

Inputs provided by: The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)

NOTE: GFDRR is hosted by the World Bank, therefore you will also find references to GFDRR in the World Bank's submission. However, GFDRR is a multi-donor partnership and grant-making facility, with its own governance structure, funding and secretariat. This note is therefore specific to GFDRR and the activities supported by GFDRR's trust funds.

1. General description of mandates and objective(s) of your organization / associated network with institutional structure

(Please provide information on organizational mandates and objective(s) of the organization / associated network with organizational/institutional structure, as explicitly and/or implicitly relevant to addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, including extreme weather events and slow onset events. Please feel free to expand the boxes as needed throughout the template.)

The Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), is a multi-donor partnership and grant-making facility. GFDRR has a distinct governance structure made up of Members from 21 donors, including the World Bank, the European Commission and the ACP Secretariat, 3 developing countries and the UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR); and Observers from 18 countries and 3 international organizations, including UNDP, IFRC and the Islamic Development Bank. GFDRR was launched in 2006 by the World Bank, together with a small group of donors and the United Nations, to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 and address the needs of vulnerable countries and provide coherent approaches to disaster risk management. GFDRR is hosted by the World Bank on behalf of the participating donor partners and other partnering stakeholders. It offers a unique business model for advancing disaster risk reduction based on *ex ante* support to high risk countries and *ex post* assistance for accelerated recovery and risk reduction after a disaster. This partnership has been successful in raising the profile of disaster risk reduction for sustainable development. Five pillars of action provide the operational framework for GFDRR's strategic approach: risk identification, risk reduction, preparedness, financial protection and resilient reconstruction.

GFDRR's position in the World Bank provides an opportunity to leverage the financial, political and human resources the institution holds. As the world's leading development finance institution, the World Bank provides a platform for incorporating risk reduction into billions of dollars of development assistance in disaster-prone countries. The technical and financial assistance that GFDRR provides is integrated with these operations, and seeks to leverage investment that builds resilience. The institution is engaged in continuous dialogue with Ministries of Finance and Development Planning, which also means that small investments by GFDRR can stimulate the consideration of disaster risk at the highest levels of national policy making. In global policy, GFDRR is well positioned to leverage the convening power of the institution in forums such as the World Bank Group's Spring and Annual Meetings, and the G20.

The nature of the GFDRR partnership also provides a vehicle for international and inter-institutional cooperation. The composition and nature of the GFDRR partnership has expanded and diversified, and its role within the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN ISDR) System has evolved. In particular, this is demonstrated by a number of low and middle income countries joining as members or observers. GFDRR has also stepped up engagement with international organizations representing different groupings of countries, including for example the Islamic Development Bank. Such outreach has brought together actors with different perspectives on the DRM agenda, including those representing both the humanitarian and sustainable development agendas.

2. Relevant operational framework(s)

(Please provide information on the relevant operational framework(s) (e.g. programming principles, resource allocation strategies, coordination mechanism for operations at different levels etc.) within your organization/associated network as relevant to implementing work related to risk management for loss and management associated with climate change impacts)

The mission of GFDRR is to protect lives by: expanding and strengthening global and regional partnerships to coordinate and scale up technical and financial support for national DRM and climate change adaptation; contributing towards mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation as key elements of sustainable development; and assisting post-disaster countries in achieving efficient, effective, and resilient disaster recovery.

GFDRR strategy is driven by the central hypothesis that disaster risk is inherent to development, but that action can be taken to build resilience. Research shows that the biggest driver of disaster losses globally is the growth of population and assets in hazard prone areas. Migration to coastal areas and the expansion of cities in flood plains, coupled with inappropriate building practices, are among the main reasons for the recent increase in disaster losses. DRM should therefore be integrated – or 'mainstreamed' – into all aspects of development, and the outcomes systematically evaluated. Arresting the current trend of rising disaster losses – which is outpacing gains in prosperity – will require a

major shift in development planning and practice, including in the quality of the evidence to support such changes. This includes large-scale investment in hard measures, like resilient infrastructure and the physical protection of cities. It will also require increased investment in soft measures like early warning, land use planning, institution building and the application of new technologies and innovative solutions.

Five pillars of action provide the operational framework for GFDRR's strategy. These are:

- Pillar 1: Risk Identification - Risk assessments and risk communication
- Pillar 2: Risk Reduction - Structural and non-structural measures; e.g. Infrastructure, land use planning, policies and regulation
- Pillar 3: Preparedness - Early warning systems; support of emergency measures; contingency planning
- Pillar 4: Financial Protection - Assessing and reducing contingent liabilities; budget appropriation and execution; ex-ante and ex-post financing instruments
- Pillar 5: Resilient Reconstruction - Resilient recovery and reconstruction policies; ex-ante design of institutional structures

3. Focus areas of risk management for loss and damage associated with climate change impacts

(Please provide information on the areas of work in relation to the items included in decision 3/CP.18 as listed in the introductory note as well as any additional focus areas, that your organization/associated network has been mandated to address. These could include relevant institutional policy statements/operational guidance documents etc. Please provide web links where further details can be found.)

(a) Assessing the risk of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change, including slow onset impacts

GFDRR Labs use science, technology, and innovation to better empower decision-makers in the developing world to increase their resilience throughout the risk management cycle to disasters in a changing climate. The Labs' key strategies are to build partnerships and to support communities that utilize open data and open source technology to assist informed decision-making. Disaster and climate risk assessments are the foundation of decision-making processes for a wide variety of actors from the public to the private sector. Quantifying risk and expected future losses is not only the first step in any disaster risk reduction program but the outputs and scenarios of a risk assessment contribute to structuring overall development project and options. GFDRR supports the development of risk assessments in a number of ways, including:

- Conducting risk assessment studies in more than 40 countries;
- Developing guidelines for risk assessment methodologies;
- Supporting the development and distribution of spatial risk datasets;
- Setting up platforms as risk analysis and communication tools for decision-makers.

GFDRR will continue to assist countries in developing effective climate change adaptation strategies and capacity, with a focus on climate risk evaluations, and identification of sector-specific adaptive investment strategies, and; seed-financing and leveraging of World Bank investments in community adaptation actions across critical, climate vulnerable sectors.

Some examples include:

Central America Probabilistic Risk Assessment (CAPRA) is a free and modular platform for risk analysis and decision making, which applies probabilistic techniques to hazard and loss assessment. Started with seed funding from GFDRR in Nicaragua, the initiative has grown into a leveraged partnership between the World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, UNISDR, CEPREDENAC, and governmental institutions in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua.

The platform was designed from the start to be modular and extensible. Hazard information is combined with exposure and physical vulnerability data, allowing the user to determine conjoint or cascade risk on an inter-related multi-hazard basis, distinguishing the platform from previous single hazard analyses. The CAPRA suite of software includes hazard mapping tools or add-ons to connect existing hazard tools, risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis tools to support pro-active risk management. CAPRA can also be used to design risk-financing strategies.

InaSAFE – Indonesia

InaSafe is free software that produces realistic natural hazard impact scenarios for better planning, preparedness and response activities. This free software produces realistic natural hazard impact scenarios for better planning, preparedness and response activities. The software allows users to combine data from many sources and explore the impacts a single hazard would have on specific sectors, e.g.,

location of primary schools and estimated number of students affected by a possible tsunami. This open source tool enables anyone to download a free GIS editor (QuantumGIS), install the InaSafe plugin, and pull in hazards and exposure data layers either with manual offline sources or via internet web services. Afterwards, he/she could run a risk impact analysis to show the vulnerability of certain infrastructure or populations to a specified hazard.

The software was developed, in a partnership between GFDRR/WB, the Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction and the Government of Indonesia, to address to enable detailed hazard information to be combined with exposure, both population and the built environment, to characterize possible disaster impact scenarios. For example, disaster management officials near the Mount Merapi volcano can use InaSafe to combine a hazard layer provided by national volcano experts showing the likely impact zone of an eruption and a population data set. Other questions could include how many schools might be closed and/or damaged by a flood or a tsunami?, how many buildings might be damaged by a magnitude 6 earthquake as compared to a magnitude 7 earthquake?, and what might be the fatalities/injuries from such an event?

Morocco Risk Assessment Study

In Morocco, risk assessment is one aspect of a broader initiative to develop an Integrated Risk Management Project for the country which covers commodity price volatility, natural disaster risk and agricultural sector risks. In 2012 a probabilistic risk assessment was completed for the whole country which included drought, flood, tsunami and earthquake risks. This assessment also included benefit-cost analysis for a series of risk reduction measures that could be undertaken by the government, which covered interventions such as retrofitting of key facilities such as health, education and first responders (police, fire etc), flood management and early warning systems etc. From this analysis the government is able to determine which measures have the greatest return on investment and greatest impact in terms of risk reduction – key pieces of information that support decision makers to take action.

http://www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr.org/files/Pillar_1_Protecting_Morocco_through_Integrated_and_Comprehensive_Risk_Management.pdf

(b) Identifying options and designing and implementing country-driven risk management strategies and approaches, including risk reduction, and risk transfer and risk-sharing mechanisms

GFDRR funded activities focus on countries that are at high risk to disasters and/or vulnerable to climate, with the aim to mainstream disaster and climate risk management in national development plans. Projects are leading to the greater integration of risk considerations into investment and planning decisions.

In 2007 GFDRR, together with the Government of Japan and the European Union, supported the creation of the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Pilot is part of the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative (PCRAFI), a joint initiative of the World Bank, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, and the Asian Development Bank. PCRAFI aims to provide the Pacific island nations with disaster risk assessment and financing tools for enhanced disaster risk management and climate change adaptation.

GFDRR will continue to work with partners to integrate disaster risk considerations into development policies and investment programs. To maximize impact, GFDRR will seek to leverage larger investments in risk reduction through its technical assistance programs. By the end of 2015 GFDRR aims to leverage large scale investment by government, development banks or other donors in a majority of its priority countries.

Financial protection strategies can help protect governments, businesses and households from the economic burden of disasters. GFDRR will seek to increase support to programs that increase the financial capacity of the state to respond to emergencies, while protecting the fiscal balance. GFDRR will also support programs that help promote the development of insurance markets at a sovereign and household level, as well as social protection strategies for the most vulnerable. By the end of the strategy period, GFDRR will have developed financial vulnerability assessments and engaged in the development of financial protection strategies in a majority of its priority countries.

(c) The systematic observation of, and data collection on, the impacts of climate change, in particular slow onset impacts, and accounting for losses, as appropriate

The GFDRR Standby Recovery Financing Facility, also known as Track III, supports sustainable and resilient recovery in high risk, low-and middle-income countries. The objective of Track III is to assist disaster-hit countries in building resilience into the recovery process through (i) support for conducting Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs); (ii) technical assistance for post-disaster recovery planning and financing; and (iii) building institutional capacities for disaster preparedness and response through in-person and online trainings and the development of

global knowledge products on recovery.

As part of a partnership between the United Nations, the European Union and the World Bank, GFDRR has been supporting disaster-hit countries to carry out PDNAs. These country-led assessments provide a coordinated platform for building immediate and longer-term disaster resilience. An assessment estimates damages, economic losses, human impacts, and forward-looking needs resulting from disasters. It also provides a coordinated and credible basis for recovery and reconstruction planning that incorporates risk-reduction measures and financing plans. This serves as a basis for the government to reorient resources towards recovery, and for development partners to direct their external assistance. The Joint Declaration on Post-Crises Assessments and Recovery Planning of 2008 to improve the coordination of support offered to governments affected by disasters was a crucial step in this direction.

Since 2007, GFDRR has funded/co-funded and conducted 32 PDNAs, 22 capacity building projects, 13 Economic Sector Work activities and launched 10 global knowledge events or products relate to resilient recovery and reconstruction. A desk-based analysis of 32 GFDRR supported interventions since 2007 shows that the PDNAs informed at least 61 World Bank-funded medium and long-term recovery projects. These projects include US\$3.36 billion for disaster-specific components, which translates into an average of approximately US\$105 million in World Bank recovery financing per PDNA. Over 71 million people are to benefit from these through disaster-resilient reconstruction of 12,056 km of roads, 982 safe shelters, 5,760 km of coastal embankment rehabilitation, rehabilitation of 19,200 hectares of irrigation area rehabilitated, and livelihood restoration programs.

(d) Implementing comprehensive climate risk management approaches, including scaling up and replicating good practices and pilot initiatives

As stated above, five pillars of action provide the operational framework for GFDRR's strategy. These are: (i) risk identification; (ii) risk reduction; (iii) preparedness; (iv) financial protection; and (v) resilient reconstruction. This framework is intended to provide greater clarity and specificity on how GFDRR engages resources, while also being broad enough to allow for demand-driven implementation.

Since 2007, an increasing number of countries - including GFDRR priority countries - have strategically mainstreamed disaster risk management (DRM) into their national development strategies, including Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and the World Bank's Country Assistance Strategies. Country Assistance Strategies (CAS) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP) provide a valuable entry point for GFDRR to engage in respective countries for DRM. GFDRR provides pro-active and upstream engagement during document preparation stages and focuses on effects of disaster risks on economic growth and poverty reduction. GFDRR advises on priority interventions on global good practices in DRM and CCA, links the strategy document with planned/ongoing GFDRR programs and offers suggestions to strengthen the DRM agenda in the results matrix.

About 75% of GFDRR's investments have adaptation co-benefits, and about two-thirds (or US\$ 27 million) had a primary focus on climate change adaptation. GFDRR support has further leveraged an additional US\$ 17 million of co-financing from development partners and has been significantly multiplied through related World Bank investments. Flagship research and innovative technology partnerships is providing a strong foundation for integrating climate risk in development planning as well as for making post-disaster recovery planning and reconstruction climate-resilient.

(e) Promoting an enabling environment that would encourage investment and the involvement of relevant stakeholders in climate risk management

As disasters by their very nature do not stop at national borders, neither should prevention and mitigation efforts. Approaching DRM at the regional level offers many unique advantages. These include realizing economies of scale in early warning systems, the promotion of standards, and lowering entrance barriers to risk insurance markets for developing countries, as well as avoiding unintended negative consequences of disaster prevention investments in one country on disaster vulnerability in another. Engaging regional actors helps to translate such global commitments as the Hyogo Framework for Action into national action plans. Regional organizations play an important role in strengthening capacity, facilitating dialogue and cooperation and advocating for political support to mainstream disaster risk reduction. GFDRR's strategic approach to regional engagement is threefold:

- a) Through the partnership with UNISDR, GFDRR finances regional advocacy to strengthen political commitments to disaster risk reduction and provides capacity support to regional organizations.
- b) Via the Multi-Donor Trust Fund mechanism, GFDRR supports regional work linked to trans-boundary risk management programs and

technical assistance to national and regional institutions.

c) As part of the GFDRR knowledge and learning program, GFDRR works to strengthen the training and education capacity of regional organizations and centers of excellence.

(f) Involving vulnerable communities and populations, and civil society, the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, in the assessment of and response to loss and damage

GFDRR's civil society strategy was endorsed in April 2012. In the implementation of the pilot phase for this strategy, GFDRR is working with various networks of civil society organizations and in close partnership with the World Bank's Social Resilience team to leverage Bank mechanisms that work directly at the community level and with civil society in order to build resilience of poor communities at the necessary scale. Current key activities include:

- Pilot country engagement, this has already started in Papua New Guinea and Nepal.
- A report on Community Driven Development and DRM has been produced and the development of a second report on good practice on Civil Society and Government engagement in DRM.
- The development of an online platform to map civil society actors in DRM in order to strengthen the ability of policy makers and CSOs to engage in collaboration, networking, partnerships, shared actions and knowledge exchange
- Consultations with civil society representatives as part of the development of the recovery framework guide.
- Work with partners to develop a stronger and more strategic engagement in community driven development and social protections systems for local level action on DRM.

(g) Enhancing access to, sharing and the use of data, at the regional, national and subnational levels, such as hydrometeorological data and metadata, on a voluntary basis, to facilitate the assessment and management of climate-related risk.

The Open Data for Resilience Initiative (OpenDRI): Building on its Access to Information program launched in 2010, the World Bank established the Open Data for Resilience Initiative (Open DRI). Open DRI partners with governments, international organizations, and civil society groups to develop open systems for creating, sharing, and using disaster risk and climate change information. OpenDRI seeks to develop and implement innovative approaches to transparency, accountability and works to ensure that a wide range of actors can participate in the challenge of building resilience. The initiative emerges from and complements a number of innovations linked to DRM that demonstrate the World Bank's thought-leadership and expertise in the field.

The GFDRR Hydromet Program was jointly launched by the World Bank's urban, agricultural and water departments in May, 2011. As a primary component of GFDRR's 3rd pillar on preparedness, the Hydromet Program helps to mainstream the development of modern, sustainable, service-oriented weather and climate information systems, and particularly NMHSs, into the World Bank and GFDRR portfolio. GFDRR Hydromet functions as a service center providing analytical, advisory, capacity building and implementation support to World Bank teams and ultimately to their clients, mainstreaming improved weather, climate and hydrological services in multi-sectoral disaster management strategies by leveraging a range of World Bank investments. Responding to client demand, the World Bank's portfolio of projects supporting hydro-meteorological investments is approaching \$500 million, and will continue to grow. These projects include support to modernize observation networks, service delivery and climate-modeling capacity to design adaptation policies.

4. Geographic coverage

Global, with particular focus on high-risk developing countries.

5. Key stakeholders

The GFDRR is managed by the World Bank on behalf of the participating donors and other partnering stakeholders. GFDRR's governance includes:

- The Secretariat
- The Consultative Group
- The Results Management Council
- Governance Structure

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

GFDRR will strive to build stronger partnerships with multilateral development banks (MDBs) and other financial institutions. With the World Bank, GFDRR will continue and deepen its close collaboration with the World Bank's sector and regional teams. GFDRR will also seek to coordinate DRM policy and programming with other MDBs through, for example, knowledge sharing and wider use of common tools and frameworks. It will draw on the capacity of the World Bank Institute to capture and share knowledge and experience.

GFDRR will engage with the private sector to document and disseminate innovative technologies for DRM that combine local know-how with global knowledge. This will include creating an enabling environment and expertise in the areas of risk assessment, which will be facilitated through expanded partnerships with research institutions, private companies and foundations. GFDRR will also expand its cooperation with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and benefit from its global presence, existing relationships with countries and expertise in working with the private sector.

6. Implementation modality / delivery mechanisms

Donors join GFDRR in its cooperative mission to help developing countries reduce their vulnerability to natural hazards and adapt to climate change. Since its inception in September 2006 through December 2012, GFDRR has reached a total US\$ 350 million in pledges and contributions from its donors.

Donors contribute to GFDRR through:

(i) Global and Regional Cooperation - consists of financial support to UNISDR, funded from the World Bank Development Grant Facility (DGF) - a start-up fund for innovative initiatives. The key objectives of this partnership are to enhance global and regional strategic partnerships, global advocacy and knowledge management for mainstreaming disaster risk reduction. From FY 07 to FY 12 DGF funding amounted to US\$ 28.254 million. Based on a joint work plan, supported activities are implemented by UNISDR aligned with its core strategic focus of leadership and coordination, credible evidence, and advocacy. To ensure complementarity between UNISDR, GFDRR and World Bank programming, activities under UNISDR's Track I annual work plan were developed and agreed together by the UNISDR, World Bank Regional Coordinators and GFDRR. A full overview of Track I activities and achievements over the period from 2007-2011 is set out in the joint UNISDR-GFDRR Report 'Track I Global and Regional Partnerships for Disaster Risk Reduction – A Five Year Perspective 2007-2011'.

(ii) Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in Development Fund: mainstreaming disaster risk reduction (DRR) and adaptation to climate change in country development. The program includes core funds for mainstreaming DRR are provided through a multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) to pool resources that can be used for any activity falling within the work program approved by GFDRR's Consultative Group (CG). Participating donors: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States. Non-core funds give donors an opportunity to specifically designate certain countries as beneficiaries of their contributions. Requests to provide non-core funds, via a single donor trust fund, must be approved by the GFDRR Secretariat. Participating donors: Australia, Japan, and Spain.

(iii) Standby Recovery Financing Facility (SRFF): GFDRR established the world's first global disaster recovery fund—the Standby Recovery Financing Facility (SRFF)—to bridge the gap between humanitarian assistance in the aftermath of a disaster and longer-term reconstruction. This track is funded through a multi-annual contribution from Luxembourg and Norway. In post-disaster situations, Australia, Brazil, Denmark, the European Commission, Italy, Luxembourg, Sweden, and Switzerland have contributed to the SRFF.

GFDRR also offers support to developing countries through **policy advice, research and analysis, and technical assistance**. The GFDRR capacity building and training strategy consolidates existing GFDRR learning efforts while facilitating the implementation of the disaster risk reduction learning agenda. It outlines the future directions for systematic and predictable assistance to clients in strengthening their ability to address the growing risk of disasters. It focuses on institutional capacity-building in line with the GFDRR mandate to strengthen national, regional, and

global capacity for increased disaster resilience. This capacity building strategy addresses the human resource need of disaster risk reduction at all levels--national, regional and global, as derived from the comprehensive approach of the three tracks of GFDRR and integrated into the programmatic assistance to countries and institutions. The capacity building strategy promotes proactive risk reduction strategies, contributes to mainstreaming disaster risk management (DRM) in development planning, raises awareness of risk mitigation options, and advances the analytical skills and professional knowledge of DRM practitioners.

Please provide information related to the technical, financial and institutional support mechanism

GFDRR provides small grants to lay the foundation for countries to leverage larger investments in DRM. GFDRR funds are provided to 20 priority countries through the Multi-Donor Trust Fund; 11 additional focus countries through Single-Donor Trust Funds; and to ACP (Africa, Caribbean and Pacific) countries through the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Program. While the majority of GFDRR's resources are reserved for these priority countries, GFDRR is actually engaged in close to 60 countries around the world. In FY12, GFDRR approved 22 projects, worth US\$ 20.3 million, and disbursed a total of US\$ 27.5 million through its trust fund to support the integration of DRM in development, provide flexible, targeted grant financing, knowledge products and technical assistance to disaster-prone countries.

Please provide information related to reporting, if any

Monitoring and Evaluation: GFDRR's central results team (CRT) has developed innovative operationalization techniques and a results model, specifically for measuring DRM mainstreaming performance. In October 2010, the Consultative Group (CG) and Results Management Council (RMC) have endorsed the GFDRR Results Framework (RF). This GFDRR results model makes optimum use of the contribution/partnership based approach for measuring results for its multi donor, multi recipient DRM program. It has a strong focus on measuring both GFDRR contributions and country performance towards the mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in its priority countries. Most mainstreaming results are currently assessed against the HFA priority of ensuring that disaster reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Annual work plans will continue to draw on baseline data and include the outcomes expected to be achieved from GFDRR activities in priority countries. GFDRR will report on progress against these expected outcomes. Information will be generated at three main levels: (i) input of financing and other resources; (ii) output of projects and programs; and (iii) contribution to outcomes on the ground. This information will be presented in GFDRR's Annual Report. Moreover, a key characteristic of the monitoring and evaluation process will be to establish a feedback loop to ensure lessons are applied to future programs and objective criteria on which grant financing decisions are based

7. Key activities / outputs to date

GFDRR has developed a wide variety of knowledge products to support its operation and technical advice. Recent publications include:

- GFDRR list of publications: <https://www.gfdrr.org/publist>
- GFDRR Annual Report 2012: <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/GFDRR%20Annual%20Report%202012.pdf>
- GFDRR Country Programs: <https://www.gfdrr.org/CountryPrograms>
- GFDRR Resilient Recovery Program: <https://www.gfdrr.org/node/59>
- GFDRR Strategy: <https://www.gfdrr.org/node/3852>
- GFDRR Open Data Initiative: <https://www.gfdrr.org/node/3852>
- GFDRR Track I: <http://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/publications/29576>
- World Reconstruction Conference: <https://www.gfdrr.org/node/1962>
- The Sendai Report: "Managing Disaster Risks for a Resilient Future," The World Bank, GFDRR and Government of Japan, 2012: <https://www.gfdrr.org/node/1345>
- Natural Hazards, UnNatural Disasters, the Economics of Effective Prevention, The World Bank, GFDRR and the UN, 2010, Washington D.C.: <https://www.gfdrr.org/NHUD-home>
- Improving the Assessment of Disaster Risks to Strengthen Financial Resilience, a Special Joint G20 Publication by the Government of Mexico and The World Bank, 2012: https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/gfdrr.org/files/publication/GFDRR_G20_Low_June_13.pdf
- Cities and Flooding: A Guide to Integrated Urban Flood Risk Management for the 21st Century, The World Bank, GFDRR, 2012: <https://www.gfdrr.org/node/1068>

8. Any additional information and contact details

Mr. Francis Ghesquiere
Manager, World Bank Disaster Risk Management Practice Group
Head, GFDRR Secretariat, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)
gfdrr@worldbank.org
www.gfdrr.org

Robert Reid
Disaster Risk Management Specialist
rreid1@worldbank.org