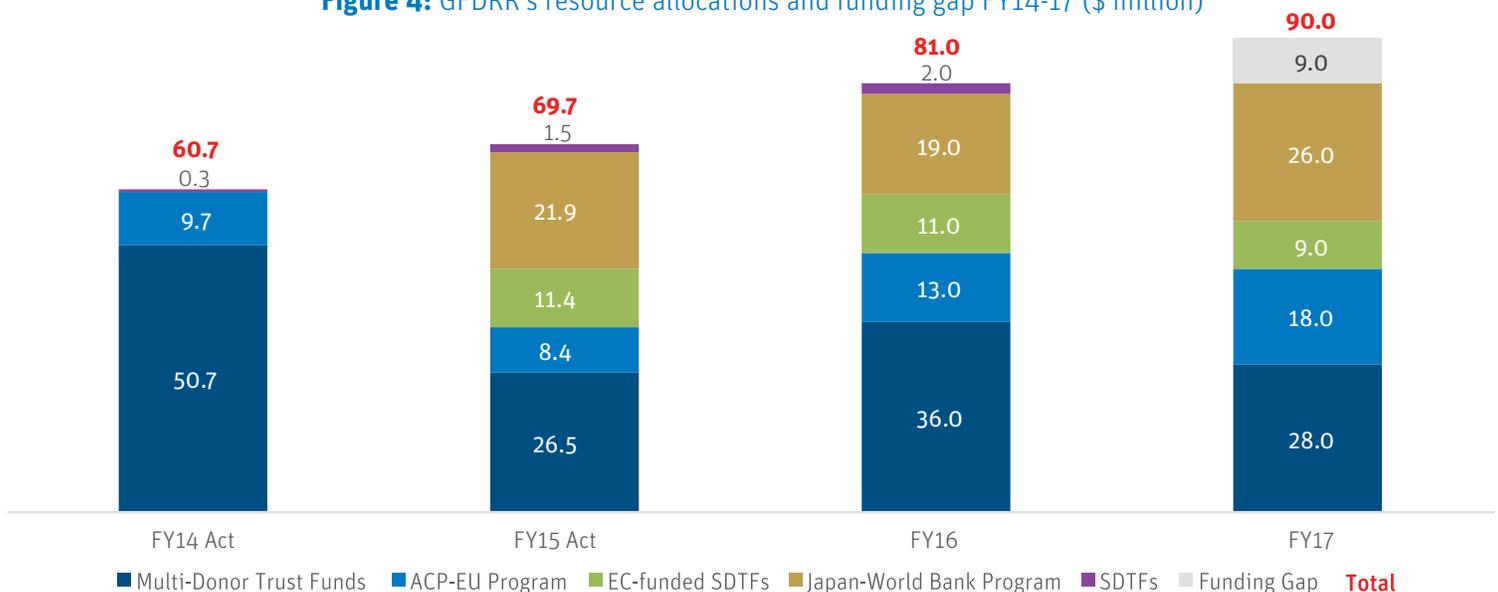
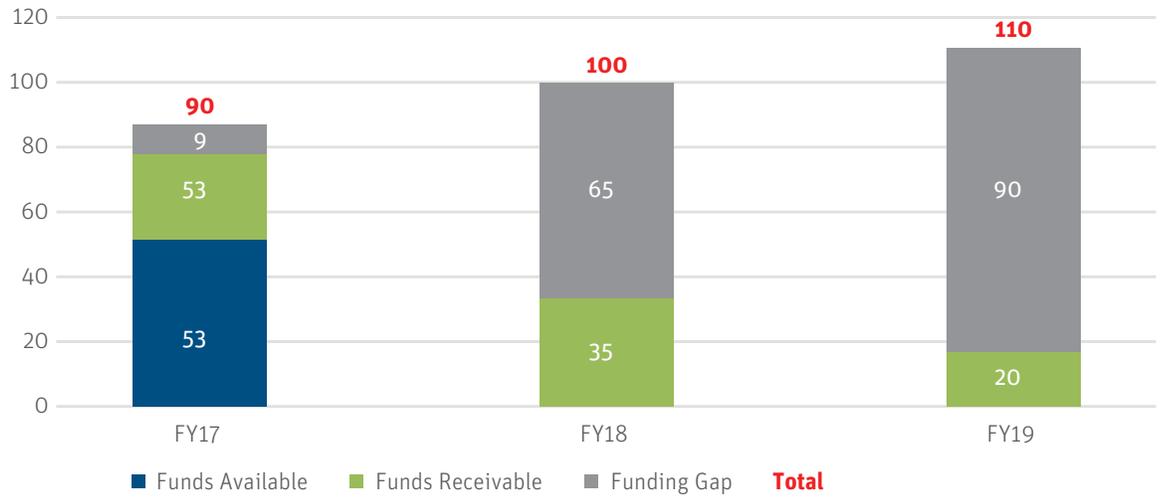


Figure 5: GFDRR’s funding availability and funding gap FY17-19 (\$ million)



ANNEX I: Support for the Country Program from Thematic Programs

The table below outlines the distribution of proposed FY17 projects implemented by the Country Program, as delineated by region, which would receive direct support from Thematic Programs through technical expertise and best practices. These projects account for about 63 percent of potential projects under the Country Program.

	DRFI	Hydromet	Inclusive Community Resilience	Innovation Lab	Urban Resilience	Resilient Recovery	Safer Schools	SISRI	Total
AFR	–	7	8	–	–	–	–	–	15
EAP	–	–	2	–	2	2	1	–	7
ECA	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	4
LCR	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	5
MNA	–	–	–	2	3	2	–	–	7
SAR	2	–	2	1	4	1	–	–	10
Total	3	10	13	3	11	6	2	–	48

Annex II: Country Engagement Approach

Since its establishment in 2007, GFDRR has provided grant financing, technical assistance, and knowledge sharing to facilitate projects in more than 89 countries, as well as activities that work globally and regionally. In FY17, proposed projects support over 60 countries in all six regions. The table below provides a profile of countries supported by FY17 proposed activities and potential sources of financing.

Region	Country	Least Developed Countries	Lower Middle Income Countries	Upper Middle Income Countries	Land-Locked Developing Countries	Small Island Developing States	MDTF Eligible	Japan-World Bank Program Eligible	ACP-EU Program Eligible
AFR	Burkina Faso	◆			◆		◆		◆
	Chad	◆			◆		◆		◆
	Côte d'Ivoire		◆				◆		◆
	Democratic Republic of Congo	◆	◆				◆		◆
	Ethiopia	◆			◆		◆	◆	◆
	Ghana		◆				◆		◆
	Kenya			◆			◆	◆	◆
	Madagascar	◆					◆	◆	◆
	Malawi	◆			◆		◆	◆	◆
	Niger	◆			◆		◆		◆
	Nigeria		◆				◆	◆	◆
	Somalia	◆					◆		◆
	Senegal	◆	◆				◆		◆
	Uganda	◆				◆	◆	◆	◆
EAP	China			◆			◆		
	Kiribati	◆	◆			◆	◆	◆	◆
	Indonesia		◆				◆	◆	
	Mongolia		◆		◆		◆	◆	
	Myanmar	◆					◆	◆	
	Philippines		◆				◆	◆	
	Samoa		◆			◆	◆	◆	◆
	Tonga			◆		◆	◆	◆	◆
	Vanuatu	◆	◆			◆	◆	◆	◆
	Vietnam		◆				◆	◆	

Region	Country	Least Developed Countries	Lower Middle Income Countries	Upper Middle Income Countries	Land-Locked Developing Countries	Small Island Developing States	MDTF Eligible	Japan-World Bank Program Eligible	ACP-EU Program Eligible
ECA	Albania			◆			◆	◆	
	Bosnia Herzegovina			◆			◆	◆	
	Georgia		◆				◆	◆	
	Kazakhstan			◆	◆		◆	◆	
	Kosovo			◆			◆	◆	
	Kyrgyz Republic		◆			◆	◆	◆	
	Macedonia			◆	◆		◆	◆	
	Moldova		◆			◆	◆	◆	
	Montenegro			◆			◆	◆	
	Serbia			◆			◆	◆	
	Tajikistan					◆	◆	◆	
	Turkmenistan			◆			◆	◆	
	Uzbekistan		◆			◆	◆	◆	
LCR	Belize			◆		◆	◆	◆	◆
	Brazil			◆			◆	◆	
	Colombia			◆			◆		◆
	Peru			◆			◆	◆	
	St. Lucia			◆		◆	◆		◆
	Uruguay			◆			◆		

Region	Country	Least Developed Countries	Lower Middle Income Countries	Upper Middle Income Countries	Land-Locked Developing Countries	Small Island Developing States	MDTF Eligible	Japan-World Bank Program Eligible	ACP-EU Program Eligible
MNA	Djibouti	◆	◆				◆	◆	◆
	Iran			◆			◆		
	Iraq			◆			◆	◆	
	Jordan			◆			◆	◆	
	Lebanon			◆			◆	◆	
	Libya			◆			◆	◆	
	Morocco		◆				◆	◆	
	Tunisia			◆			◆	◆	
	Yemen Republic	◆	◆				◆	◆	
SAR	Afghanistan	◆			◆		◆	◆	
	Bangladesh	◆					◆	◆	
	Bhutan	◆	◆		◆		◆	◆	
	India		◆				◆	◆	
	Nepal	◆			◆		◆	◆	
	Pakistan		◆				◆	◆	
	Sri Lanka		◆				◆	◆	

ANNEX III: Financial Report

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, AND FUND BALANCE

Expressed in U.S. dollars

	Notes	For the fiscal year ended February 29, 2016	For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015	For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014
Opening Balance:		229,679,828	185,212,182	
Receipts:				
Donor contributions	1	41,729,197	98,766,363	95,217,814
Net investment and other incomes	2	136,169	543,505	441,169
Transfers-in from Development Grant Facility	3	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total Receipts		42,365,366	99,809,868	96,158,983
Disbursements:				
Project disbursements	4	29,409,685	46,362,026	32,503,477
World Bank administration fee		1,247,004	2,033,893	3,359,431
Program management and administration expenses	5	2,908,523	5,395,535	4,654,750
Refund to donor	6	–	1,050,767	–
Transfers-out from Development Grant Facility	7	500,000	500,000	500,000
Transfers-out		2,000,000	–	–
Total Disbursements		36,065,212	55,342,221	41,017,659
Excess of (disbursements over receipts)/receipts over disbursements		6,300,154	44,467,647	55,141,324
Ending Balance:				
Ending Balance		235,979,982	229,679,828	
Less: Undisbursed Commitments	8	131,484,685	127,121,685	
Uncommitted Fund Balance	9	104,495,297	102,558,144	

Note 1 – Donor Contributions

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

Donor	For the fiscal year ended February 29, 2016		For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015		For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014		Contribution Receivable *		
	Contribution currency	Amount received in contribution currency	Amount received in contribution currency	Amount in US\$	Amount received in contribution currency	Amount in US\$	Amount received in contribution currency	Amount in US\$ equivalent	
Australia	AUD		4,000,000	3,188,800	4,360,000	4,055,552	-	-	
Austria	EUR		2,000,000	2,445,420	20,000,000	3,681,219	-	-	
Denmark	DKK	10,000,000	1,459,641	1,417,354	20,000,000	3,681,219	-	-	
European Union	EUR	11,980,422	13,227,023	25,377,000	10,900,000	15,028,920	36,119,578	40,139,687	
Germany	EUR	500,000	560,765	2,253,337	2,617,249	5,437,300	1,090,697	1,212,092	
India	USD		166,000	166,000	167,000	167,000	-	-	
Ireland	EUR				600,000	825,300	-	-	
Italy	EUR	2,000,000	2,186,796	2,000,000	2,315,200	500,000	678,450	-	
	USD	1,200,000	1,200,000						
Japan	USD	2,000,000	2,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	53,000,000	
Luxembourg	EUR	1,200,000	1,303,120	400,000	518,185	300,000	408,510	-	
Mexico	USD	361,760	361,760	138,240	138,240			-	
Nigeria	USD	149,238	149,238					350,762	
Norway	NOK	25,000,000	2,975,128	25,000,000	4,024,663	18,000,000	2,901,775	-	
Saudi Arabia	USD			500,000	500,000			-	
Sweden	SEK	30,000,000	3,538,988					-	
Switzerland	CHF	4,600,000	4,691,350	9,300,000	9,592,628	800,000	878,966	6,431,682	
United Kingdom	GBP	4,300,000	6,545,389	10,146,350	15,965,624	24,718,650	41,154,823	1,284,773	
United States	USD	1,530,000	1,530,000	500,000	500,000			1,200,000	
Total		94,821,420	41,729,197	116,403,927	98,766,363	104,345,650	95,217,814	99,006,037	103,618,995

* The US\$ equivalent of Contribution Receivable is reevaluated based on the exchange rate on October 6, 2016. The actual USD equivalent will be based on the exchange rate on the date of the fund transfer.

Note 2 – Investment and other Income

Net investment and other incomes in the amount of US\$136,169 for the fiscal year ended February 29, 2016 consists of GFDRR's share in the interest income earned by the Bank's trust fund portfolio including realized gains/ losses from sale of securities and other incomes.

Note 3 and 6 – Transfer in and Transfer out from Development Grant Facility

In the fiscal year ended Feb 29, 2016, The World Bank's DGF provided grants of \$500,000 to Overseas Development Institute (\$250,000) and Development Gateway (\$250,000) to implement Track 1 activities of GFDRR.

Note 4 – Project Disbursements (Disbursements of the program operational activities)

Project Disbursements in the amount of \$28,951,740 were made from the Program for the fiscal year ended February 29, 2016.

The following table provides details of the project disbursements by main fund.

Main Fund	For the fiscal year ended February 29, 2016	For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015	For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014
ACP-EU SDTF (TF071630)	5,389,997	6,163,126	6,046,384
Africa Disaster Risk Financing (ADRF) SDTF (TF072281)	2,085,956	407,650	–
Core MDTF (TF072236)	2,835,440	519,148	–
Japan-World Bank Program (TF072129)	4,672,159	1,726,555	–
Track III MDTF - TA (TF070948)	668,182	1,954,389	2,198,689
Track III-MDTF-Callable (TF070868)	2,676,822	14,309,095	459,023
Track II-MDTF (TF070611)	10,107,283	19,375,189	20,342,506
Track II-MDTF-South South (TF070952)	–	–	17,887
Track II-SDTF-Australia (TF070807)	343,763	1,518,116	2,483,086
Track II-SDTF-Japan (TF070809)	21,508	338,172	748,540
Track II-SDTF-Spain (TF070806)	150,630	50,586	207,362
Total	28,951,740	46,362,026	32,503,477

The following table provides details of the project disbursements by region.

Region	For the fiscal year ended February 29, 2016	For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015	For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014
Africa	9,703,246	21,905,604	8,096,861
East Asia and Pacific	4,355,105	6,053,633	7,637,095
Europe and Central Asia	1,406,058	2,020,735	1,231,206
Latin America and Caribbean	2,941,695	3,467,791	3,811,255
Middle East and North Africa	551,091	1,356,450	1,530,308
South Asia	5,032,340	3,379,986	3,800,635
Global	4,962,206	8,177,827	6,396,118
Total	28,951,740	46,362,026	32,503,477

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

Execution Type	For the fiscal year ended February 29 2016	For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015	For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014
Bank-Executed	22,767,073	25,522,545	24,681,429
Recipient-Executed	6,184,667	20,839,481	7,822,048
Total	28,951,740	46,362,026	32,503,477

Note 5 – Program Management and Administration Disbursements

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

Program management and administration expenses for the year ended February 29, 2016 were in the amount of \$2,908,523. In addition to the administrative fee paid to the Bank as administrator, the Program also pays for costs incurred to support GFDRR Secretariat program management and administration.

Expense Category	For the fiscal year ended February 29, 2016	For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015	For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2014
Staff Cost ⁽¹⁾	2,309,236	4,243,240	3,120,199
Short Term Consultants/ Temporary	222,720	567,940	854,002
Travel ⁽²⁾	249,753	313,746	502,030
Other Expenses ⁽³⁾	126,813	270,609	178,519
Total	2,908,523	5,395,535	4,654,750

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

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

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

Note 7 – Transfer Out

In the fiscal year ended Feb 29, 2016, 2,000,000 was transferred out from Japan-World Bank Program (TF072129) to the Core MDTF (TF072236) as per signed Admin Agreement with Japan.

Note 8 – Undisbursed Commitments

Since initiation, GFDRR has awarded a total grant amount of \$388,632,715, of which \$131,484,685 is outstanding as of February 29, 2016. This amount will be disbursed by implementing units in the coming years to deliver project outputs and outcomes, which on average take three years to fulfill.

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

Main Fund	As of February 29, 2016
ACP-EU (TF071630)	29,707,340
Africa DRF SDTF (TF072281)	8,940,387
Core MDTF (TF072236)	20,292,839
Japan Program (TF072129)	29,585,970
Track II- SDTF-Spain (TF070806)	188,331
Track III MDTF - TA (TF070948)	809,519
Track III-MDTF-Callable (TF070868)	5,858,557
Track II-MDTF (TF070611)	31,889,651
Track II-MDTF-South South (TF070952)	51,750
Track II-SDTF-Australia (TF070807)	2,140,127
Track II-SDTF-Japan (TF070809)	2,020,215
Total	131,484,685

ANNEX IV: Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACP-EU	Africa Caribbean Pacific-European Union
AFR	Sub-Saharan Africa Region
CCA	Climate change adaptation
CfR	Code for Resilience
CG	Consultative Group
CREWS	Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems
DFAT	Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DFID	United Kingdom Department for International Development
DNA	Damage and Needs Assessment
DRFI	Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance
DRM	Disaster risk management
EAP	East Asia and Pacific Region
ECA	Europe and Central Asia Region
EU	European Union
FY	Fiscal Year
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
LCR	Latin America and the Caribbean region
LDC	Least Developed Country
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MNA	Middle East and North Africa Region
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NMHS	National Hydrological and Meteorological Services
OpenDRI	Open Data for Resilience Initiative
PDNA	Post-disaster needs assessment
RNA	Rapid needs assessment
SAR	South Asia Region
SDTF	Single-Donor Trust Fund
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
SIDS	Small Island Developing State
SISRI	Small Island States Resilience Initiative
TA	Technical assistance
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UR	Understanding Risk
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WMO	World Meteorological Organization