Inputs provided by: The World Bank including the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR); Climate Investment Funds – Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (implemented through five Multi-lateral Development Banks)

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.)

Since its inception in 1944, the World Bank has expanded from a single institution to a closely associated group of five development institutions. The mission has evolved from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as facilitator of post-war reconstruction and development to the present day mandate of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The five institutions composing the World Bank Group are IBRD, International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Multilateral Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). IBRD and IDA together are commonly referred to as "The World Bank," with IBRD aiming to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries and IDA focusing exclusively on low-income countries. The World Bank's projects and operations are designed to support low-income and middle-income countries' poverty reduction strategies. It does so within each country's specific socio-economic context, adapting programmes to country capacity and needs.

The World Bank envisions a world where resilient societies manage and adapt to emerging climate and disaster risks and the human and economic impacts of disasters are reduced. It therefore aims to incorporate climate and disaster risk reduction into development assistance, leveraging investments that build resilience. The overarching objective is to assist countries to mainstream climate and disaster risk management into their development plans, drawing on the country development strategies, Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSPs), National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). This is done by providing analytical, technical and operational support to countries for disaster and climate risk management. The World Bank plays a key role in disaster and climate risk management and its comparative advantage lies in its ability to offer a combination of tools and resources that include concessional finance and a range of new instruments to support countries to better manage and integrate disaster and climate risk in development.

Two major Multi-donor and partnership mechanisms are of relevance to the Loss and Damage agenda and are highlighted below:

The World Bank hosts the **Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR),** which also serves as the World Bank's focal point for disaster risk reduction and recovery. The World Bank, together with major donors and the United Nations, launched GFDRR in 2006 to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 and thereby address the needs of vulnerable countries and provide coherent approaches globally and regionally to risk reduction and recovery by using the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system. GFDRR 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.

The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The PPCR is implemented through a partnership of five multi-lateral development banks (AfDB, ADB, IDB, EBRD and the World Bank Group). The World Bank is the Trustee for the CIF and hosts the CIF Administrative Unit. The PPCR supports technical assistance and investments to support countries' efforts to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning and implementation.

It provides incentives for scaled-up action and initiates transformational change by catalyzing a shift from "business as usual" to broad-based strategies for supporting a climate resilience development path at the country level. The PPCR fosters a programmatic approach and builds on National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and other national development programs and plans. The development of country-led strategic programs for climate resilience supported through the PPCR is part of readiness for prioritizing and implementing large-scale investments in support of national development goals. The PPCR complements existing development efforts and supports actions based on comprehensive planning consistent with countries' poverty reduction and development goals. With more than $1.3 billion pledged since its establishment in 2008, the program supports pilots in nine countries and two sub-regions (the Pacific and Caribbean involving 9 additional countries). The World Bank is works in all PPCR countries and the regional development banks work in countries relevant to their region.

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 World Bank promotes a comprehensive, multi-sector approach to managing disaster risk in countries, and works to systematically integrate an assessment of disaster risks into the design and implementation of World Bank financed projects. The World Bank's **crisis and emergency response** operational policies and procedures have evolved in order to enhance flexibility, speed, and effectiveness. In 2007 the emergency response operational policy was revised to enable faster preparation and approval of emergency projects. The new policy allows for rapid mobilization by recognizing upfront the inherent risks involved in working in emergency situations, including the risks and lost opportunities associated with a delayed response. It also expands the applicability of emergency procedures to situations of imminent emergency.

There are cost-effective steps governments and others can take to protect populations and assets. Collectively these steps contribute to the management of disaster risks. Many frameworks exist to develop practical approaches to disaster risk management (DRM). All are based on the fundamental principle that citizens and governments must be empowered to make informed choices about their risks and how best to reduce, retain or transfer them. Through GFDRR, the World Bank is responding to the growing demand from its client governments, building disaster resilience through five core areas that build that comprise the **World Bank's Disaster Risk Management Framework**:

- 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

The Sustainable Development Network (SDN) anchors the DRM Practice Group, the administrative unit of the GFDRR, and the CIF Administrative Unit, which oversees the coordination of PPCR activities across the five partner MDBs The DRM function in 2012 was elevated to Practice Group through the restructuring of the Finance, Economics, and Urban Department, bringing DRM into sharper focus. The DRM Practice Group works with regional and sector departments to coordinate knowledge and talent development. It also manages a Global Expert Team for DRM that draws on experts from across the World Bank to apply sector expertise to mainstream DRM into operations and non-lending technical assistance. Finally, working hand in hand with the GFDRR, the Practice Group also connects the World Bank's work on DRM with that of other international partners and other stakeholders.

The CIF operational planning framework is an investment plan which identifies priority areas of investments for the PPCR resources allocated to a country. An investment plan needs to be endorsed by the PPCR governing body before projects can be fully developed. Each plan is assessed by an independent expert who analyzes the proposed investment strategy for technical soundness and financial feasibility. Projects agreed under endorsed investment plans are developed and implemented by the country or other client in collaboration with an MDB partner (AfDB, ADB, IDB, EBRD and the World Bank Group) in accordance with the MDB's rules and procedures. These rules and procedures include risk assessments and environmental and social safeguard provisions. PPCR resources are (i) deployed through stand-alone operations, (ii) blended with MDB investments, or (iii) added on to a project already in implementation. PPCR resources for a project are approved by the PPCR Sub-Committee prior to project appraisal.

The PPCR offers a number of financing modalities to support flexible operationalization of priorities outlined in programmatic investment plans; under the PPCR, 75% of financing is in the form of grants, while the remaining 25% is in the form of near-zero interest credits.

Regional teams provide tailored DRM and climate resilient development support to countries. Working throughout the World Bank system, they develop stand-alone projects, Climate resilient development programs, and knowledge services and support other sector teams in integrating disaster and climate risk considerations or components in sector operations including Urban Development, Water Resources Management, Social Development, Infrastructure and Agriculture. Increasingly, the World Bank assisting countries to conduct analysis of climate and disaster risks into the country's development plans and priorities and include such considerations into the content of the programs and investment plans. The Finance and Private Sector Development Department and the World Bank Treasury have also been working closely to develop risk financing and insurance solutions for countries.

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

I. The World Bank, in collaboration with GFDRR Labs, uses 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 objective is 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. The Bank and GFDRR has supported 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.

Proactive review of catastrophe risk exposure: Colombia, Costa Rica and Mexico have, with the support from the World Bank, been pro-actively reviewing the catastrophe risk exposure of public assets and infrastructure. This has helped them develop effective and affordable catastrophe insurance programs to protect these assets. Costa Rica is working with the national insurance company (INS) to design a dedicated vehicle to insure public assets. Results of preliminary work show that the proposed vehicle would improve coverage with a net savings of at least US$50 million over ten years.

II. Climate Risk Screening Tools
To help client countries better screen for and manage the risks the face from climate change, the World Bank has developed the following knowledge products and tools, with a view to supporting countries to safeguard against climate-induced loss and damage, with specific regard to the sectors outlined below:
(i) At the strategic level: the **National Climate Impact Screening (NCIS**) enables the systematic identification of climate vulnerabilities of programmatic activities identified within CASs, including a geographic/spatial component that helps identify vulnerable areas (within both rural and urban landscapes). This tools draws on the WB Climate Change Knowledge Portal and other key resources to generate an assessment of geographic and sector hotspots. This analysis is complemented by the **Institutional Readiness Scorecard** which provides a rapid assessment score of institutional and adaptive capacity needs for clients to better understand and act on information about climate impacts at the national level. The narrative from the NCIS and IRS together provide input for the discussion of climate change vulnerabilities in the CAS discussion.
(ii) At the project level: sector level screening tools have been developed for projects for use during early identification/ project concept development to help TTLs better understand relevant climate risks and potential climate impacts. A total of 6 sector and/or sub-sector screening tools have been developed, which include:
Agriculture: a focus on irrigation and drainage; and soil and water management in the rural landscape
Water: a focus on urban water supply and sanitation; coastal flood protection; and water resources management (small dams and reservoir operations)
Infrastructure: a focus on roads

III. IFC Climate Risk and Business: To help its private sector clients understand and respond to the risks of climate change, the World Bank's private sector lending arm the International Finance Corporation (IFC) is developing private sector risk assessment tools and adaptation strategies. In 2008, IFC initiated the Climate Risk Program, a series of pilot studies that analyze climate risks and adaptation options for projects taken from different sectors and regions. The studies' focus are private sector projects but with a significant emphasis on the cooperation and synergies with the public sector, research institutions and civil society. Tailored studies have been carried out in hydropower, agribusiness, ports, and manufacturing sectors

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

The World Bank works globally in responding to country demands for incorporating climate vulnerability assessments and disaster prevention and preparedness in national planning. To meet the climate challenge, the World Bank supports country-led development strategies and priorities aimed at adaptation and mitigation action. Climate change action has been integrated as a priority across the World Bank. All 12 of the country assistance and partnership strategies prepared in FY12 for IDA countries address country vulnerability to climate change. There are increasing efforts to ensure synergies between adaptation and mitigation agendas when designing and planning climate actions and evaluating their impact. Interventions across sectors most vulnerable climate impacts, either slow- or fast-onset events in relevant sectors including forestry, which help sequester carbon and increase resilience; "climate smart" agriculture, where the focus is on a triple-win—carbon sequestration, food security and climate resilient livelihoods.

In the context of a changing climate, DRM is increasingly at the core of World Bank business. In 2011, 70% of Country Assistance Strategies (CAS) and Country Partnership Strategies (CPS) recognized natural disasters as a challenge to sustainable development, up from 40% in 2006. This upward trend has taken place across regions and country income groups. Following on from a commitment made in the context of the International Development Association (IDA) 16 Replenishment, vulnerability to climate change was discussed in all 2012 (fiscal year) CAS products, compared to 32% in 2007 (fiscal year). These figures signal a clear shift to address climate and disasters risks to development.

Climate and disaster risk information informs development strategies, plans, and projects that can in turn reduce risks through long-term investments. This is done through pro-active action that seeks to avoid the creation of new risks, for example through improved territorial and land use planning or resilient building practice. It is also done through investment to address existing risks, such as the retrofitting of critical infrastructure, construction of embankment systems and using nature- and ecosystem-based solutions.

GFDRR, PPCR and IDA funded activities focus on countries that are at high risk to disasters and/or vulnerable to climate change, and 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. Long-term engagements on risk reduction include incorporating knowledge services that complement financial activities and add value to World Bank operations, investments, institutional and policy changes. Support to community-based and community-driven development (CDD) initiatives is often included with institutional and policy support to enhance local to national linkages.

Risk transfer and sharing mechanisms
The World Bank has been involved in disaster risk financing operations since 2000. Since 2006 the Finance and Private Sector Development Department as well as the World Bank Treasury have been working closely with the DRM Practice Group to develop risk financing and insurance solutions for countries. Risk transfer and risk sharing mechanisms that leverage market-based solutions can provide governments with critical access to liquidity in the immediate aftermath of a natural disaster to enable them to finance post-disaster response without compromising their long-term fiscal balances. Governments of developing countries, in particular those with relatively small-sized local economies, frequently lack easy access to debt, constrained by their size, borrowing capacity, high debt burden, and shallow domestic insurance markets. Risk transfer and risk sharing mechanisms can provide much-needed liquidity through innovative market-based solutions that leverage the international reinsurance and capital markets.

As an example, in 2007, the World Bank Group helped the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) establish the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF), a Caribbean-owned “parametric” insurance pool, which offers fast payout to its 16 Caribbean member countries upon occurrence of pre-defined hurricane strengths and earthquake magnitudes within defined geographical locations. CCRIF offers participating countries an efficient and transparent vehicle to access the international reinsurance and capital markets. It is a self-sustaining entity, relying on its own reserves and reinsurance to finance itself. As another example, 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 with financial support from the Government of Japan, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) and the European Union. PCRAFI, launched in 2007, aims to provide the Pacific island nations with disaster risk assessment and financing tools for enhanced disaster risk management and climate change adaptation. As part of PCRAFI, during FY 2013 the Bank executed the first-ever capital markets insurance transaction covering tsunamis to help five Pacific Island countries (Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, and Vanuatu) insure themselves against natural disasters.

(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

Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs): In partnership with the United Nations and the European Commission, the World Bank works with GFDRR to support 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 sudden onset 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.

(d) Implementing comprehensive climate risk management approaches, including scaling up and replicating good practices and pilot initiatives
The World Bank combines funds from IDA/IBRD, GEF, GFDRR and PPCR to support countries integrate climate and disaster risks management into development. Overall adaptation co-benefits were $2.3 billion. The support to the PPCR

countries especially through the Phase I, is to design and implement climate resilient development and to do so through transformative, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approaches.

Under a system developed to track climate co-benefits, the World Bank is able to report its financing commitments in a consistent and transparent manner. About 32% ($4.7 billion) of total IDA commitments in fiscal year 2012 supported climate adaptation ($2.3 billion) and mitigation ($2.4 billion). This is a significant increase from fiscal year 2011, where only 9% delivered climate adaptation co-benefits.

The basis for PPCR activities are comprehensive, country-specific strategic programs for climate resilience (SPCR). The process for developing a strategic program involves broad and inclusive stakeholder consultations to identify and prioritize key interventions to strengthen and mainstream climate resilience planning and action. Moreover, the PPCR provides *Phase I* grant financing of up to USD 1.5 million for PPCR pilot countries and regions to undertake analytical studies and capacity building to support the design and implementation of SPCR activities. In addition to providing financing for the operationalization of key climate resilience measures, the PPCR also provides a platform for pilots to exchange lessons and experience, toward replication at scale of effective strategies and activities.

Through the support from **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** climate adaptation and DRM is also being included in policy dialogue and investment operations.

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

The World Bank works with GFDRR in increasing its efforts to integrate disaster and climate risk analysis into CASs, Operational Risk Assessment Frameworks, analytical work, sector planning, and project design. High-risk developing countries often lack the resources to invest in long-term risk reduction activities. They also lack the incentives to do so since the benefits of risk reduction become more apparent only after major disasters. The World Bank is therefore striving to increase comprehensive action through technical assistance and targeted financing across the five elements of the DRM framework. The World Bank is also seeking to trigger the IDA crisis response window (CRW) for recovery financing in the aftermath of exceptionally severe natural disasters. CRW resources would be provided under the presumption that a portion of these resources should be used to strengthen disaster resilience. The World Bank also seeks to mobilize donor resources to further mainstream DRM in development policy and investment programs.

GFDRR approaches disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation, including their social dimension, as an integrated climate risk management continuum, as do our partner developing countries. Since its inception in 2006, GFDRR's country work has consistently followed such integrated climate risk managed approach, strategically leveraging just-in-time seed funding, targeted investments, and global expertise.

A key feature of the PPCR is its emphasis on stakeholder engagement. The requirement for broad-based stakeholder consultations ensures that the views of key stakeholders form and inform important dimensions of strategic programs from concept to implementation. Observers from civil society organizations, representatives of indigenous peoples groups, and the private sector, are invited to attend all CIF governance meetings, and are regular partners in implementing PPCR projects and programs. Furthermore, in an effort to enhance private sector involvement in activities to strengthen climate resilience, the PPCR has established a competitive set-aside of resources of over USD 70 million. This funding mechanism is designed to provide support for private sector oriented operations across the five MDBs, and in particular, to create opportunities to overcome barriers to private sector adaptation investments in challenging business environments.

(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

Experience has shown that when given clear explanations of the process, access to information and appropriate capacity and financial support, poor men and women can effectively organize to identify community priorities and address local problems by working in partnership with local governments and other supportive institutions. Community-driven

Development (CDD) programs operate on the principles of local empowerment, participatory governance, demand-responsiveness, administrative autonomy, greater downward accountability, and enhanced local capacity. The World Bank recognizes that CDD approaches and actions are important elements of an effective poverty reduction and sustainable development strategy. Over the last decade, the Bank has increasingly focused on lending to CDD programs in order to reach local communities directly.

Stakeholder engagement, inclusivity, and transparency are central features of the design and operation of the CIF. Stakeholder groups are involved at every level of the CIF process according to a three tiered approach. First is the sharing of information across a broad range of stakeholders. Second is the process of consultation, whereby stakeholder views provide valuable guidance on decision making, operational activities, as well as the monitoring, reporting, and evaluation of results and impacts. The third dimensions of stakeholder engagement centers on the development and furtherance of partnerships, which involves governments and CIF implementing agencies working with CSOs to raise awareness, develop capacity, and support inclusive, effective, and resilient development.

The **International Finance Corporation (IFC)** is emerging as a leader in promoting action on DRM in emerging markets. IFC has been actively supporting resilient reconstruction by providing investment and advisory services to the financial sector to benefit a broad range of clients, especially smaller and medium enterprises, in addition to direct financial support to local businesses. Given the rising trends of disaster impacts, IFC is increasingly shifting to a more proactive ex-ante disaster preparedness strategy for the private sector in disaster prone countries. It is incorporating disaster and climate risk assessments in its investment and advisory projects where disaster resilience in infrastructure can be introduced at the design stage, as in the case of recent investments in China, Timor-Leste and the Philippines.

(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.

Under the World Bank Flagship Open Data Initiative and in an effort to serve as a 'one stop shop' for climate-related information, data, and tools, the World Bank created the **Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP)**, supported by the GFDRR and others. The Portal provides an online tool for access to comprehensive global, regional, and country data related to climate change and development. The successful integration of scientific information in decision making often depends on the use of flexible frameworks, data, and tools that can provide comprehensive information to a wide range of users, allowing them to evaluate how to apply the scientific information to the design of a project or policy. CCKP includes Climate Risk and Adaptation Country Profiles for a number of countries.

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 World Bank provides technical assistance and financing to help countries improve weather forecasting and provide early warning of extreme events. 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.

The collection, creation, dissemination and delivery of hydrometeorological and climate data and services is a key feature of the PPCR's planning, investment, and learning activities. All PPCR pilots include at least one hydromet component in their SPCRs, and the PPCR supports the generation and transfer of knowledge and capacity on hydromet and climate information services within and across pilots. Emphasizing its importance in the PPCR, the Global Support Program, the central learning and knowledge sharing mechanism of the CIF Administrative Unit, selected hydromet as one of its key learning priorities in 2013. The PPCR also supports pilots in sharing experiences and best practices on the collection, coordination, sharing and use of hydromet and climate data, disaster risk management, and other key functional dimensions of effective adaptation planning and implementation through regular meetings online and in person.

4. Geographic coverage

Global

5. Key stakeholders

The World Bank is a vital source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. Working with governments, the World Bank is made up of 188 member countries, or shareholders, which are represented by a Board of Governors, who are the ultimate policymakers at the World Bank.

At country and global level, we form partnerships with a range of stakeholders in financing, designing and delivering development programs. Our partners include other multilateral and regional development banks, bilateral organizations, and private sector.

6. Implementation modality / delivery mechanisms

The World Bank provides low-interest loans, interest-free credits, and grants to developing countries:

- The **International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)** lends to governments of middle-income and creditworthy low-income countries.
- The **International Development Association (IDA)** provides interest-free loans—called credits— and grants to governments of the poorest countries.

The World Bank also provides or facilitates financing through trust fund partnerships with bilateral and multilateral donors. The World Bank has a broad range of instruments and its country-based model to support national development priorities have increasingly been used as a platform for climate-and disaster resilient development by helping countries access multiple sources of finance, notably through the GEF, the PPCR and the GFDRR.

The World Bank also offers support to developing countries through **policy advice, research and analysis, and technical assistance**. Our analytical work often underpins World Bank financing and helps inform developing countries' own investments. In addition, we support capacity development in the countries we serve. We also sponsor, host, or participate in many conferences and forums on issues of resilient development, often in collaboration with partners. To ensure that countries can access the best global expertise and help generate cutting-edge knowledge, the Bank is constantly seeking to improve the way it shares its knowledge and engages with clients and the public at large.

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

The **Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)** is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The PPCR funds technical assistance and investments to support countries' efforts to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning and

implementation. It provides incentives for scaled-up action and initiates transformational change by catalyzing a shift from "business as usual" to broad-based strategies for achieving climate resilience at the country level.
PPCR programs are country-led and build on National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and other national development programs and plans. The PPCR complements existing development efforts and supports actions based on comprehensive planning consistent with countries' poverty reduction and development goals.

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.

The **Catastrophe Deferred Drawdown option (CAT-DDO)** has become an instrument of choice to support financial protection strategies in middle-income countries. CAT-DDOs are Development Policy Loan (DPL) instruments that provide client countries with contingent lines of credit that can be drawn upon in case of disaster. Of the 16 DRM-related DPLs the World Bank has approved since 2008, eight included a CAT-DDO to enhance the capacity of governments to manage the impact of natural disasters. The CAT-DDO was created first and foremost to encourage investment in risk reduction. To have access to this contingent credit, countries must show that they have engaged in a comprehensive disaster management program. Similar instruments have not yet been developed for IDA countries largely because they require setting aside part of scarce IDA country allocations for a contingent facility.

To compensate for the absence of a fast-disbursing instrument for IDA countries, the World Bank recently launched the **Immediate Response Mechanism (IRM)**. The IRM initiative encourages the introduction of Contingent Emergency Response Components (CERC) in all IDA operations. A CERC is a zero-dollar component within a project that allows for funds to be quickly reallocated to emergency recovery activities in the event of a disaster. They avert the need for time-consuming project restructuring because the budget line is already there (albeit empty). The IRM augments the resources that can be mobilized quickly for emergency response by allowing up to 5% of an undisbursed IDA portfolio in an affected country to be channeled through any CERC.

Please provide information related to reporting, if any

The World Bank Corporate Scorecard: Work is under way to integrate DRM into the World Bank's performance management system through the 'Corporate Scorecard'. DRM indicators in the scorecard will allow the World Bank to ascertain its contribution towards ensuring that DRM is a priority in countries, with a strong institutional basis for implementation. This also signals the importance the World Bank places on DRM as a core element of working for a world free of poverty.

Monitoring and reporting of results is also an important part of the PPCR. In November 2012, the governance body of the PPCR approved a revised simplified results framework, which includes five core indicators, which are to be included in appropriate PPCR activities:

i) Number of people supported by the PPCR to cope with effects of climate change;
ii) Degree of integration of climate change in national, including sector planning;
iii) Extent to which vulnerable households, communities businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies, activities to respond to CV&CC;
iv) Evidence of strengthened government capacity and coordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience; and
v) Quality of and extent to which climate responsive instruments/ investment models are developed and tested

In addition to emphasizing the inclusion of results monitoring in PPCR activities and the provision of resources for the inclusion of monitoring and evaluation budgets in operational planning, the CIF Administrative Unit also provides guidance on the operationalization of results monitoring and reporting, in an effort to both enhance the quality or reporting, as well as support capacity development in PPCR pilots.

7. Key activities / outputs to date

Financing for climate change and DRM has become more strategic. Between 2006 and 2011 the World Bank financed 113 disaster prevention and preparedness operations ($7.9 billion) and 68 disaster reconstruction operations ($3.8 billion). In all support for DRM, the World Bank promotes a comprehensive, multi-sector approach to managing disaster risk in countries. Meanwhile, projects approved during 2012 (FY12) are expected to contribute to climate change adaptation, mitigation or both in over 50 countries, representing almost a doubling from the 22% share of climate-related projects in World Bank lending FY11 approvals. In May 2013, with the endorsement of Haiti's SPCR by the PPCR governing body, the PPCR reached the milestone of having endorsed the SPCRs of all PPCR pilot countries and regions.

The World Bank continues to deliver resources and knowledge to the development community and national governments. The World Bank has developed a wide variety of knowledge products to support its operation and technical advice. Recent publications include:

- "Toward a Green, Clean and Resilient World for All: A World Bank Group Environment Strategy 2012-2022" (World Bank, 2011)
- "World Development Report 2010: Development and Climate Change" (World Bank, 2009)
- "World Development Report 2014: Managing Risk for Development" (*forthcoming, fall 2013)*
- "Development and Climate Change: A Strategic Framework for the World Bank Group" (World Bank, 2008)
- "Turn Down the Heat" – Building a case for resilience (World Bank report launched in 3 phases, summarizing the latest peer-reviewed climate-science to build a case for ambitious global climate action to avoid catastrophic loss and damage) (Phase I, December 2012; Phase II: May 2013; Phase III: *forthcoming, 2014*)
- "Acting Today for Tomorrow: A Policy and Practice Note for Climate and Disaster Resilient Development in the Pacific Islands Region"
- "Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation in the Pacific," The World Bank, 2012
- "Managing Climate Risk: Integrating Adaptation into World Bank Group Operations," The World Bank, Washington, DC, 2006
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8. Any additional information and contact details

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW, U3-307
Washington DC, 20433
United States
Telephone: +1 202 473 8460
Fax: +1 202 522 3227
www.worldbank.org

NWP focal points: Habiba Gitay (hgitay@worldbank.org) and Jane Ebinger (jebinger@worldbank.org)

Disaster Risk Management Focal Point:

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

PPCR Coordination:
Ms. Andrea Kutter
Senior Program Coordinator – PPCR & FIP, Administrative Unit, Climate Investment Funds
akutter@worldbank.org