

**Evaluation of the  
World Bank  
Global Facility  
for Disaster  
Reduction and  
Recovery  
(GFDRR)**

Volume II –  
Appendices

By:  
Universalial Management Group



January 2010



## Appendices

---

Appendix I GFDRR Partners	1
Appendix II Priority and Earmarked Countries	2
Appendix III Amount of Funding Leveraged	3
Appendix IV Evaluation Data Sheet	10
Appendix V Schedule of Key Activities	11
Appendix VI List of Projects Reviewed	12
Appendix VII Terms of Reference	18
Appendix VIII Evaluation Matrix	25
Appendix IX Bibliography	38
Appendix X List of People Interviewed	51



## Appendix I GFDRR Partners

PARTNERS*	
<b>ACP Group of States</b>	<b>Japan</b>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>Luxembourg</b>
Belgium	<b>Norway</b>
Brazil	<b>Spain</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>Sweden</b>
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>Switzerland</b>
<b>European Commission</b>	<b>The Netherlands</b>
Finland	Turkey
France	<b>United Kingdom</b>
Germany	United States
India	UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
<b>Ireland</b>	<b>The World Bank</b>
<b>Italy</b>	

## Appendix II Priority and Earmarked Countries

PRIORITY COUNTRIES (20)	DONOR EARMARKED COUNTRIES (11)
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC</b>
Burkina Faso	Cambodia
Ethiopia	Lao PDR
Ghana	Timor-Leste
Madagascar	Vanuatu
Malawi	<b>LATIN AMERICA &amp; CARRIBEAN</b>
Mali	Colombia
Mozambique	Costa Rica
Senegal	Ecuador
Togo	Guatemala
<b>EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC</b>	<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>
Indonesia	Bangladesh
Marshall Islands	Pakistan
Papua New Guinea	Sri Lanka
Solomon Islands	
Vietnam	
<b>EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA</b>	
Kyrgyz Republic	
<b>LATIN AMERICA &amp; CARIBBEAN</b>	
Haiti	
Panama	
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA</b>	
Djibouti	
Republic of Yemen	
<b>SOUTH ASIA</b>	
Nepal	

## Appendix III Amount of Funding Leveraged

Projects Reviewed	Funding from GFDRR (US\$)	Leverage - Monetary (US\$) or Non- monetary	Name of Co-funder	Comment / Additional Information	
<b>TRACK II</b>					
<b>Desk Reviews</b>					
1	1462 - Caribbean Risk Atlas	765,000	3,672,294	Unspecified – “various source”	-
2	1464 - Climate modeling and risk management	399,800 according to Award Letter 439,780 according to Activity Details sheet	73,200	World Meteorological Organization (WMO): 10,800 GCOS World Climate Program of WMO: 56,400 Participating Governments (regional project): 6,000	-
3	1465 - Results and Lessons in the Rural Housing Reconstruction Response to the 2005 Pakistan Earthquake	230,000	-	-	-
4	1466 - Community Co-Management for Disaster Risk Management of Marine Resources in West AF	900,000	187,000	Bank BB FY08 TFESSD: 48,000 Bank BB: 35,000 Government and CRSP in-kind, FY08 TFESSD: 70,000 Government and CRSP in-kind: 34,000	-
5	1467 - Development of scientific information to promote the municipal planning to reduce disaster risks	730,000	2,880,000	Unspecified	UNDP expressed interest before the project approval in contributing to this project's resources.
6	1474 - Integrated Weather Risk Management for Sustained Growth in Burkina Faso	50,000	5,000	Unspecified	-

Projects Reviewed		Funding from GFDRR (US\$)	Leverage - Monetary (US\$) or Non-monetary	Name of Co-funder	Comment / Additional Information
7	1478 - Mitigating impacts of adverse shocks on nutrition and health	350,000	-	-	-
8	1480 - Pacific Catastrophe Risk Pool Feasibility Study	400,000	80,000	World Bank's Pacific Facility 3	For Phase I
9	1484 - Sustainable management through reduced risk from disasters and climate	2,500,000	370,000	World Bank's Pacific Facility 3	-
10	1487 - Costa Rica Public Asset Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Feasibility Study	460,000	400,000	Unspecified	-
11	1489 - Disaster Risk Reduction Program for the Municipality of Quito-Ecuador	953,000	260,000	City of Quito: 100,000 UNDP: 60,000 Various unknown: 100,000	-
12	1490 - EAP: Study on Coastal Cities and Climate Change	70,000	187,500	World Bank and ISDR	GFDRR provided US\$ 75,000 more than was unplanned in proposal to cover additional dissemination activities.  An additional US\$ 165,000 was requested but the amount approved is not clear.  The World Bank provided an additional US\$ 21,750.  Some unspecified donors provided an additional amount (unknown amount) <sup>1</sup> for Technical Assistance to support project implementation.
13	1491 - Geo-Hazards and Infrastructure: A Kyrgyz Case Study	50,000	-	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Italian Trust Fund, UN-ISDR, City Net, UCLG, Rockefeller Foundation, USAID, UN-Habitat and Government of Makati City.



	Projects Reviewed	Funding from GFDRR (US\$)	Leverage - Monetary (US\$) or Non-monetary	Name of Co-funder	Comment / Additional Information
14	1494 - Peruvian Earthquake Disaster Assistance	500,000	-	-	-
15	1495 - Risk Modeling for HRM The Experience of Bogotá	100,000	-	-	-
16	1531 - GFDRR Track II Sub-Saharan AF	300,000	-	-	-
17	1532 - Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction for Sustainable Poverty Reduction: Mozambique	914,000	-	-	-
18	1535 - Hazard Risk Mgmt Institutional Dev't. Advocacy and Capacity Building Program	914,000	-	-	In the Planning GFDRR Mission in Vietnam of January 2007, it is stated that the project was financed by either the World Bank or the Governments of Japan, Netherlands, and of Vietnam. But no further information concerning the amount fund levered.
19	1578 - Risk Management Strategy for Morocco's Agricultural Sector	205,000	-	-	It is foreseen that the World Bank will finance phase 2 of the project. But the amount remains to be determined.
20	1579 - Turkey–Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness	400,000	245,000	World Bank: 200,000 Government of Turkey: 45,000	-
21	1583 - 2nd Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction	59,391.68	-	-	-
22	1654 - Spatial analysis of natural hazard and climate variability risks in peri-urban areas of Dakar	92,938.40	-	-	-
23	1680 - Disaster risk management in AF - strategic framework, good practice, communication	395,000	170,000	World Bank	-

Projects Reviewed		Funding from GFDRR (US\$)	Leverage - Monetary (US\$) or Non-monetary	Name of Co-funder	Comment / Additional Information
24	1758 - Building Capacity in Natural Disaster Risk Reduction for Bank TTLs in ARD	50,000	-	-	1,000,000 was requested in the proposal but the project was divided into multiple phases; GFDRR allocated 50,000 for Phase I. Phase II should consist of pilots and should raise a larger amount.
25	1774 - Risk Reduction of Critical Infrastructure - Schools and Hospitals - for a Safer World - RoCI	200,000	-	-	-
26	2233 - Phase 1 of an Activity to Support National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	200,000	-	-	-
27	2241 - Republic of Yemen: Comprehensive Damage and Loss Needs Assessment	198,999.38	Unknown amount being part of a 35,000,000 IDA grant	IDA	The GFDRR's project had an impact on the design of the IDA Disaster Recovery Grant in that it raised awareness of DRR considerations among Yemeni officials involved in the larger process. The overall value of the IDA Grant is in the range of 35 million and contains a large number of elements, only some of which have direct or indirect DRR considerations.  An additional 3,000,000 was requested to Japanese Social Development Fund (JSDF).
<b>On-Site Reviews</b>					
28	1476 - Mainstreaming Climate and Disaster Risk Management into Economic Development in Madagascar	1,240,620	7,200,000	Unspecified	-
29	1477 - Mainstreaming DRR in Indonesia	1,252,610	200 + million in new housing loans	via WB lending that will have DRR elements	-

Projects Reviewed		Funding from GFDRR (US\$)	Leverage - Monetary (US\$) or Non-monetary	Name of Co-funder	Comment / Additional Information
30	1691 - Nias – Mainstreaming DRR into Local Economic Development	60,000			-
31	1479 - Nepal: Agricultural Insurance Feasibility Study	159,400	29,000	Unspecified	-
32	1543 - Hazard Risk Management Program: Nepal	914,000	-	-	-
<b>Virtual Reviews</b>					
33	1481 - Preparatory activities and methodology to develop a risk map for Djibouti-ville	70,000	7,000	World Bank, through its Djibouti Flood Emergency Project	-
34	1533 - Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction for Sustainable Poverty Reduction: Malawi	914,000	-	-	-
35	1575 - Ghana North - Sustainable Development, Disaster Prevention, and Water Resources Management	660,000	90,000	DfiD	The 90,000 provided by DfiD is distributed as such: 20,000 for logistics; 20,000 for dissemination; and 50,000 for consulting services.
<b>TRACK III</b>					
<b>Desk Reviews</b>					
36	Uganda - Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment	40,000	Data not available	-	The WB is working in partnership with the Office of Prime Minister and UNDP.
37	Bolivia - Comprehensive Assessment of the Socioeconomic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in Bolivia after heavy floods caused by La Nina	99,750	Data not available	-	-

Projects Reviewed		Funding from GFDRR (US\$)	Leverage - Monetary (US\$) or Non-monetary	Name of Co-funder	Comment / Additional Information
38	Bangladesh - Comprehensive Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in Bangladesh After Tropical Cyclone Sidr	300,000	Data not available	-	-
39	India - Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment	25,000	-	-	The project was completely financed by the Indian Authorities except for the costs of sending Roberto to assist, which were covered by GFDRR (around 25,000\$ if relying on what indicated on the website).
40	Bangladesh - An International Conference on Climate Change, Natural Disasters and Cyclone Sidr	200,000	Data not available	-	-
41	China - Supporting Sustainable Post-Earthquake Recovery in China	325,000	-	Emergency Recovery Loan from the World Bank: 710,000 Australian contribution: 474,000	The Australian contribution is distributed into 403,000 for Supporting Sustainable Post-Earthquake Recovery in China and 71,000 for GFDRR administration (5%) and Program Management (10%).
42	Global - Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment for Disaster Recovery Experts	50,000	Data not available	-	-
<b>On-Site Reviews</b>					
43	Haiti - Comprehensive Joint Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs for Haiti After Tropical Hurricanes Fay, Gustav, Hanna and Ike	165,000	-	-	-

	Projects Reviewed	Funding from GFDRR (US\$)	Leverage - Monetary (US\$) or Non-monetary	Name of Co-funder	Comment / Additional Information
44	Madagascar - Comprehensive Assessment of the Socioeconomic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in Madagascar after Cyclone Fame and Ivan	165,000	30,000 +	Co-financing of UNDP	US\$43.1 million was to be requested in a Call for Funds to the GFDRR
<b>Virtual Reviews</b>					
45	Ghana - Joint Progress Review of Response to Flood Emergency in Northern Regions of Ghana	20,000	Data not available	-	-

Note: Reviewed Track I projects are not listed in this table.

Sources: Projects' Proposal, Activities Details sheets, GFDRR HQ, and Award Letters

## Appendix IV Evaluation Data Sheet

<b>1. EVALUATION TITLE</b>	
World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)	
<b>2. COMMISSIONING AUTHORITY AND EVALUATION MANAGER</b>	
Commissioned by the of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) Consultative Group (CG); evaluation process managed by GFDRR Management	
<b>3. KEY DATES IN EVALUATION PROCESS</b>	
Workplanning/inception	August 18-20, 2009
Draft Inception Report	September 2, 2009
Field Visits	September – October, 2009
Draft Interim Report	October 25, 2009
Draft GFDRR Evaluation Report	December, 2009
<b>4. TEAM MEMBERS</b>	
NAME	ROLE
<b>Core Evaluation Team Members</b>	
Marie-Helene Adrien	Project Team Leader
Dale E. Thompson	Evaluation and Public Sector Governance Specialist Field mission in Indonesia
Rudy Broers	Senior Evaluation Specialist Field mission in Madagascar
Yvan Conoir	Technical Specialist Field mission in Haiti
John Horekens	Senior Technical Advisor and Co-Leader Field mission in Nepal, Virtual mission in Djibouti

## Appendix V Schedule of Key Activities

Activity	Location	Evaluation Team Members	Dates
Inception Mission at GFDRR	Washington, D.C.	Marie-Hélène Adrien Dale Thompson Rudy Broers Kim McGrath	August 18-20, 2009
Additional data collection and interviews at GFDRR	Washington, D.C.	Marie-Hélène Adrien Kim McGrath	September 22, 2009
Indonesia On-Site Field Mission	Jakarta	Dale Thompson Budi Rahardjo	September 14-18, 2009
Nepal On-Site Field Mission	Kathmandu	John Horekens	September 21-25, 2009
Madagascar On-Site Field Mission	Antananarivo	Rudy Broers	October 5-10, 2009
Haiti On-Site Field Mission	Port-au-Prince	Yvan Conoir	October 4-9, 2009
Djibouti Virtual Field Mission	-	John Horekens	October 1-15
Ghana Virtual Field Mission	-	Kim McGrath	November 9-27, 2009
Malawi Virtual Field Mission	-	Kim McGrath	November 9-27, 2009
Desk Reviews	Montreal	Kim McGrath Emilie Peter Katherine Garven Koffi Gbyeno	Late September - Early October
Telephone interviews with Consultative Group	Montreal	Marie-Hélène Adrien Dale Thompson Rudy Broers	August 24 <sup>th</sup> – September 30 <sup>th</sup> , 2009
Interim Report Presentation	Stockholm	Rudy Broers Dale Thompson	October 24-26, 2009
Interviews at World Bank and GFDRR	Washington, D.C.	Marie-Hélène Adrien	November 30, 2009

## Appendix VI List of Projects Reviewed

Activity Number	TRACK	Starting Date	Activity Title	Region	National, Regional, or Global	Country	Total Budget	Type of Review for Evaluation
FY07 AF1.1	I	FY07	<a href="#">FY07 AF1.1 Capacities and knowledge of DRR national platforms and regional institutions</a>	AF	regional	n/a	350,000.00	DESK REVIEW
FY07 AP1.1	I	FY07	<a href="#">FY07 AP1.1 Capacities and knowledge of DRR, national platforms and national and regional policy makers and institutions</a>	EAP	regional	n/a	300,000.00	DESK REVIEW
FY07 G2.1	I	FY07	<a href="#">FY07 G2.1 Global partnerships with the private sector, the media, the parliamentarians, and research and scientific</a>	Global	global	n/a	250,000.00	DESK REVIEW
FY08 Europe 1.2	I	FY08	<a href="#">FY08 Europe 1.2 Cooperation among the member states in disaster preparedness</a>	ECA	regional	n/a	190,000.00	DESK REVIEW
FY08 G1.1	I	FY08	<a href="#">FY08 G.1.1 Global Assessment Report on DRR</a>	Global	global	n/a	350,000.00	DESK REVIEW
FY08 G1.2	I	FY08	<a href="#">FY08 G.1.2 A virtual clearinghouse (Prevention Web)</a>	Global	global	n/a	150,000.00	DESK REVIEW
FY08 G2.1	I	FY08	<a href="#">FY08 G.2.1 Climate change</a>	Global	global	n/a	210,000.00	DESK REVIEW
FY G2.4	I	FY08	<a href="#">FY08 G.2.4 Health</a>	Global	global	n/a	300,000.00	DESK REVIEW
FY08 LAC1.1	I	FY08	<a href="#">FY08 LAC.1.1 Capacities for the implementation of the HFA and DRR initiatives in LAC</a>	LAC	regional	n/a	150,000.00	DESK REVIEW
FY08 SA3.1	I	FY08	<a href="#">FY08 S.A.3.1 Climate Change and hazard risk management in SA</a>	SA	regional	n/a	60,000.00	DESK REVIEW



Activity Number	TRACK	Starting Date	Activity Title	Region	National, Regional, or Global	Country	Total Budget	TYPE OF REVIEW FOR EVALUATION
1462	II	30/01/2008	51. Caribbean Risk Atlas	LAC	regional	Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, The Barbados, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, Jamaica, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago	765,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1464	II	30/01/2008	3. Climate modeling and risk management	AF but seen for Djibouti	regional	Burundi, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda	399,800.00	DESK REVIEW
1465	II	30/01/2008	84. Results and Lessons in the Rural Housing Reconstruction Response to the 2005 Pakistan Earthquake	SA	national	Pakistan	230,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1466	II	2008/01/30	4. Community Co-Management for Disaster Risk Management of Marine Resources in West AF	AF	regional	Cape Verde, Gambia, The, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone	900,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1467	II	30/01/2008	55. Development of scientific information to promote the municipal planning to reduce disaster risks	LAC	national	Guatemala	730,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1474	II	30/01/2008	10. Integrated Weather Risk Management for Sustained Growth in Burkina Faso	AF	national	Burkina Faso	50,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1476	II	30/01/2008	11. Mainstreaming Climate and Disaster Risk Management into Economic Development in Madagascar	AF	national	Madagascar	1,240,620.00	ON-SITE FIELD REVIEW
1477	II	30/01/2008	22. Mainstreaming DRR in Indonesia	EAP	national	Indonesia	1,252,000.00	ON-SITE FIELD REVIEW
1478	II	30/01/2008	14. Mitigating impacts of adverse shocks on nutrition and health	AF	national	Ethiopia	350,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1479	II	30/01/2008	83. Nepal: Agricultural Insurance Feasibility Study	SA	national	Nepal	159,400.00	ON-SITE FIELD REVIEW

Activity Number	TRACK	Starting Date	Activity Title	Region	National, Regional, or Global	Country	Total Budget	TYPE OF REVIEW FOR EVALUATION
1480	II	30/01/2008	25. Pacific Catastrophe Risk Pool Feasibility Study	EAP	national	Pacific Islands	400,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1481	II	30/01/2008	68. Preparatory activities and methodology to develop a risk map for Djibouti-ville	MENA	national	Djibouti	70,000.00	VIRTUAL FIELD REVIEW
1484	II	30/01/2008	28. Sustainable management through reduced risk from disasters and climate	EAP	regional	Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Federated States of, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Timor Leste, Vanuatu, Pacific Islands	2,500,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1487	II	30/01/2008	54. Costa Rica Public Asset Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility Feasibility Study	LAC	national	Costa Rica	460,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1489	II	30/01/2008	56. Disaster Risk Reduction Program for the Municipality of Quito-Ecuador	LAC	national	Ecuador	953,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1490	II	30/01/2008	20. EAP: Study on Coastal Cities and Climate Change	EAP	regional	Region	145,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1491	II	30/01/2008	33. Geo-Hazards and Infrastructure: A Kyrgyz Case Study	ECA	national	Kyrgyz Republic	50,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1494	II	30/01/2008	61. Peruvian Earthquake Disaster Assistance	LAC	national	Peru	500,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1495	II	30/01/2008	63. Risk Modeling for HRM The Experience of Bogotá	LAC	national	Colombia	100,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1531	II	09/03/2007	8. GFDRR Track II Sub-Saharan AF	AF	regional	Burkina Faso, Comoros, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Seychelles, Swaziland, Region	300,000.00	DESK REVIEW

Activity Number	TRACK	Starting Date	Activity Title	Region	National, Regional, or Global	Country	Total Budget	TYPE OF REVIEW FOR EVALUATION
1532	II	17/12/2006	13. Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction for Sustainable Poverty Reduction: Mozambique	AF	national	Mozambique	914,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1533	II	17/12/2006	12. Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction for Sustainable Poverty Reduction: Malawi	AF	national	Malawi	914,000.00	VIRTUAL FIELD REVIEW
1535	II	06/12/2006	21. Hazard Risk Mgmt Institutional Dev't. Advocacy and Capacity Building Program	EAP	national	Vietnam	914,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1543	II	01/12/2006	77. Hazard Risk Management Program: Nepal	SA	national	Nepal	914,000.00	ON-SITE FIELD REVIEW
1575	II	10/03/2008	9. Ghana North - Sustainable Development, Disaster Prevention, and Water Resources Management	AF	national	Ghana	660,000.00	VIRTUAL FIELD REVIEW
1578	II	10/03/2008	70. Risk Management Strategy for Morocco's Agricultural Sector	MENA	national	Morocco	205,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1583	II	11/03/2008	72. 2nd Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction	SA	national	India	75,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1654	II	06/03/2008	16. Spatial analysis of natural hazard and climate variability risks in peri-urban areas of Dakar	AF	national	Senegal	93,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1680	II	16/07/2008	5. Disaster risk management in AF - strategic framework, good practice, communication	AF	regional	Burkina Faso, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Swaziland	395,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1691	II	24/07/2008	23. Nias – Mainstreaming DRR into Local Economic Development	EAP	national	Indonesia	60,000.00	ON-SITE FIELD REVIEW

Activity Number	TRACK	Starting Date	Activity Title	Region	National, Regional, or Global	Country	Total Budget	TYPE OF REVIEW FOR EVALUATION
1758	II	03/10/2008	1. Building Capacity in Natural Disaster Risk Reduction for Bank TTLs in ARD	AF	regional	Burkina Faso, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Madagascar, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles	50,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1774	II	10/10/2008	44. Risk Reduction of Critical Infrastructure - Schools and Hospitals - for a Safer World - RoCI	Global	global	Afghanistan, Argentina, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Comoros, Congo, Democratic Republic of, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Fiji, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kazakhstan,	200,000.00	DESK REVIEW
2233	II	07/11/2008	43. Phase 1 of an Activity to Support National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	Global	global	Albania, Armenia, Ecuador, Malawi, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Solomon Islands	200,000.00	DESK REVIEW
2241	II	12/11/2008	69. Republic of Yemen: Comprehensive Damage and Loss Needs Assessment	MENA	national	Yemen, Republic of	199,000.00	DESK REVIEW
1579	II	10/03/2008	36. Turkey–Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness	ECA	national	Turkey	400,000.00	DESK REVIEW
n/a	III	?	1. Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment	AF	national	Uganda	40,000.00	DESK REVIEW
n/a	III	?	10. Comprehensive Assessment of the Socioeconomic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in Bolivia after heavy floods caused by La Nina	LAC	national	Bolivia	100,000.00	DESK REVIEW
n/a	III	?	11. Comprehensive Joint Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs for Haiti After Tropical Hurricanes Fay, Gustav, Hanna and Ike	LAC	national	Haiti	165,000.00	ON-SITE FIELD REVIEW
n/a	III	?	15. An International Conference on Climate Change, Natural Disasters and Cyclone Sidr	SA	national	Bangladesh	200,000.00	DESK REVIEW
n/a	III	?	17. Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment	SA	national	India	25,000.00	DESK REVIEW

Activity Number	TRACK	Starting Date	Activity Title	Region	National, Regional, or Global	Country	Total Budget	TYPE OF REVIEW FOR EVALUATION
n/a	III	?	18. Comprehensive Assessment of Socio-Economic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in Bangladesh After Tropical Cyclone Sidr	SA	national	Bangladesh	300,000.00	DESK REVIEW
n/a	III	?	2. Comprehensive Assessment of the Socioeconomic Impact and Recovery and Reconstruction Needs in Madagascar after Cyclone Fame and Ivan	AF	national	Madagascar	165,000.00	ON-SITE FIELD REVIEW
n/a	III	?	3. Joint Progress Review of Response to Flood Emergency in Northern Regions of Ghana	AF	national	Ghana	20,000.00	VIRTUAL FIELD REVIEW
n/a	III	?	6. Supporting Sustainable Post-Earthquake Recovery in China	EAP	national	China	325,000.00	DESK REVIEW
n/a	III	?	7. Capacity Building in Damage and Loss Assessment for Disaster Recovery Experts	Global	global	Global	50,000.00	DESK REVIEW

21,447,820

Track I - Partnerships in DRR: ISDR Proposed Activities

Track II - Mainstreaming DRR: Active and Completed Activities

Track III - DRR in Recovery: Active, Completed and Proposed Activities

South-South Cooperation: Proposed Activities

Legend	
pink	regional project
blue	global project
red	was indicated as active on the website but is completed according to RBMS
yellow cell	selected for desk review
blue cell	selected for on-site field review
green cell	selected for virtual field review

## Appendix VII Terms of Reference

### GFDRR Terms of Reference

#### Terms of Reference

#### Evaluation of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)

##### A. Introduction

1. This note presents the terms of reference to be used in evaluating the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). After about three years of operation, this evaluation would assess the initial impact of GFDRR in advancing a proactive disaster risk reduction agenda in developing countries, review its performance against measurable indicators, and recommend a long-term strategy to strengthen the quality of its outputs, outcomes and impacts.

##### B. Background

2. Disaster-related death toll averaged about 66,000 every year during the period 2000-2007. By 2008, this figure had tripled. In 2008 alone, 321 disasters killed 235,816 people, affected 211 million others, costing over \$181 billion in damage and losses<sup>2</sup>. This dismaying development in the number of disaster events and magnitude of economic losses attributed to the impacts from disasters can be reduced, by adopting prevention and pro-active ex-ante measures such as more disaster-resilient infrastructure, appropriate land use, effective risk financing instruments, effective early warning systems and community preparedness, among others.

3. In 2005 the World Bank<sup>3</sup> called for new thinking to integrate predictable disaster risks into poverty reduction and country development strategies. Also in 2005, the collective resolve of 168 governments embodied in the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) set the stage for the launch of the GFDRR, a partnership to help meet the global demand for proactive disaster risk reduction, increased investments in disaster prevention and enhance the global preparedness for sustainable recovery.

<sup>2</sup>

From the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), Department of Public Health, Universite catholique de Louvain, Belgium, 2009.

<sup>3</sup>

Independent Evaluation Group Report 'Hazards of Nature, Risks to Development,' World Bank, Washington, DC, 2006.

GFDRR offers a new business model for advancing disaster risk reduction that combines *ex-ante* support to high risk developing countries and *ex post* assistance for sustainable recovery. Its services are delivered through three tracks to mainstream disaster risk reduction in developing countries. These include Track I to enhance Global and Regional Cooperation; Track II to mainstream Disaster Risk Reduction into country development strategies, includes South-South Cooperation, and the Economics of Disaster Risk Reduction initiative, and Track III, also known as the Stand-by Recovery Financing Facility (SRFF) to provide sustainable disaster recovery assistance.

5. Track I or the *Global and Regional Cooperation Program* promotes well-functioning international capacities and cooperation arrangements in the ISDR System to support national disaster risk management including climate adaptation and accelerated post-disaster recovery. Support includes enhanced capacities of regional inter-governmental organizations such as the Organization of American States, the League of Arab States and the African Union Commission to include disaster risk reduction in its cooperation agenda. Examples such as the “Safe Schools and Hospitals” campaign undertaken with the World Health Organization and UNESCO and the “Climate Resilient Cities” primer help local officials plan for potential impacts from climate variability and disasters.

6. Track II or the *Disaster Risk Reduction Mainstreaming Program* provides *ex-ante* assistance to developing countries to mainstream and expand disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation activities. Under this business line, GFDRR works closely with the World Bank regional teams, UN agencies, and governments of countries vulnerable to natural hazards to integrate disaster risk reduction in national poverty reduction strategies and strengthen national capacity. Sub-business lines supporting *ex-ante* programs include: *Risk Assessment*, *Risk Reduction*, *Risk Financing*, and *Climate Change Adaptation*. A number of national development strategies have included disaster risk reduction components with GFDRR’s support. In Indonesia, for example, GFDRR is supporting the implementation of a landmark national policy framework for disaster risk reduction. In Madagascar, together with the World Bank, the UNDP and other development partners, the government adopted a higher disaster risk management profile.<sup>5</sup>

7. *Track II’s South-South Cooperation Program* supports activities that enhance collaboration among Southern Governments, institutions, networks, and communities. The South-South Cooperation Program for Disaster Risk Reduction was initiated to foster greater Section 5 – Terms of Reference 61

<sup>4</sup> Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo (Rep), Djibouti, Gambia, Haiti, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra-Leone, Togo, Uganda.

<sup>5</sup> A \$1.2 million GFDRR grant is helping the government develop a National Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation Plan, strengthen national and regional risk assessments, develop cyclone-proof standards for major infrastructure, establish a disaster contingency fund, and expand its emergency planning capacity.

developing country leadership and ownership of the disaster risk reduction agenda. Considerable interest has been generated in forming such collaboration in the areas of city planning, civil defense and early warning, among others.

8. Another special initiative under Track II is *the Economics of Disaster Risk Reduction Program*. Commissioned jointly by the World Bank and the United Nations, this first ever joint World Bank-UN assessment will provide compelling economic arguments for integrating disaster risk considerations in sustainable development policies. This study undertakes an analytical, conceptual and empirical examination of the following themes: (i) balancing *ex ante* and *ex post* actions for disaster risk reduction, and the rationale for public intervention, (ii) ABCs of Disaster Impacts: Disasters – Aberrations, Barriers, or Catalysts for long-term development prospects, (iii) Cost Benefit Analysis in Disaster Risk Reduction, (iv) Disasters and Conflicts, (v) The Urbanization of Disasters, and (vi) Climate change and disasters.

9. *Track III* assists disaster affected countries with timely, efficient and sustainable recovery assistance to plan for and implement recovery and reconstruction. Assistance under this track includes disaster risk reduction measures to “rebuild resilience.” Bangladesh, Madagascar, Bolivia, Myanmar, Haiti and Yemen received technical and financial assistance to conduct their respective Post Disaster Needs Assessments and provided recovery financing in post-Sidr Bangladesh for livelihood recovery. In China, GFDRR facilitated knowledge sharing in best practices in post earthquake recovery and reconstruction.

### **C. Rationale and Objectives**

#### **Rationale**

10. Timely evaluation is essential to ensure that GFDRR’s mission to build national capacities for mainstreaming and expanding disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation is achieved in the most effective and efficient way. It is also important to account GFDRR’s strategic impact and value added to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction for sustainable development as well as a technical assistance facility in broadening country level upstream policy dialogue on disaster risk reduction and how it can meet demand for scaling up its support to disaster prone priority countries. In addition, the World Bank’s Development Grant Facility (DGF) which contributes \$5.0 million a year to GFDRR’s global and regional cooperation program requires an evaluation of the impact of its contribution by 2010. 62 Section 6. General Conditions of Contract

#### **Objectives**

11. The evaluation will review the effectiveness, efficiency and relevance of GFDRR in the context of reducing a country’s vulnerability to natural hazards and climate variability. It will identify constraints, and recommend refinements to mainstreaming disaster risk reduction for sustainable development and economic growth in support of the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)<sup>6</sup>.

### **D. The GFDRR Results Framework**

12. GFDRR developed the Results Based management System (RBMS) to measure its contribution to mainstream disaster risk reduction in national development efforts. This web-based system allows for an interactive, up-to-date monitoring of GFDRR financed projects. Periodic reporting on progress and constraints in meeting pre-agreed indicators lends to



capturing effectiveness of GFDRR in contributing to disaster risk reduction and thereby in achieving the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) priority areas<sup>7</sup>. The RBMS<sup>8</sup> is an intrinsic component of evaluating GFDRR's performance.

13. In November, 2008 the GFDRR Secretariat undertook an internal review of the RBMS and is looking to strengthen RBMS effectiveness to identify opportunities for scaling up based on satisfactory progress in a country's HFA implementation. An internal exercise was undertaken to establish a baseline for each priority country derived mainly from readily available information provided either at the time of application, in available public sources and using the information from the upstream reviews of CASes and PRSPs<sup>9</sup>. The improved list of core indicators assesses a country's effectiveness in integrating disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into its development strategies, investment plans, and poverty reduction policies and programs.<sup>10</sup>

#### **E. Scope of this evaluation**

14. This evaluation, coming after the 2007 'Quality-at-Entry' review<sup>11</sup> by the World Bank's Quality-Assurance Group (QAG) will include a review the program objectives, Section 5 – Terms of Reference 63

<sup>6</sup> The findings of this evaluation may also contribute to the mid-term implementation review of the HFA (2005-2015).

<sup>7</sup> These five priority actions designed to reverse the trend in disaster losses by 2015 include: (1) Making disaster risk reduction a priority; (2) Improving risk information and early warning; (3) Building a culture of safety and resilience; (4) Reducing the risks in key sectors; and (5) Strengthening preparedness for response.

<sup>8</sup> Please see Annex A for results chain.

<sup>9</sup> See Annex B for current status of disaster risk reduction in priority countries undertaken by the Secretariat.

<sup>10</sup> See Annex C for improved list of 61 core indicators at the country level.

<sup>11</sup> This report will be provided as part of the background documents.

design, monitoring and evaluation arrangements. It will also include other factors such as, financing, as well as the initial impact on a country's approach to overall disaster risk reduction. 15. The target audience includes –countries vulnerable to disasters, the GFDRR RMC members and CG Partners, as well as the GFDRR Secretariat itself. This evaluation will cover the period from inception to operations ending June 30, 2009.

#### **F. Evaluation Criteria**

16. The evaluation criteria will include the **effectiveness** of GFDRR's program approach and design in advancing disaster risk reduction and recovery in priority disaster hotspot countries, the **efficiency** of its partnering arrangements, and **relevance** of its business model in meeting the challenges posed by the HFA and integrating disaster risk reduction into a country's economic growth and poverty alleviation strategies. Please see Annex D for an indicative list of questions that may be used to address these criteria.

#### **G. Methodology, Outputs, Budget, and Timeline**

##### **Methodology**

17. The methodology will be proposed by the Consultant, further developed in consultation with the GFDRR Secretariat and the RMC and presented in an Inception Report. The consultant should consider participatory self-evaluation using GFDRR Task Team Leaders and Regional Coordinators in generating the questions to be answered by the evaluation where practicable. In addition, satisfaction of country counterparts should also be considered.

##### **Outputs**

18. An Inception Report prepared by the Consultant will be reviewed with the RMC and the Secretariat for an agreement on the overall methodology and the groups of activities to be assessed in greater detail. The overall set of activities to be evaluated should represent an appropriate mix of countries to provide a sample reflecting the GFDRR priority countries and the opportunity to contrast and draw lessons. The consultant will provide other outputs as outlined and agreed to in its Inception Report. A report on initial findings and recommendations will be submitted first to the RMC and then to the CG. Such report will be in English, not to exceed 30 pages, excluding annexes. The consultant will present its findings and recommendations at the seventh meeting of the CG, anticipated to be held in Stockholm on October 25-26, 2009. 64 Section 6. General Conditions of Contract

**Budget**

19. The Secretariat will use the budget authorized under the Development Grant Facility under Track I to fund this evaluation for consultant services including travel and related expenses on field visits. This is estimated to be the equivalent of six staff months or 24 staff weeks. The final travel budget will be authorized on a reimbursable basis based on approved field visits to be proposed in the inception report. The schedule of payments will be as follows:

1. Submission of Inception Report as described above: 10 percent.
2. Submission and Approval Draft Report: 50 percent
3. Submission of Final report: 25 percent
4. Acceptance of Final Report: 15 percent

20. The table below presents the proposed timeline for this work. **Tasks**

<b>Timeline</b>	<b>By</b>
Scope of Work for Evaluation for RMC consultation and endorsed to the CG	April 22, 2009
Expressions of Interest Issued and Received	May 7, 2009
Request For Proposals (RFP) issued	June 29, 2009
Proposals reviewed, selection endorsed by the RMC	July 27, 2009
Negotiation and contracting the evaluation	July 31, 2009
Inception Report	August 31, 2009
Consultation with select RMC, CG members, other partners, beneficiary country teams, task team leaders, other stakeholders, including site visits as needed	September-October, 2009
Present findings and recommendations to the RMC	October 22, 2009
Present findings and recommendations to the CG	October 25-26, 2009
Complete the report based on feedback from the RMC, CG, Secretariat, others stakeholders	December 2009
GFDRR Secretariat responds with a plan of action	January 2010

**H. Management of this Evaluation**

21. The GFDRR Consultative Group (CG) will provide the strategic direction in the conduct of this evaluation. In addition, the CG will:

- Ensure the overall independence of the evaluation process; approve the management, reporting arrangements, and overall terms of reference of the evaluation.

Cooperate with the evaluation team.

- Facilitate contacts with others within donors' organizations, as appropriate.
- Review reports and provide timely written response

22. The GFDRR Results Management Council (RMC) will provide oversight and quality control of the evaluation process and

- Ensure the overall independence of the evaluation process.
- Review and finalize TOR, review proposals and select evaluators.
- Guide issues that arise on contracts, conflicts of interest, or access to information between the Consultant, and Program Manager, staff, country counterparts, implementing entities, other partners, and other stakeholders.

Review reports, provide feedback in a timely manner, and review the draft final report before submission to the CG.

- Endorse final report to the CG for consideration.

23. The GFDRR Secretariat will

- Facilitate the work of the evaluation and make relevant documentation available to the Consultant in a timely manner.
- Assign a staff member who will (a) provide key documents, (b) facilitate contacts with key stakeholders, including CG, RMC members, World Bank disaster risk management regional coordinators, GFDRR Task Team Leaders, country counterparts, and (c) facilitate access to local videoconference facilities, if useful.
- Prepare an action plan in response to the recommendations and corrective actions provided in the evaluation and endorsed by the CG and RMC.
- Provide temporary office space at headquarters, as appropriate.

This activity will be managed by C.y. Nunez-Ollero on behalf of the GFDRR Secretariat

## Appendix VIII Evaluation Matrix

Issues	Sample Questions	Performance Indicators	Methods (tools)
<b>Effectiveness</b>			
Do countries have the tools to mainstream disaster risk reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What evidence exists to demonstrate long-term sustainability at the national level?</li> <li>• Have recipient nations built in DRR activities into their on-going national budgets? How?</li> <li>• Have they done so within their own internal national poverty reduction / national strategic plans?</li> <li>• What additional tools may be required to better maintain DRR and who is / should be responsible for them?</li> <li>• Do GFDRR current monitoring mechanisms address the “quality” of support and if so, using what tools?</li> <li>• What additional performance management tools may be required and what would the cost and labour / capacity impact of them be?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent to which Track 2 recipient countries integrate DRR into their national budgets</li> <li>• Extent to which Track 2 countries integrate DRR into their national development plans/CAS/ PRSP</li> <li>• Number of identifiable common themes</li> <li>• Extent to which other OD providers (donors and lenders both) have supported DRR in countries that the GFDRR has supported (ex ante and ex post comparisons)</li> <li>• Extent to which recipient nations have established a DRR related legal/regulatory policy frame</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction in the GFDRR’s work to promote such mainstreaming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>
Has GFDRR contributed to the Bank’s strategy of promoting ex ante investment in DRR to reduce poverty?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What evidence exists that GFDRR activity at the country level has increased investment in DRR?</li> <li>• If so, by what means, IFI, bilateral donors, other multi-lateral bodies and to what extent?</li> <li>• Has there been any increase in development partner assistance to such nations as a whole and in particular for areas related to the mainstreaming of DRR?</li> <li>• Do the performance management mechanisms exist to assess the “quality” of the intervention/ support?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent to which Track 2 recipient countries integrate DRR into their national budgets</li> <li>• Extent to which other OD providers (donors and lenders both) have supported DRR in countries that the GFDRR has supported (ex ante and ex post comparisons)</li> <li>• Ratio, duration and type of such leverage</li> <li>• Evidence of performance management systems that integrate either GFDRR core indicators or other analogous results-based systems among non-GFDRR investments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Statistical data analysis</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>

Issues	Sample Questions	Performance Indicators	Methods (tools)
<p>What institutions are in place at the country / regional / global levels and how have their capacities been strengthened to promote the integration of disaster risk reduction?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For all three levels in relation to the existing institutions</li> <li>• What institutions have come into place as result of GFDRR support?</li> <li>• For all three levels in relation to quality</li> <li>• Does the GFDRR's performance management regime adequately capture their content, and quality?</li> <li>• Generally, what instances of capacity strengthening have been made as a result of GFDRR support?</li> <li>• In relation to quality, what evidence exists that GFDRR supported initiatives have included sustainability considerations?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In relation to all three Tracks                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of new policy/legal/regulatory frameworks</li> <li>– Number of new national or sub-national institutions planned and/or established</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Above compared by Track and also by core priority country versus other nations that have received GFDRR support</li> <li>• Capacity of national actors is strengthened</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>
<p>How have tools, practices, risk reduction methodologies and other instruments fostered by GFDRR strengthened global / regional cooperation?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What evidence is there of increased global cooperation?</li> <li>• If so, what tools are seen as the most effective and why?</li> <li>• If so, what is the reaction of key stakeholders as to the quality and usefulness of GFDRR programming?</li> <li>• Are there other types of programming not supported by the GFDRR that foster global / regional cooperation”</li> <li>• If so, how do they compare with those of the GFDRR?</li> <li>• If so, is there any evidence of overlap or duplication of efforts?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number and type of new tools or instruments that can be reasonably be attributed to GFDRR Track 1 activity (compared on the basis of the activities that are fully supported by the GFDRR alone, and those where the GFDRR support is only partial)</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction among Track 1 stakeholders regarding GFDRR support to the UNISDR process as a whole</li> <li>• Evidence of any overlap and duplication between GFDRR work and that of other multilateral bodies</li> <li>• Tools, methodologies and other instruments fostered by GFDRR have been integrated by others in the DRR community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>

Issues	Sample Questions	Performance Indicators	Methods (tools)
<p>Has GFDRR put ex ante disaster risk reduction on the map?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What evidence exists that it has done so in general?</li> <li>• Increased investment?</li> <li>• Increased numbers of nations with DRR capacity?</li> <li>• Increased numbers of commitments made in major global / regional fora?</li> <li>• Increased donor / other IFI investment?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In relation to Track 2                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of new policy/legal/regulatory frameworks</li> <li>– Number of new national or sub-national institutions and staff planned and/or established</li> <li>– Above compared by Track and also by core priority country versus other nations that have received GFDRR support</li> <li>– Level of new domestic investment in DRR</li> <li>– Level of new OD investment/lending</li> </ul> </li> <li>• In relation to Track 1                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Number of new accords/ declarations, etc that can be reasonably assumed that the GFDRR makes a contribution to their attainment (again broken down by activity that was either in whole or in part supported by the GFDRR)</li> <li>– Number of new donor or lender commitments to global/regional and/or sub-regional DRR-related activity</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Statistical data analysis</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>
<p>How have disaster prone countries reduced their vulnerability using GFDRR resources?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have recipient nations incorporated disaster risk reduction planning, etc. as per the 'Improved List of 61 Core Indicators'?</li> <li>• What means exist to compare the ex ante and ex post conditions re these indicators?</li> <li>• What are the views of recipient nations as to the utility / adequacy / quality of the GFRSS support?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of domestic investment in DRR compared by Track and also by core priority country versus other nations that have received GFDRR support. Levels of investment compared in ex ante and ex post conditions</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction with GFDRR programming at national and sub-national levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>

Issues	Sample Questions	Performance Indicators	Methods (tools)
<p>What tools, concepts, methods, instruments have been introduced for consideration by disaster prone countries to enhance their institutional capacities to assess their risk and establish legal and regulatory frameworks?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In particular, which tools have the greatest impact on the ability to address legislative / regulatory considerations?</li> <li>• In instances where legislative and or regulatory renewal has not occurred, what were the intervening factors?</li> <li>• What are the views of national stakeholders as to utility / quality of such tools?</li> <li>• Does the GFDRR take into account other World Bank public sector capacity building initiatives (and by extension those of other partners) when considering initiatives to promote legislative / legal reforms?</li> <li>• Does it do so when considering programs to establish new elements of national public services like a disaster risk reduction agency?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Among those recipient countries that have done so, relative degree of satisfaction among various types of DRR mainstreaming elements (for example, regulatory frameworks, institutions, Knowledge Transfer etc)</li> <li>• Extent to which and number of recipient nations that have established DRR-related legal/regulatory or policy frameworks (compared against GFDRR priority status)</li> <li>• Degree of satisfaction at the country level</li> <li>• Evidence of GFDRR risk identification and subsequent risk management activity in project approval and later in execution (mainly for Track 2)</li> <li>• Evidence of cross-sector collaboration between the GFDRR and other parts of the World Bank Group</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>
<p>Do disaster-affected countries realize the benefits from the orientation towards disaster prone countries in providing technical and financial assistance post disaster under SRFF?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First, what are the attributes/ benefits for disaster affected countries and in particular what kind of support and programming is related to this issue in particular and separate from other GFDRR activity?</li> <li>• If there is a unique set of activities, what has been the pattern for their distribution?</li> <li>• What in particular are the unique characteristics of the SRFF?</li> <li>• Are there any other similar tools used by other development cooperation partners?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of satisfaction in SRFF generally</li> <li>• Degree of commonality (patterns) in identification of BOTH benefits and challenges of SRFF</li> <li>• Evidence of tools similar to SRFF among other OD partners and if so, degree of any of overlap</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>
<p>Do recovery investments adequately integrate disaster resilient measures?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What evidence is there that post disaster measures integrate longer-term sustainability considerations?</li> <li>• What evidence exists to show that recovery activities are designed to ensure long-term sustainability of the measures against the possibility of a recurrent situation?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of recovery investments integrating DRR considerations (ratio if possible)</li> <li>• Evidence of GFDRR activity in recovery environments not part of Track 3 programming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>



Issues	Sample Questions	Performance Indicators	Methods (tools)
<p>Are the global and regional partnerships adequately structured to support the DRR agenda at the national level</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the first instance, what are the nature and frequency of such partnering arrangements?</li> <li>• Size, duration, scope, intent?</li> <li>• What evidence exists that activities at the regional and global level, largely Track I based, have had a contributory effect at the national level?</li> <li>• Can current GFDRR performance management mechanisms capture the relationship between such Track I activities and Track II national activity?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extent that Track 1 participants have converted / acquired new interest in DRR</li> <li>• Extent to which they have directly sought GFDRR support (compared before and after the 2008 decisions about priorities)</li> <li>• Extent to which GFDRR (and by extension the WB) may have initiated Track 2 activity in a nation</li> <li>• Ratio, if relevant, of those Track 2 activities that can be reasonably linked to Track 1 programming</li> <li>• Magnitude, if relevant, of such activities</li> <li>• Scope and intent of such activities (so as to establish possible patterns of “uptake”)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>
<b>Efficiency</b>			
<p>Does GFDRR have sufficient resources to meet its objectives of mainstreaming DRR in country strategies to alleviate poverty?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is there a gap between demand and supply for GFDRR support and if so, to what extent and in what areas in particular?</li> <li>• What is the balance between Track I and Track II spending and have spending patterns changed?</li> <li>• What is the resource allocation model of the GFDRR?</li> <li>• To what extent does it give priority to the interface between DRR and poverty reduction?</li> <li>• What criteria are used to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of programming so as to make concessions for “follow on” or subsequent programming?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ratio of current GFDRR resources to estimates of demand</li> <li>• Ratio of acceptance of project proposal, (Tracks 1 and 2) by raw number and by value</li> <li>• “Burn rates” / consumption rates of the use of GFDRR resources by Track and region</li> <li>• Time and motion data to develop varying rates of programmatic efficiency (time to convert proposal to actions, time to disburse, etc)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Data analysis</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>

Issues	Sample Questions	Performance Indicators	Methods (tools)
<p>What resources have GFDRR-funded activities levered at the national regional or global levels?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What evidence is there that the GFDRR support has had a leverage / catalytic function?</li> <li>• If so, how, and to what magnitude?</li> <li>• Recognizing issue of comparability and if relevant, are there differing leveraging / synergistic patterns across varying levels of GFDRR programming (Track I versus Track II)?</li> <li>• If such leveraging exists, what do the other partners see as the benefits to them for doing so?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate of new domestic investment by recipient countries (own budget)</li> <li>• Rate of new investment by other elements of the World Bank Group</li> <li>• Rate of other investments by other IFIs and/or bilateral donors (including philanthropies)</li> <li>• Number of DRR institutions/ laws/regulatory or policy frameworks put in place</li> <li>• Degree of support for GFDRR approach to leverage</li> <li>• Degree of support for GFDRR priority allocations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Statistical data analysis</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>
<p>Are country risk reduction efforts effectively captured in the results chain?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What mechanisms exist to capture data beyond immediate outcome considerations? The core of the Improved List of 61 Core Indicators?</li> <li>• What follow-up mechanisms may exist post project implementation?</li> <li>• What, if any, are internal project evaluation and monitoring considerations?</li> <li>• What is the link, if any, between the GFDRR Result Chain and its monitoring and evaluation regime and other World Bank data sources, or those of other key global partners, especially elements of the UN system?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of instances of follow-up (tracker) studies</li> <li>• Number of evaluations conducted for Track 1 and/or 2 activities</li> <li>• Number of special reviews or special studies conducted</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction of CG and RMC membership in current performance planning and reporting model (Tracks 1 and 2)</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction in GFDRR reporting model by WB project proponents</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction among UN system/regional and sub-regional stakeholders in Track 1 reporting model</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>

Issues	Sample Questions	Performance Indicators	Methods (tools)
<p>Does the GFDRR Results Based Management System meet the reporting needs of stakeholders including donors and management?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the views of all the major stakeholders re the adequacy of current performance management systems?</li> <li>• Are current approaches able to assess the quality and sustainability of GFDRR activity? Is the capacity for regular follow up in place?</li> <li>• Qualitatively, how does the GFDRR's approach to performance management compare with analogous elements of the World Bank Group and with its major global partners?</li> <li>• What, if any, are the cost implications if the current performance management systems were to be augmented?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of satisfaction of CG and RMC membership in current performance planning and reporting model as a whole (Tracks 1 and 2)</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction in GFDRR reporting model by WB project proponents</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction among UN system/regional and sub-regional stakeholders in Track 1 reporting model</li> <li>• Percentage of project expenditures allocated to performance planning and reporting</li> <li>• Level of accuracy of RBMS (internal completion of elements/ accuracy rates/timely completion of required updates)</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction in RBMS by                         <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– GFDRR staff</li> <li>– Other WB staff</li> <li>– GFDRR governing body membership</li> <li>– UNISDR personnel with access</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>

Issues	Sample Questions	Performance Indicators	Methods (tools)
<p>Are the partnering arrangements and harmonization supported by the GFDRR cost effective?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What evidence exists that GFDRR donors have harmonised / better integrated their internal policy and process re: support for GFDRR activity and also in-country complementary support?</li> <li>• What standards should be identified for the determination of cost effectiveness?</li> <li>• Are there any baselines?</li> <li>• If not, what baselines might be crafted from existing data?</li> <li>• What is the nature of the partnering in the first instance?</li> <li>• Size, duration, scope, etc?</li> <li>• Are there differing categories of “partnering” and if so, are there any cross-cutting factors? In relation to regional and inter-regional bodies, what is the programme range / scope of other development cooperation partners including other IFIs in relation to DRR?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of and ratio of GFDRR donors having harmonised their domestic OD to support GFDRR activities</li> <li>• Evidence of time/motion and baseline data and its subsequent use</li> <li>• Evidence of partnering efforts and ratios of leverage/contributions by partners by Track and type of project</li> <li>• Comparisons of the scope of DRR portfolios of other IFIs with that of GFDRR and WB generally</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction among key stakeholders with current GFDRR programming suite</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>
<p>Has the TA Fund provided timely assistance in recovery planning and capacity development?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the timelines for TA in the post disaster environment or hot spot or priority nations?</li> <li>• What factors have been identified by World Bank personnel and national personnel in relation to the timeliness of TA support?</li> <li>• Are there any elements of TA that have been identified as contributing to slowing timeliness, or conversely accelerating the pace of the delivery of support?</li> <li>• What measures are generally available to potentially streamline TA?</li> <li>• If relevant, are other immediate post disaster support mechanisms analogous to GFDRR TA and what is their timeliness?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comparisons of timeframes for Track 3 programming</li> <li>• Evidence and degree of commonality in the identification of contributing or detracting factors</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction</li> <li>• If relevant, comparisons with analogous instruments in the immediate post recovery phase</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>

Issues	Sample Questions	Performance Indicators	Methods (tools)
<p>How cost effective is the coordinated approach to post recovery and reconstruction offered under the SRFF and the Callable Fund?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the duration of the Callable Fund/SRFF?</li> <li>• What is its magnitude and scope in comparison to longer-term programming?</li> <li>• How does the GFDRR integrate the Callable Fund/SRFF with longer-term programming?</li> <li>• How does it interface with global and regional development partners as long-term strategies are put in place?</li> <li>• What do recipients of the Callable Fund or SRFF see as its major attributes or shortfalls?</li> <li>• What do GFDRR donors see?</li> <li>• What does GFDRR see?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data on use of Callable fund (by size, region, country)</li> <li>• Comparisons of time frame of programming related to the Callable Fund</li> <li>• Evidence and degree of commonality in the identification of contributing or detracting factors</li> <li>• Callable funds demand versus supply</li> <li>• Callable fund selection criteria adhered to.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>
<p>Has GFDRR supported innovative projects to demonstrate cost effective hazard risk reduction?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the first instance, what constitutes “innovative” in comparison to the full range of GFDRR programming?</li> <li>• What is the nature of such a sub set of innovative programming?</li> <li>• What do recipients see as the elements of this particular type of programming over the others in the GFDRR programming suite?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Catalogue of what constitutes “innovative” programming</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction among its recipients and among its sponsors/proponents</li> <li>• Degree to which “innovative” programming may have been sustained either domestically or by other OD providers and lenders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>

Issues	Sample Questions	Performance Indicators	Methods (tools)
<b>Relevance</b>			
<p>Do countries prone to disaster use GFDRR resources to become more resilient, leading to poverty reduction?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What evidence exists that countries supported by the GFDRR have integrated long-term sustainability considerations over and above the support received from GFDRR?</li> <li>• What evidence exists that such nations may have changed their own domestic poverty reduction priorities?</li> <li>• What evidence exists that such nations have made alterations in their own national budgets to strengthen or sustain their DRR capacity?</li> <li>• What evidence exists that recipient nations have harnessed NGO/ civil society/ private sector interests and support?</li> <li>• What evidence exists that they may have reached out to their citizenry at large re: DRR?</li> <li>• Given the short duration of the GFDRR, have there been any changes in national development or poverty reduction strategies that can be linked to a new emphasis on DRR?</li> <li>• Has there been any increase in development partner assistance to such nations as a whole and in particular for areas related to the mainstreaming of DRR?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate of conversion from commitments to establish to actual establishment of national/sub-national laws or regulations</li> <li>• Rate of conversion from commitments to establish to actual establishment of national/sub-national DRR related public sector institutions</li> <li>• Evidence of acceptance of DRR amongst civil society / private sector / NGOs/ across gender</li> <li>• Among supported nations that have sought specific assistance - rate of renewal of their PRSP's and/or other national level planning to reflect DRR considerations</li> <li>• Rate of adaptation among WB Country Strategies</li> <li>• Rate of investment in DRR by donors/lenders as a proportion of overall OD support.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>
<p>Do national / regional / inter-regional as well as global partnerships including donor partners see GFDRR as a useful platform to inform how countries can reduce their vulnerabilities to natural hazards?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In summary, what are the views of the noted stakeholders as to the overall utility of the GFDRR?</li> <li>• In its 3 year lifespan, what in particular has the GFDRR contributed that might not have been possible by others?</li> <li>• How in particular has the GFDRR raised awareness?</li> <li>• How in particular has the GFDRR translated awareness-raising in its programs to strengthen DRR capacity?</li> <li>• Complementarity between the three Tracks of the GFDRR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Level of satisfaction among these largely Track 1 stakeholders and recipients</li> <li>• Evidence of unique GFDRR products and services</li> <li>• Evidence of climate change community involvement and acceptance in DRR</li> <li>• Extent to which partners view the complementarity between the three tracks of the GFDRR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>

Issues	Sample Questions	Performance Indicators	Methods (tools)
Are the DRR needs of the most vulnerable countries addressed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the GFDRR have or does it conduct global/regional needs scans or needs assessments?</li> <li>• How does it identify priority nations?</li> <li>• How does it identify priority action areas for Track II and its other related business lines?</li> <li>• What has been the feedback to the GFDRR's identification of needs from its donor partners and its global institutional partners such as ICRC and UNISDR?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Correlation between UN, UNISDR and GFDRR identification of high risk nations and GFDRR priority listings</li> <li>• Evidence of recent needs assessment</li> <li>• Evidence of and satisfaction with planning guidelines, priority selection criteria</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction among GFDRR governance stakeholders in priority assessments</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction in priority selection among other stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>
Do countries design interventions to match their vulnerability requirements?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do countries and the GFDRR engage in a mutual process of needs/vulnerability identification?</li> <li>• Are there instances of shortfalls between needs/vulnerability assessments, and the level of support that the GFDRR has provided?</li> <li>• Are there instances where countries have refused to include elements that the GFDRR may have proposed?</li> <li>• To what extent have recipient nations integrated long-term sustainability considerations over and above the GFDRR programming?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of such a mutual process</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction among developing countries that have participated</li> <li>• Evidence of (and if so, ratio) of gaps between demand and supply</li> <li>• Level of national budget support for DRR ex ante and ex post GFDRR programming</li> <li>• Evidence of other donor lender support for DRR ex ante and ex post GFDRR programming</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>
Has GFDRR contributed to strengthening DRR in Bank country operations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What evidence exists that the Bank has taken efforts to mainstream DRR?</li> <li>• Have there been increased numbers of Bank activities and especially loan activity that include DRR-related components?</li> <li>• How does the GFDRR engage other Bank managers and staff?</li> <li>• Has DRR been included in any new/revised country plans for hot spot/priority nations or others?</li> <li>• What are the views of related World Bank Group managers (country directors, task team leaders, etc.) regarding the integration of the work of the GFDRR and broader bank activities?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of GFDRR direct leverage (loans/credits/other assistance) where it is credible to assume that the GFDRR made a contribution</li> <li>• Number of new references to DRR and DRR mainstreaming in WB Country Strategies</li> <li>• Level of WB internal staff allocated to DRR (compared over time)</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction with mainstreaming efforts of GFDRR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>

Issues	Sample Questions	Performance Indicators	Methods (tools)
Do disaster prone nations have access to ex ante investment support and has this access been expanded?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the pattern of investment by IFIs and/or by donors regarding DRR-related activities? Which type of investment is more prevalent and have patterns changed as a result of GFDRR assistance?</li> <li>• What barriers may exist to access to ex ante investment? ( Internal/external)</li> <li>• To what degree have national development ministries/ministries of finance afforded an increased priority to DRR-related investment in their relations with IFIs?</li> <li>• To what degree have national development ministries highlighted with bilateral development cooperation partners, the importance of DRR-related investment?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of GFDRR direct leverage (loans/credits/other assistance) where it is credible to assume that the GFDRR made a contribution by type of lender/donor</li> <li>• Degree of satisfaction in relation to leverage activities</li> <li>• Evidence that recipient nations have raised DRR with other donors/lenders</li> <li>• Evidence of increased DRR-related activity in transactions with IFIs including the World Bank and regional development banks</li> <li>• Degree of above “in the pipeline” versus executed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Statistical data analysis</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>
Are GFDRR investment advancing learning, research and knowledge management for current and future risks in hot spot nations?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In relation to priority/hot spot nations, what is the level of increase learning, research and knowledge management that can be attributed to the work of the GFDRR?</li> <li>• If such measures exist, what instances of increased capacity can be demonstrated?</li> <li>• Are these measures, if any, sustainable?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of instances of national support for KT, academic research, or other knowledge management activities</li> <li>• Comparison, if possible; ex ante and ex post GFDRR support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Statistical data analysis</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>



Issues	Sample Questions	Performance Indicators	Methods (tools)
<p>Does the SRFF address the needs of disaster affected countries for speedy assistance?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What are the timelines for SRFF support in the post disaster environment of hot spot or priority nations?</li> <li>• Has there been any difference in timeliness of SRFF support in nations that have been priorities as opposed to those that have not?</li> <li>• What factors have been identified by World Bank personnel and national personnel in relation to the timeliness of SRFF support?</li> <li>• Are there any elements of SRFF support that have been identified as contributing to slowing timeliness, or conversely, accelerating the pace of the delivery of support?</li> <li>• What measures are generally available to potentially streamline SRFF support?</li> <li>• If relevant, are other immediate post disaster support mechanisms analogous to SRFF and what is their timeliness?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rate of response time to priority and non-priority nations</li> <li>• Level of satisfaction of WB and country personnel in SRFF support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document review</li> <li>• Statistical data analysis</li> <li>• On-line Questionnaires</li> <li>• Interviews and small group meetings</li> <li>• Field missions/ desk top case studies</li> </ul>

## Appendix IX Bibliography

The following documents were available and consulted for all reviewed projects:

- GFDRR Country Programming Objectives Frameworks
- Proposals
- Activity Details Sheet
- Award Letter (email)
- Task Manager Actions on Project Progress and Constraints
- Relevant communications (emails)

Other specific documents are referred below.

### **Documents Consulted for Projects Desk Review**

#### *Track I projects:*

- GFDRR & ISDR. (2006). TRACK I of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery: A partnership between the World Bank and the Inter-agency Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 4 p.
- GFDRR. (2007). PPPs for DRR – Proposed Action Plan Matrix – Draft for Comments 1 July 2007 – 1 February 2008, 10 p.
- GFDRR. (22 February 2007). Dialogue on Private-Public Partnerships for Disaster Risk Reduction – Meeting Report, Washington, USA, 19 p.
- GFDRR. (18 May 2006). Mainstreaming Hazard Risk Management for Sustainable Poverty Reduction, a joint World Bank-DfID Initiative.
- GFDRR & ISDR. (26 September 2006). Partnership between the World Bank and the secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) – Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery – Track I.
- GFDRR & ISDR. (2007). GFDRR Track I – Building Global and Regional Partnerships: Giving Risk Reduction a Regional Dimension, 43 p.
- GFDRR & ISDR. (2007). GFDRR Track I – Building Global and Regional Partnerships: FY08 Mid-term Report to the World Bank Development Grant Facility (DGF), 37 p.
- GFDRR & ISDR. (12 October 2007). GFDRR Track I Work Plan Fiscal Year 2008, 12 p.
- GFDRR & ISDR. (2008). GFDRR Track I – Strengthening Global and Regional Partnerships for Disaster Risk Reduction Work Plan 2009-2011, Draft for the Fifth Consultative Group Meeting in Copenhagen 13-14 November 2008, 24 p.
- GFDRR. (August 2006). Partnership Review Note Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery.

#### *Track II projects:*

- GFDRR. (2008). Building Resilient Communities: Risk Management and Response to Natural Disasters through Social Funds and Community-Driven Development Operations, 430 p.

- GFDRR. (2007). GFDRR, Committed to Reducing Vulnerabilities to Hazards by Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction and Recovery in Development – Supporting the Implementation of Hyogo Framework for Action (September 2006 – February 2007), 44 p.
- GFDRR & ISDR. (November 2008). GFDRR Track II Partnership: Responding to an Alarming Trend, 4 p.
- GFDRR. (n/a). Track II Workflow Chart, 2 p.
- (2008). Back to Office Report Index-Based Drought Risk Management Instruments for Cotton in Burkina Faso Ouagadougou, 15th-19th December 2008.
- (2009). Programa para la reducción de riesgos de desastres en el distrito metropolitano de Quito (Power Point Presentation), 22 p.
- Fracassi, P. & Saldanha, L. (n/a). Nutrition surveillance in Ethiopia Summary scenarios and options (Power Point Presentation), 23 p.
- Saldanha, L. (14 August 2009). Strengthening Nutrition Information/ Surveillance for Early Warning within the Framework of the National Nutrition Program (Draft 0), 17 p.
- n/a. (n/a). Ethiopia Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDDR) – Terms of Reference for Private Sector Development Specialist to Stimulate and Facilitate Local Production of Therapeutic Foods, 4 p.
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies Disaster policy and preparedness department. (November 2008). A framework for community safety and resilience in the face of Disaster Risk, 6 p.
- Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres. (Marzo de 2009). Mesa nacional de dialogo en gestión para la reducción de riesgo a desastres: Protocolo de Funcionamiento, 5 p.
- Gobierno de Guatemala. (Marzo de 2009). Mesa nacional de dialogo en gestión para la reducción de riesgo a desastres: Primera Fase (Power Point Presentation), 17 p.
- Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres. (Marzo de 2009). Terminos de Referencia Primera Fase - Mesa nacional de dialogo en gestión para la reducción de riesgo a desastres: Plataforma Nacional.
- Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India. (2007). 2<sup>nd</sup> Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, New Delhi, India, 7<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> November 2007: Background Note, 11 p.
- Pope, A. (November 2007). Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility: A Case Study for Cooperation with the Private Sector (Power Point Presentation), 15 p.
- (2007). Delhi Declaration on Disaster Risk Reduction in Asia 2007, Second Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, New Delhi, 7-8 November 2007, 6 p.
- Hofliger, R. (2007). Some Lesson Learned from the Mexican Experience in Catastrophe Risk Management; 2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, New Delhi, India, November 7th and 8th, 2007 (Power Point Presentation), 17 p.
- World Bank. (26 March 2009). Kingdom of Morocco Integrated Catastrophe Risk Management Phase 1 Report, Vol. 1, 71 p.
- (19 December 2008). Project Concept Note: For a comprehensive approach to risk management in Morocco (Power Point Presentation), 11 p.
- (n/a). Project Concept Note: For a comprehensive approach to risk management in Morocco, 6 p.

- (n/a). Economic Vulnerability and Disaster Risk Assessment in Malawi and Mozambique (Power Point Presentation), 4 p.
- RMSI. (January 2009). Mozambique: Economic Vulnerability and Disaster Risk Assessment Draft Interim Report (Volume 1: Main Report), 146 p.
- GFDRR. (5 March 2007). Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction for Sustainable Poverty Reduction: Track 2 Mozambique (P104447), Project Concept Note, 8 p.
- GFDRR. (February 2007). GFDRR Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction for Poverty Reduction: Track II Country Scoping Mission to Malawi and Mozambique, Report Prepared for World Bank, Report No: 376065. 91 p.
- The World Bank. (2008). Pacific Catastrophe Risk Financing Initiative Earthquake and Tropical Cyclone Risk Analyses Natural Catastrophe Risk Insurance Mechanisms for Asia and the Pacific November 4-5, 2008 Tokyo, Japan (Power Point Presentation), 13 p.
- The World Bank. (2008). Back to Office Report: Pacific Islands - Pacific Catastrophe Risk Financing Initiative World Bank Mission, November 2-8, 2008, 3 p.
- The World Bank. (2009). Pacific Catastrophe Risk Financing Initiative Options for Regional Risk Financing AUSAID Workshop Canberra, Australia, March 4, 2009 (Power Point Presentation), 22 p.
- Pacific Disaster Risk Management Partnership Network. (June 2009). Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and the Pacific Disaster Risk Reduction and Disaster Management Framework for Action 2005 - 2015, Regional Synthesis Progress Report for the period 2007 - 2009, 52 p.
- The World Bank (n/a). Pacific Catastrophe Risk Financing Initiative Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Options for Regional Risk Financing, 175 p.
- World Bank. (May 2009). Draft Preparedness, Planning, and Prevention: Assessment of National and Regional Efforts to Reduce Natural Disaster and Climate Change Risks in the Pacific - Synthesis Report, 86 p.
- n/a. (n/a). Capacity Building for Post-Disaster Housing Reconstruction Programs GFDRR TF Progress Report, 4 p.
- Winter, C. & Tubman, M. (December 2008). Literature Review of Documents Focusing on Socio-Economic Conditions of Fishing Communities in Selected West African Countries, 120 p.
- Korol, K. (n/a). Community Management of Climate Change and Disaster Risk management for Coastal and Marine Resources Senegal, 21 p.
- GFDRR & ISDR. (May 2009). Status Report on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa, Contributing to the Implementation of The Hyogo Framework for Action and The Africa Regional Strategy Preliminary Version.
- (9 January 2008). Back to Office Report: Kenya Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Mission, November 28 to December 12, 2008, 19 p.
- (2009). Emergency Monrovia Urban Sanitation Project Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund Pre-negotiations Mission (May 11-17, 2009) Draft Mission Aide Memoire, 10 p.
- (May 2009). Ghana Proposed Accra Sewage Project Summary of pre-identification mission's findings, 2 p.
- African Union. (2009). Programme of Action for the Implementation of the African Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (2006 – 2015) Agreed at the Second Africa Regional Platform, Nairobi, 5-7 May 2009, 14 p.

- Commission of the African Union & ISDR. (n/a). Recommendations of the Second Session of the Africa Regional Platform to the Second Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 3 p.
- Commission of the African Union, GFDRR & ISDR. (January 2008). Report on the Status of Disaster Risk Reduction in the Sub-Saharan Africa Region, 101 p.
- (19 June 2008). Work Programme for Disaster Risk Management (DRM) in Africa Region, 4 p.
- Anderlini, S., Agwe, J. N. & Pehu, E. (5 May 2009). Conceptual Framework for a Training Curriculum on Natural Disaster Risk Reduction & Management For Agriculture and the Rural Space, 42 p.
- EASRE. (June 2009). Horizontal Adaptable Program Lending (APL): Assessing Suitability for Risk Management of Natural and Climate-induced Hazards in Pacific Islands - Internal Paper, 80 p.
- (n/a). Linking Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation (DRR/CCA), and Economic Development in the Pacific, 15 p.
- (23 June 2009). Status Report - Reducing the Risk of Disasters and Climate Variability in the Pacific Islands Initiative, 10 p.
- (2009). African Region Disaster Risk Management Team, Proposed Communications Activities: March – December 2009. 3 p.
- Subramanian A. & Vedeld, T. (2009). Back to Office Report: Ethiopia Planning Mission on Disaster Risk Management, 4 p.
- Siegel, P.B. (2008). Climate Change, Human Vulnerability, and Social Risk Management for Rural Households: Toward A Conceptual Framework, Training Workshop on “Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Assessing Disaster Damage and Losses in Development” Dakar, Senegal April 14-17, 2008 (Power Point Presentation), 17 p.
- (28 February 2009). Country Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Plan, 2 p.
- (9 February 2009). Draft Africa Region Disaster Risk Management Team Communications Strategy, 11p.
- (10 June 2009). Draft Disaster Risk Management in Ethiopia: Country Note, 15 p.
- (10 June 2009). World Bank Mission to Ethiopia: May 4-15, 2009 – Draft Aide Memoire, 13 p.
- Vedeld, T. & Siegel, P. (2009). Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Comprehensive Country Approach Ghana Retreat April 27-28, 2009 (Power Point Presentation), 26 p.
- (20 May 2009). Draft Disaster Risk Management in Ghana: Country Note, 16 p.
- (12 February 2009). Strategic Compact Between Africa Region DRM Team and GFDRR FY09-12, 13 p.
- The World Bank. (24 June 2009). Letter to H.E. Ato Mitiku Kassa, State Minister, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Addis Ababa – RE: Country Programming Mission to Prepare a Country Disaster Risk Management Plan, May 4-15, 2009, 2 p.
- Vedeld, T. (2009) Status of GFDRR at the country level – Track II and III, Dakar, Senegal, April 14-17, 2009 (Power Point). 10 p.
- (13 April 2009). Ghana Disaster Risk Management Plan, 14 p.
- (2009). Joint World Bank-UNDP Mission to Ghana April 14 – April 29, 2009: Draft Aide memoire, 9 p.

- Siegel, P. (31 January 2008). Making Development Climate Resilient: A Strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa (Power Point Presentation), 8 p.
- The World Bank. (2008). Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa: Preparatory Meeting for the Second Regional Platform Consultation and Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Africa, December 1-5, 2008, Nairobi, Kenya (Power Point Presentation), 9 p.
- Anderson, S. (2008). Reducing risk to climate hazards as part of sub-regional and national development – linking the climate change and DRR agenda; World Bank and ISDR/UNDP workshop on Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction and Assessing Disaster Damage and Losses in Development, Dakar April 14-17, 2008 (Power Point Presentation), 37 p.
- Vedeld, T. (2008). Progress and challenges in advancing Disaster Risk Management in Africa Region – issues and expectations on GFDRR, Airlie Conference Center, June 30, 2008 (Power Point Presentation), 10 p.
- Vedeld, T. (2009). Strengthening social dimensions of disaster risk management: Social analysis, vulnerability, participation, governance, Annapolis, SD Week, March 2009 (Power Point Presentation), 15 p.
- (2009). Request for GFDRR Funding Replenishment Green Cities Project - TA-P110591-TAS-TF091225, 1 p.
- (30 June 2009). Senegal Project Completion Report, 6 p.
- Prasad, N., Ranghieri, D., Shah, F., Trohanis, Z., Kessler, E. & Sinha, R. (2009). Climate Resilient Cities: a Primer on Reducing Vulnerabilities to Disasters, 186 p.
- (7 October 2008). Climate Resilient Cities A Multi-Year Plan for Making Cities Resilient to Climate Change and Disaster Risks, East Asia, Sustainable Development, Urban and Policy Units (Power Point Presentation to AuSAID), 16 p.
- GeoVille Group. (November 2008). Intermediate Version: Spatial Analysis of Natural Hazard and Climate Change Risks in Peri-Urban Expansion Areas of Dakar, Senegal, 70 p.
- GeoVille Group. (December 2008). Intermediate Version: Spatial Analysis of Natural Hazard and Climate Change Risks in Peri-Urban Expansion Areas of Dakar, Senegal (Power Point Presentation), 23 p.
- The World Bank. (2008). Terms of Reference: Spatial Analysis of Natural Hazard and Climate Change Risks in Peri-Urban Expansion Areas of Dakar, Senegal, 17 p.
- D. Gueye, N. F. (January 2009). Hotspot Characterization and Assessment of Institutional Capacities in Peri-Urban Areas of Dakar, Senegal: Technical Note Paper Draft, 19 p.
- Wang, H. G., Montoliu-Munoz, M. & D. Gueye, N.F. (30 June 2009). Preparing to Manage Natural Hazards and Climate Change Risks in Dakar, Senegal: A Spatial and Institutional Approach - Pilot Study Report, 101 p.
- The World Bank. (n/a). Project Concept Note P112276: Spatial Analysis of Natural Hazard and Climate Change Risks in Peri-Urban Expansion Areas of Dakar, Senegal, 27 p.
- (2008). Proposed Terms of Reference for Spatial Analysis of Natural Hazard and Climate Change Risks in Peri-Urban Expansion Areas of Dakar, Senegal, 2 p.
- (2009). Hotspot Characterization and Assessment of Institutional Capacities in Peri-Urban Areas of Dakar, Senegal – Departments of Dakar, Guédiawaye, Pikine and Rufisque, 33 p.

- Undersecretariat of Treasury, Prime Ministry, Republic of Turkey. (27 May 2008). Letter to Mr. Ulrich Zachau, Country Director of the World Bank for Department VI – Re: Aide-Memoire of the Proposed Studies to be Financed under Grants Received from the GFDRR, Comments on Terms of Reference Documents, 7 p.
- Akca, H. I., Undersecretary of State Planning Organization, Republic of Turkey. (30 October 2007). Letter to the Undersecretary of Treasury - Ref: Your letter dated 28.09.2007 and No: B.02.1.HZN.0.08.01.01 – 122.14/1959, 3 p.
- The World Bank. (2008). The Republic of Turkey Follow-up Mission Aide Memoire, March 24 – April 4, 2008: Proposed Studies to be Financed under Grants Received from the GFDRR, 17 p.
- Government of Yemen, the World Bank, UN ISDR, International Federation for the Red Crescent and Cross, & GFDRR. (January 2009). Damage, Losses and Needs Assessment, October 2008, Tropical Storm and Floods, Hadramout and Al-Mahara, Republic of Yemen, 217 p.
- Government of Yemen, the World Bank, UN ISDR, International Federation for the Red Crescent and Cross, & GFDRR. (January 2009). Damage, Losses and Needs Assessment, October 2008, Tropical Storm and Floods, Hadramout and Al-Mahara, Republic of Yemen – Executive Summary, 26 p.
- Al-Arhabi, A.I., Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs. (26 October 2008). Letter to Emmanuel Mbi, Director, Yemen, Egypt and Djibouti Department of the World Bank – Subject: Floods Emergency Recovery Operation – request for assistance, 2 p.
- Wahba, S. (6 March 2009). Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment & Emergency Reconstruction Operation October 2008 Storm and Floods in Hadramout and Al-Mahara (Power Point Presentation), 55 p.
- The World Bank. (February 2009). Project Paper on a Proposed Additional Financing Grant in the Amount of SDR XX Million to the Republic of Yemen for a Flood Protection and Emergency Reconstruction Second Additional Financing Project, 82 p.
- (6 January 2009). Yemen Project Completion Report, 4 p.
- (2008). Republic of Yemen - Yemen National Probabilistic Risk Assessment Terms of Reference for Task 5. Hadramout & Al Mahra Probabilistic Risk Assessment, 6 p.
- (20 January 2009). Project Information Document (PID) Concept Stage Report No.: AB4484, 6 p.
- GFDRR. (December 2008). Hazard and Risk Management Institutional Development Advocacy and Capacity Building Program – Vietnam, 3 p.
- (2008). Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Steering Committee on Climate Change (SCCC) and the World Bank to Develop a Local Resilience Action Plan for Can Tho City, 21 p.
- Hung, H. V. (May 2009). Disaster Risk Assessment for the Northern Mountains Provinces, 24 p.
- (2009). GFDRR Phase I Program in Viet Nam: Hazard Risk Mitigation Institutional Development: Advocacy and Capacity Building Progress Report - January to June 2009, 4 p.
- The World Bank. (2007). Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery World Bank Mission January 10-16, 2007 Aide Memoire, 15 p.
- (2008). Vietnam Second Northern Mountains Poverty Reduction Project (NMPRP-2) Terms of Reference Scoping Study on Project Approach and Content for Component 1, 4 p.
- (2008). Vietnam Second Northern Mountains Poverty Reduction Project (NMPRP-2) Terms of Reference Livelihoods Survey for Component 2, 4 p.

- (2008). Vietnam Second Northern Mountains Poverty Reduction Project (NMPP-2) Terms of Reference to Design M&E System and Baseline Survey, 3 p.
- Jha, A. (2009). Disaster Risk Management in EAP (Power Point Presentation), 12 p.
- Jha, A. (n/a). Supporting Vietnam's DRM program (Power Point Presentation), 9 p.
- (13 February 2009). GFDRR activities in Viet Nam: Progress as of February 13, 2009, 4 p.
- Hung, H. V. (May 2009). Guidelines for Integrating Disaster Risk Mitigation into project Feasibility Study, 10 p.
- (June 2009). Final Scoping Study Report on Project Approach and Contents for Component 1 and Sub-component 3.1 of NMPP-2, 106 p.
- (2009). Terms of Reference to organize a Photo Contest and Exhibitions on the theme of Natural Disaster (August – October, 2009), 4 p.
- (2008). Terms of Reference Scoping Study leading to an Assessment of the Impact of Climate Change on the Design of Drainage Systems in Coastal Cities in Vietnam, 3 p.

*Track III projects:*

- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 1 – Short-term plan of action: Wenchuan Earthquake of 12 May 2008, 12 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 2 – Overall reconstruction: design, implementation, and management, 6 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 3 – General considerations for infrastructure planning, 6 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 4 – Planning for urban and township settlements after the earthquake, 12 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 5 – Reestablishment of rural services and revitalization of rural economy, 4 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 6 – Reestablishment of transport systems after an earthquake and establishment of lifeline systems, 12 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 7 – Education, 4 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 8 – Health, 8 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 9 – Housing reconstruction in urban and rural areas, 8 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 10 – Land Management, 12 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 11 – Addressing key environmental hazards after an earthquake, 6 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 12 – Forest restoration following earthquake damage, 8 p.



- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 13 – Disaster Risk Reduction, 8 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 14 – Disaster Preparedness for Cultural Heritage, 6 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 15 – Providing social protection and livelihood support during postearthquake recovery, 8 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 16 – Safety of small, rural dams and barrier lake management, 8 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). KnowledgeNotes: Disaster Risk Management in East Asia and the Pacific Working Paper Series No. 17 – Catastrophe insurance policy for China, 4 p.
- Government the Union of Myanmar, Association of Southeast Asian Nations, United Nations, & Humanitarian and Development Community. (July 2008). Post-Nargis Joint Assessment, 213 p.
- GFDRR. (March 2008). The World Bank Handbook on the Standby Recovery Financing Facility: A partnership for accelerated disaster recovery in high risk countries, 4 p.
- The World Bank. (10 June 2009). Implications of Climate Change Risks on Food Security in Bangladesh: Draft for Internal Review Only, 178 p.
- Ahmed, S.; Aziz, A. (July 2009). GFDRR: Improving Bangladesh's Response and Recovery Activities in the Aftermath of Disasters Implementation Status Report, 2 p.
- Government of Bangladesh & the International Development Community. (April 2008). Cyclone Sidr in Bangladesh Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment For Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction, 182 p.
- (28 April 2008). Evaluacion del Impacto Acumulado y adicional Ocasionado por la Nina en 2008 en Bolivia, 128 p.
- GFDRR. (1 June 2009). Brief Update on Australia's contribution to China, 3 p.
- GFDRR. (May 2008). Short-term Plan of Action in re the Sichuan Earthquake of 12 May 2008 Based on global good practices in earthquake disaster recovery and reconstruction – Good Practice Notes V1.0, 11 p.
- (n/a). World Bank's Offer of Assistance for Sichuan Earthquake Disaster Response and Recovery, 3 p.
- (2008). Results of the Level 1 Evaluation Questionnaire for Formal Training of the Staff Learning Program (Excel document).
- (2007). Evaluation of the ECLAC Methodology Training in Jakarta, June 21-22, 2007, 4 p.
- GFDRR. (2007). FY08 Learning Evaluation Matrix Plan (Excel document).
- GFDRR & FEUUR. (July 2009). Incorporating Cultural Heritage (CH) Assets into Damage and Loss Assessments (DALA), 10 p.
- (2007). Responding Effectively to Crises and Emergencies, Washington, May 2-3, 2007 – Proceedings, 9 p.
- GFDRR. (September 2009). Guideline for TTLs in the Design and Execution of a Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment, 21 p.
- Nabaloga, C.A. (17 September 2008). Back to office Report – Conducting Post-Disaster Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment Training - Kampala, Uganda August 26-29, 2008, 5 p.

- Republic of Uganda Office of the Prime Minister. (3 September 2008). Letter to Country Manager of the World Bank Kampala-Uganda – Re: Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment Training (26-29 August 2008), 1 p.
- Republic of Uganda Office of the Prime Minister. (11 August 2009). Letter to Country Manager of the World Bank Kampala-Uganda – Sub: Request for Support to Preparedness towards the Predicted Elnino Occurrence in Uganda, 9 p.
- The World Bank. (7 March 2008). Letter from Ministerio de Planificacion del Desarrollo, Republica de Bolivia to Carlos Felipe Jaramillo, Director Banco Mundial – Re: Valorizacion del Impacto Economico-Fenomeno de la Nina 2008, 1 p.
- The World Bank. (31 January 2008). Letter from Ministerio de Planificacion del Desarrollo, Republica de Bolivia to Jorge Matter, Oficial a Cargo, Sede Subregional de la CEPAL en Mexico – Re: Fenomeno de la Nina 2007-2008 Solicitud de Apoyo Emergencia Nacional, 2 p.

### **Documents Consulted for Virtual Field Mission to Ghana**

- (2009). Joint World Bank-UNDP Mission to Ghana April 14 – April 29, 2009. Draft Aide memoire. 9 p.
- Muraya, F., Owusu-Amoah, J., Seidu, M. & Vordzorgbe, S. D. (April 2008). Joint Progress Review of Response to Flood Emergency in Northern Regions of Ghana, 2007 Report of the Joint Progress Review Part I – Main Report. Accra. 68 p.
- GFDRR. (2007). Terms of Reference: Joint Progress Review of Response to Flood Emergency in the three Northern Regions of Ghana, 2 p.
- Geoville Group. (June 2009). Integrating Spatial Analysis into the Damage and Loss Assessment Methodology: Training Manual (Power Point Presentation), 28 p.
- GFDRR. (20 May 2009) Disaster Risk Management in Ghana: Draft Country Note. 15 p.
- Vedeld, Trond. (7 July 2009) Handover Note – Regional Coordinator, Disaster Risk Management – Trond Vedeld.

### **Documents Consulted for Virtual Field Mission to Malawi**

- GFDRR (5 March 2007). Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction for Sustainable Poverty Reduction: Track 2 Malawi (P104446), Project Concept Note.
- World Bank. (1 July 2009). Letter of Mr. Ashok K. Subramanian to Mrs. Lillian D. N’goma.
- GFDRR. (February 2007). GFDRR Mainstreaming Disaster Reduction for Poverty Reduction: Track II Country Scoping Mission to Malawi and Mozambique, Report Prepared for World Bank, Report No: 376065. 91 p.
- The World Bank Group Africa Water Resources Management Unit. (2008). Workshop on the Analysis of the Lower Shire Floods August 11-12 2008 in Blantyre, Malawi: Workshop Report, 19 p.
- Vedeld, Trond. (7 July 2009) Handover Note – Regional Coordinator, Disaster Risk Management – Trond Vedeld.

### **Documents Consulted for Virtual Field Mission to Djibouti**

- GFDRR & ISDR. (2008). GFDRR Track I Building Global and Regional Partnerships. FY08 Mid-Term Report to the World Bank Development Grant Facility (DGF)
- ISDR. (2009). Disaster Risk Reduction in the United Nations, 2009. Roles, mandates and areas of work of key United Nations entities.

- GFDRR & ISDR. (2009). GFDRR Track I Building Global and Regional Partnerships. Giving Risk Reduction a Regional Dimension.
- Universalialia. (September 2009). The Evaluation of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, Revised Inception Report.
- 2009. Djibouti GFDRR: Preparatory activities and methodology to develop a risk map for Djibouti-ville Stage I & II: Application for GFDRR Track II Support. Activity Details (ID 1481). Progress and Constraints. Mission de la Banque mondiale, Djibouti, mai 2009; id. juillet 2009.

#### **Documents Consulted for On-Site Field Mission to Nepal**

- GFDRR & ISDR. (2008). GFDRR Track I Building Global and Regional Partnerships. FY08 Mid-Term Report to the World Bank Development Grant Facility (DGF).
- ISDR. (2009). Disaster Risk Reduction in the United Nations, 2009. Roles, mandates and areas of work of key United Nations entities.
- GFDRR & ISDR. (2009). GFDRR Track I Building Global and Regional Partnerships. Giving Risk Reduction a Regional Dimension.
- The World Bank. (May, 2009). International Development Association and International Finance Corporation, Interim Strategy Note for Nepal for the period FY 2010-2011, report no. 48297-NP.
- Universalialia. (September 2009). The Evaluation of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, Revised Inception Report.
- (2009). Nepal GFDRR: Hazard Risk Management Program (HRM): Outline; Terms of Reference. Developing a Strategy for Improving the Seismic Safety of Schools in Nepal: Terms of Reference. Stage I & II: Application for GFDRR Track II Support (HRM). Activity Details (ID 1543). Progress and Constraints HRM. NSET: Developing a Strategy for Improving Seismic Safety of Schools in Nepal, project progress review, September 2009. Hazard Assessment and Mitigation Study of Potential Glacial Lake Outburst Flood (GLOF) lakes in Nepal: Terms of Reference. ICIMOD: minutes of the 2<sup>nd</sup> steering committee meeting of the project entitled “GLOF Assessment and Mitigation Study of Potential GLOF lakes in Nepal”, April 2009.
- The World Bank. (2009). Nepal GFDRR: Agricultural Insurance Feasibility Study (AI). Stage I & II: Application for GFDRR Track II Support (AI). Activity Details (ID 1479). Progress and Constraints AI. Aide Memoire: Agricultural Insurance Mission, July 2009. Agricultural Insurance Feasibility Study for Nepal, The World Bank report no. 46521-NP.
- Global GFDRR: Risk Reduction of Critical Infrastructure – Schools and Hospitals – for a safer world. Stage I & II: Application for GFDRR Track II Support (RoCI). Activity Details (ID 1774).
- (2008). Government of Nepal, National Planning Commission. Three Years Interim Plan (2008-10) – Chapter 26: Natural Disaster Management
- GFDRR & ISDR. (May 2009). The World Bank/UNISR: Mission Report, Proposed Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan for Nepal (2010-2013).
- (25 June 2009). Draft Mission report (United Nations) of the joint consortium to develop a joint Disaster Risk Reduction Action Plan for Nepal (2010-2013).

#### **Documents Consulted for On-Site field Mission to Indonesia**

- European Commission Humanitarian Aid. (2007). DIPECHO Southeast Asia Consultative Meetings November –December 2007: Information Sessions for Applicants (Power Point Presentation).
- GFDRR Country Programming Framework: Madagascar

### **Documents Consulted for On-Site field Mission to Madagascar**

- GFDRR Country Programming Framework: Madagascar
- GFDRR. (2009). Giving Risk Reduction a Regional Dimension.
- UN/WB (2008) Damage, Loss, and Needs Assessment for Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction after the 2008 Cyclone Season in Madagascar
- Madagascar Action Plan, Government of Madagascar (2006-2011)
- Government of Madagascar/CPGU (2009) Paracyclone Construction Rules – Volumes 1-3

### **Documents Consulted for On-Site Field Mission to Haiti**

#### *Documents from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA):*

- (December 2007). Strengthening Emergency Disaster Response in Haiti, Final Report of activities, PAHO, 2006-2007, 15 p.
- Prévention des désastres en Haïti – Centre d’opération d’urgence aux Cayes, Magazine de la coopération canadienne en Haïti, p.7

#### *Documents from Gouvernement de la République d’Haïti*

- (Novembre 2008). Rapport d’évaluation des besoins après désastre – Cyclones Fay, Gustav, Hanna et Ike (PDNA), publié avec l’appui de la Banque Mondiale, du Système des Nations Unies et de la Commission européenne.

#### *Documents from the International Organisation for Migration*

- (2009). L’OIM entreprend des efforts pour réduire les risques de catastrophes naturelles et réhabilite des abris, Site Web de l’OIM, posté le 10-07-2009.

#### *Documents from the Pan American Health Organisation*

- (December 2008). Evaluation of the Pan- American Health Organization Area on Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Relief (PAHO/PED), 43 p.

#### *Documents from the World Bank*

- GFDRR Country Programming Framework: Haiti
- GFDRR. (2008). Tack I - Work Plan 2009 – 2011.
- GFDRR. (2009). Giving Risk Reduction a Regional Dimension.
- GFDRR. (2009). Guidance Notes on Safer School Construction.
- 2008 Hurricane Season : JDNLA and DRFP
- Haiti Applications for GFDRR Track II Support
- Risk Reduction of Critical Infrastructure – Schools and Hospitals – for a Safer World
- (2009). Haiti Country Note, in Disaster Risk Management Programs for Priority Countries, pp. 134-144
- (2009). Réduction des risques de désastre – Initiatives de la Banque mondiale, 2 p.
- (2009). Technical Assistance to support the establishment of Risk Reduction Unit within the Haitian Ministry of Planning and External Cooperation, 8 p.

### **Documents Consulted for Interviews in Geneva**

- GFDRR & ISDR. (2008). GFDRR Track I Building Global and Regional Partnerships. FY08 Mid-Term Report to the World Bank Development Grant Facility (DGF).
- ISDR. (2009). Disaster Risk Reduction in the United Nations, 2009. Roles, mandates and areas of work of key United Nations entities.
- GFDRR & ISDR. (2009). GFDRR Track I Building Global and Regional Partnerships. Giving Risk Reduction a Regional Dimension.

### **Other Documents Consulted**

- GFDRR & ISDR. (2005). Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into Sustainable Development – Annual Report October 2006-September 2007: Discussion Draft – GFDRR Consultative Group Meeting 25 October 2005, Stockholm, Sweden, 66 p.
- GFDRR & ISDR. (2008). Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into the Fight against Poverty – Annual Report 2007, 60 p.
- GFDRR & ISDR. (2008). Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into the Fight against Poverty – Annual Report 2008, 104 p.
- GFDRR & ISDR (2009). Disaster Risk Management Program for Priority Countries – Summary, 124 p.
- GFDRR & ISDR (2009). Disaster Risk Management Program for Priority Countries, 306 p.
- GFDRR & ISDR. (February 2008). GFDRR Program Overview, 64 p.
- GFDRR. (April 2007). GFDRR Partnership Charter.
- GFDRR. (29 September 2006). First Meeting of the Ad-hoc Consultative Group – Summary of Discussions, 32 p.
- GFDRR. (23 February 2007). Second Meeting of the Ad-hoc Consultative Group – Summary of Discussions, 20 p.
- GFDRR. (25 October 2007). Draft Agenda Third Meeting of the Consultative Group, 28 p.
- GFDRR. (26 June 2009). Letter of Saroj Kumar Jha to Ms. Anna Dorney, Disaster Risk Manager of AusAID – Request to the Government of Australia to fund priority country disaster risk management and climate change adaptation programs through the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), 11 p.
- World Bank. (January 2006). Mainstreaming Hazard Risk Management in Poverty Reduction Strategies: A Strategic Framework for Action – Discussion Paper, 30 p.
- GFDRR. (2009). Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in National Development Strategies – Summary of GFDRR Upstream Effort (January-December 2008), 2 p.
- GFDRR. (2008). General Guideline on Reviewing PRSPs and CASs for the WB (Sustainable Development Network) Corporate Review Process (version 3.0), 3 p.
- GFDRR. (2009). Mainstreaming DRM in Country Assistance Strategies and PRSPs: Quarterly Review (April-June 2009), 4 p.
- GFDRR. (1 October 2007). Development Grant Facility (DGF) Grant Progress Report, 19 p.
- GFDRR. (29 September 2006). First Donor Consultation, 1 p.
- GFDRR. (n/a). GFDRR Approach and Assistance for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Development - Flow Chart, 1 p.

- GFDRR. (31 May 2009). Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery Briefing Note, 2 p.
- GFDRR. (n/a). Main Services and Products Provided by GFDRR, 2 p.
- GFDRR. (29 September 2006). First Donors Consultation - Summary of Discussions, 12 p.
- GFDRR. (6 October 2008). Briefing Note: Joint WB-UN Assessment of Economics of Disaster Risk Reduction, 2 p.
- The World Bank. (2009). Catastrophe Risk Financing in Developing Countries: Principles for Public Intervention, 299 p.
- The World Bank. (2009). Catastrophe Risk Financing in Developing Countries: Principles for Public Intervention - Overview, 32 p.
- The World Bank Independent Evaluation Group. (2006). Hazards of Nature, Risks to Development - An IEG Evaluation of World Bank Assistance for Natural Disasters, 236 p.
- GFDRR & ISDR. (April 2007). Words Into Action: A Guide for Implementing the Hyogo Framework - Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: Building the resilience of nations and communities to disasters, 174 p.
- Davila-Bonazzi, A. (10 December 2008). Managing Natural Disaster Risk: Recent Innovations by the World Bank (Power Point Presentation), 20 p.
- Mahul, O. (7 October 2008). The Role of the World Bank in Diasaster Risk Financing (Power Point Presentation), 17 p.
- Cabinet EOS-D2C. (Janvier 2009). Évaluation des actions de la France en matière de prévention des risques dans les pays en développement depuis 2000 – Synthèse du rapport d'évaluation, 38 p.
- GFDRR. (n/a). Track II Program of Support for Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Reduction in Country Development Strategies 2007-2010, 9 p.

## Appendix X List of People Interviewed

Name	Title	Organization
<b>GFDRR Consultative Group &amp; RMC</b>		
Mr. Neil McFarlane	Counselor (Development), Australian Permanent Mission - Geneva	AusAID
Mr. Kent Smith	Manager of the Early Recovery and Disaster Risk Reduction Group International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) Directorate	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Mr. Michael Andersen	Head of Unit - Humanitarian Assistance and NGO Cooperation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Denmark
Mr. Jean-Louis Maurer	Responsible for the pole Water, Grounds and Pollution	Ministry of Foreign Affairs France
Mr. Rocco Mandolla	Administrative Officer Emergency Section	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Italy
Mr. Mr Mio Maeda	Senior Coordinatiior, Global Issues Cooperation Division, International Cooperation Bureau,	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan
Ms. Marianne Donven	Adviser	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Luxembourg
Mr. Carlos Lopez-Boado	I/C Disaster Risk Reduction	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
Mr. Thierry Hubert	Adjoint Chef de service des risques naturels et hydrauliques SRNH	Direction Générale de la Prévention des Risques DGPR Ministère de l'Écologie, de l'Energie, du Développement Durable et de l'Aménagement du Territoire France
Mr. Per Byman	Head of Division Division for Humanitarian Assistance	SIDA
Mr. Richard Martini	Deputy Head (Humanitarian)	The Department for International Development (DFID)
Ms. Esme Gausson	Deputy Program Manager	The Department for International Development (DFID)
Ms. Olivia Coghlan	Disaster Risk Reduction Adviser	The Department for International Development (DFID)
Ms. Sawako Takeuchi	Chair of the GFDRR Results Management Council	University of Kyoto Professor

Name	Title	Organization
Mr. John Hay	RMC Member Professor	University of Waikato
Mr. Franz Stössel	Division for Multilateral Affairs	SDC - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
Peter Morris	Team Leader/Nutrition Advisor	U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
Mr. Arman Aardal	Senior Adviser, Humanitarian Affairs Section	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Norway
<b>World Bank, GFDRR Staff and Consultants</b>		
Zoubida Allaoua	Director, Finance, Economics and Urban Development SDN	World Bank
Edward Anderson	DRM Specialist	GFDRR
Francis Ghesquiere	Sr. Urban Specialist, Regional Coordinator, LAC	GFDRR
Zoe Elena Trohanis	Infrastructure Specialist, Regional Coordinator, EAP	GFDRR
Christopher Pusch	Sr. Urban Specialist, Regional Coordinator, South Asia	GFDRR
Asmita Tiwari	DRM Specialist, MENA	GFDRR
Kremena Ionkova	Urban Specialist, Regional Coordinator, Africa	GFDRR
Alison Cave	Sr. Urban Development Specialist, Regional Coordinator, ECA	GFDRR
Saroj Kumar Jha	Program Manager	GFDRR
Fatima Shah	Co-Task Manager	GFDRR
Olivier Mahul	Transaction Processor	GFDRR
C.y. Nunez-Ollero	Sr. Operations Officer	GFDRR
Doekle Geert Wielinga	Sr. DRM Specialist, Deputy Manager	GFDRR
Laura Dorling	Sr. DRM Specialist, LAC	GFDRR
Katalin Demeter	Sr. Urban Management Specialist, WBI Urban Unit, former TTL for South-South Cooperation	GFDRR
Shyam KC	Team Leader, DRM Specialist	GFDRR
Ian Ray Noble	Sr. Climate Change Specialist	GFDRR
Joe Leitmann	Environment Coordinator, Indonesia	GFDRR
Soraya Goga	Regional Coordinator, MENA	GFDRR
Hamng D. Karelia	Information Analyst	GFDRR
Francis Muraya	Team Leader	GFDRR
Oscar Apodaca	Program Assistant	GFDRR
Henrike Brecht	DRM Analyst	GFDRR



Name	Title	Organization
<b>Former GFDRR Staff</b>		
<b>HAITI ON-SITE FIELD MISSION</b>		
<b>Government Officials in Haiti</b>		
Yves Robert Jean	Directeur Général MPCE – CRV Focal Point	Government of the Republic of Haïti (GoH)
Arsène Constant	Direction de la Protection Civile (DPC)	Government of the Republic of Haïti (GoH)
Julien	Équipe Cellule Réduction de la Vulnérabilité (CRV)	Government of the Republic of Haïti (GoH)
Alix	Équipe Cellule Réduction de la Vulnérabilité (CRV)	Government of the Republic of Haïti (GoH)
Lucien	Équipe Cellule Réduction de la Vulnérabilité (CRV)	Government of the Republic of Haïti (GoH)
Whistler	Équipe Cellule Réduction de la Vulnérabilité (CRV)	Government of the Republic of Haïti (GoH)
Hans	Équipe Cellule Réduction de la Vulnérabilité (CRV)	Government of the Republic of Haïti (GoH)
Nicolas	Équipe Cellule Réduction de la Vulnérabilité (CRV)	Government of the Republic of Haïti (GoH)
<b>Donors and Other Development Partners in Haiti</b>		
Judy Dacruz	Project Development and Liaison Officer	International Organization for Migrations (IOM)
Erdem Ergin	DRR Specialist	World Bank
Ross Gartley	WB SD Program Officer	World Bank
Gilles Damais	Spécialiste en ressources naturelles et environnement	Inter American Development Bank (IADB)
Giovanni Rusciani	DRR Programme Officer	European Union (EU)
Marc-André Franche	Ass. Res. Rep. Programmes	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
Maureen Mayne	DRR Program Manager	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
Jean Marc Cardarro	Head Cluster Early Recovery	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
Djafar Baraka	Humanitarian Affairs Officer	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
Natalie Patenaude	Deputy Chief of Canada's Aid Programme	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Name	Title	Organization
Yannick Hingorani	First Secretary Education Specialist	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Maria Kim	Second Secretary – Humanitarian and DRR Specialist	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Gladys Guerrier Archange	Expert Principal Environnement (UAPC)	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Julie Leonard	OFDA/USAID Program Manager	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
John Harding	DRR Officer	United Nations Special Envoy for Haiti Office
Martin Blackburn	Directeur Unité d'appui au programme de coopération (UAPC) en Haiti	Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
<b>INDONESIA ON-SITE FIELD MISSION</b>		
<b>Government Officials in Indonesia</b>		
Mr. Aswin Sukahar	CSRRP (Community-Based Settlement Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Project) Manager	Ministry of Public Work
Mr. Suprayoga Hadi	Director for Special and Disadvantaged Regions	National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas)
Mr. Sugeng Triutomo	Deputy of Preparedness and Prevention	National Agency of Disaster Management (BNPB)
Ms. Esti Andayani	Director of Technical Cooperation	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Danang Soebagjono	Head of Research and Development Unit	Local Agency Planning of City of Jogjakarta
Mr. Imam Krismanto		National Management Consultant, Jogjakarta
Mr. Sudarsono	Head of FireFighting Dept.	Local Planning Agency of City of Yogyakarta and stakeholders
Ms. Fita Yulia	City Health Dept.	Local Planning Agency of City of Yogyakarta and stakeholders
Mr. Anwar C	City Health Dept.	Local Planning Agency of City of Yogyakarta and stakeholders
Mr. Aris Widodo	City Revenue Service	Local Planning Agency of City of Yogyakarta and stakeholders
Mr. A. Azhar.S	City Transportation Dept.	Local Planning Agency of City of Yogyakarta and stakeholders
Ms. Ika Rostika	City Environemtal Dept.	Local Planning Agency of City of Yogyakarta and stakeholders
Ms. Retnani	Planning Agency	Local Planning Agency of City of Yogyakarta and stakeholders

Name	Title	Organization
Mr. Martin	Planning Agency	Local Planning Agency of City of Yogyakarta and stakeholders
Mr. Hari Setyo	Planning Agency	Local Planning Agency of City of Yogyakarta and stakeholders
Mr. Wasesa	Planning Agency	Local Planning Agency of City of Yogyakarta and stakeholders
Ms. Affria	Planning Agency	Local Planning Agency of City of Yogyakarta and stakeholders
Dr. Ambar P		Gadjah Mada University
Ms. Yuni W.		Gadjah Mada University
Dr. Parwoko		Indonesian Islamic University
Dr. Widodo		Indonesian Islamic University
Ms. Isti Hidayati		Indonesian Islamic University
Mr. Ferry Irawan		Fiscal Policy Agency
Mr. Fajar Hasri	Economic, Financial, and Social Risk Analysis Division Head	Fiscal Policy Agency
Mr. Bisma Subrata	Director	PT Maipark Indonesia
Mr. Heri Setiawan		Debt Management Office
<b>Donors and Other Development Partners in Indonesia</b>		
Mr. Kristanto Sinandang	Head of CPRU (Crisis Prevention and Recovery Unit)-UNDP	UNDP
Mr. David Hollister	DRR Advisor	UNDP
Mr. Ignacio de Leon	Head of UN-OCHA Indonesia.	UN-OCHA
Mr. Deddy		ASEAN Secretariat
Ms. El-Mostafa Benlamlah	Resident Coordinator	UN
Mr. George Soraya	Lead Municipal Engineer	The World Bank
Mr. Djauhari Sitorus	Financial Sector Specialist	The World Bank
Mr. Ahmad Zaki Fahmi	Consultant	The World Bank
Ms. Neni Lestari	Consultant	The World Bank
Mr. Aynato		NGO – talenta
Ms. Nurul S. Adriani		NGO – SAPDA
Mr. Gunawan Hartono		NGO – Incident
Mr. M Syamsul H		NGO – Rumah Influx
Mr. Unggul Adni		NGO – WC
Mr. Lukman S.		NGO – WC
Mr. Willem Sikkell		Team Leader CSRRP

Name	Title	Organization
Ms. Stacey Green	Manager, DM Unit	AusAID
Mr. Jeong Park	Disaster Management Adviser	AusAID
Mr. Eko Setiono	Program Manager	AusAID
Mr. Trevor Dhu		AIFDR
Mr. Jason Brown		AIFDR
Mr. Alan March		AIFDR
Ms. Hiraoka Kanako		JICA
Ms. SK Rubiyanti		JICA
Mr. Muamar VEBRY		European Commission
<b>MADAGASCAR ON-SITE FIELD MISSION</b>		
<b>Government Officials in Madagascar</b>		
Mme Mbola		Authority for Proteciton against Flooding for Antananarivo
Mr Jean Francois Detry	Assistant Technique	Miniistry of Agriculture (MAEP)
Joel Harison Andriamahenina	Director of Finance and Admin	Primature – CPGU
Mamy Razakanaivo	Executive Secretary	Primature - CPGU
M. Rabeharimanana	Program Manager	Ministry of Decentralisation
M. Nimbol Raelinera	Director General	Meteorology Madagascar
M. Marie-Louise		Meteorology Madagascar
RAKOTOMANANA Andrianaivo Régis	Chef Service du Cadrage Macroéconomique (SCME) Direction Générale du Budget - Direction de la Programmation et du Cadrage Budgétaire	Ministry of Finance
Mr Honoré		Ministry of Health
M. Razafimahafaly		Ministry of Public Works
<b>Donors and Other Development Partners in Madagascar</b>		
Sofia Bettencourt	Lead Operations Officer, AFTEN	World Bank
Andoniaina Ratsimamanga	Specialist in GIS	World Bank
M. Adolfo Brizzi	Country Manager	World Bank
Noro Aina Andriamihaja	Economist	World Bank
Didier Young	Program Coorrdinator	Care International

Name	Title	Organization
Manda Rakotonarivo	Responsible for International Conventions	GTZ
Christophe Legrand	Program Manager	
Mr Eddy Rasoanaivo	Programme Officer	USAID
M. Bruno Maes	UNICEF Representative	UNICEF
M. Jeremie Toussaint	Consultant	UN OCHA/ RC
Mr Maherisoa	Emergency Coordinator	WFP
<b>NEPAL ON-SITE FIELD MISSION</b>		
<b>Government Officials in Nepal</b>		
Shankar Prasad Koirala	Joint Secretary	Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Nepal
Thir BDR GC	Under-Secretary, Disaster management Section	Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Nepal
Suman Ghimire	Section Officer, Disaster Management Section	Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Nepal
Pratap Kumar Pathak	Secretary (formerly Joint Secretary, MoHA)	Ministry of Industry, Government of Nepal
<b>Donors and Other Development Partners in Nepal</b>		
Saurabh Dani	Disaster Risk Management Specialist, South Asia Regional Team	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery(GFDRR), World Bank
Amod Mani Dixit	General Secretary & Executive Director	National Safety for Earthquake Technology – Nepal (NSET)
Surya Narayan Ahrestha	Deputy Executive Director	National Safety for Earthquake Technology – Nepal (NSET)
Ram Chandra Kandel	Director, School Earthquake Safety Division	National Safety for Earthquake Technology – Nepal (NSET)
Simon Lucas	Climate Change & Inclusive Growth Adviser	Department for International Development (DFID)
Bimal Raj Regmi	Climate Change & Natural Resources Adviser	Department for International Development (DFID)
Pradeep Mool	Remote Sensing Specialist, Water and Hazards (Ice and Water)	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
Mats Eriksson	Senior Water Specialist, Water and Hazards	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)
Wendy Cue	Head of Office	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
Ram Prasad Luetel	National Disaster Response Advisor	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
Sourab Rana	Programme Officer	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)

Name	Title	Organization
Robert Piper	United Nations Resident Representative and Humanitarian Coordinator	United Nations Office in Nepal
Shiva Sharma Paudyal	Senior Programme Officer	Embassy of Denmark (DANIDA)
Yuri S. Chakalall	Senior Disaster Risk Management Advisor, Environment, Energy & Disaster Risk Reduction Unit	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Tashi Tenzing	Senior Sanitary/Environmental Engineer	World Bank, Kathmandu Office
Shyam S. Ranjitkar	Senior Irrigation Officer	World Bank, Kathmandu Office
Andrea Reisinger	Federation Representative in Nepal	Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)
Prajwal Acharya	Program Coordinator, Disaster Management Department	Nepal Red Cross Society (NRCS)
William M. Patterson	Director, General Development Office	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Olivier Mahul	Program Coordinator, Insurance for the Poor	World Bank Headquarters
<b>DJIBOUTI VIRTUAL FIELD MISSION</b>		
<b>Government Officials in Djibouti</b>		
Abdoulkader Oudoum Abdallah	Technical Advisor	Ministère de l'Habitat, de l'Urbanisme, de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire (MHUEAT), République de Djibouti
Jalludin Mohamed	Director General	Centre d'Etudes et de Recherche de Djibouti (CERD)
Andrea Zanon	Business Development Specialist, MNA Disaster Risk Management Team	World Bank, Addis Ababa Office
<b>GENEVA INTERVIEWS</b>		
<b>Donors and Other Development Partners in Geneva</b>		
Jonathan Abrahams	Coordinator	Risk Reduction & Emergency Preparedness, World Health Organization (WHO)
Salvano Briceno	Director	Secretariat of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
Maryam Golnaraghi	Chief, Disaster Risk Reduction Programme	World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
Jakob Halgren	Counsellor	Permanent Mission of Sweden
Hossein Kalali	Shelter and Built Environment Advisor, Disaster Reduction Unit	United Nations Development Programme, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP/BCPR)

Name	Title	Organization
Nance Kylvoh	Director	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
Neil McFarlane	Counsellor	Permanent Mission of Australia
Helena Molin-Valdés	Deputy Director	Secretariat of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
Mohammed Mukier	Head, Disaster Policy and Preparedness Department	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
Praveen Pardeshi	Head, Regional Co-ordination	Secretariat of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
Christel Rose	Programme Officer	Secretariat of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
Sharon Rusu	Senior External Affairs Officer	Secretariat of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
Alan Searl	Climate Change, Health and Environment	Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom
Margareta Wahlström	United Nations Assistant Secretary-General, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action	Secretariat of the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR)
<b>MALAWI VIRTUAL FIELD VISIT</b>		
<b>GFDRR Staff and Consultants</b>		
Rimma Dankova	Country Task Team Leader Malawi	GFDRR
<b>Former GFDRR Staff</b>		
Trond Vedeld	Former Regional Coordinator Africa	GFDRR
<b>Government Officials in Malawi</b>		
James Chiusiwa	Coordinator for Disaster Preparedness, Relief and Rehabilitation	Department of Disaster Management Affairs, Government of Malawi
<b>Donors and Other Development Partners in Geneva</b>		
David Rohrbach	Disaster Risk Management Country Point Person	World Bank Country Office in Malawi
Ashok K. Subramanian	Water Unit Manager	World Bank Country Office in Malawi
Pieter Waalewijn	Irrigation and Water Resources Specialist	Africa Water Resources (AFTWR) World Bank Country Office in Malawi
<b>GHANA VIRTUAL FIELD VISIT</b>		
<b>GFDRR Staff and Consultants</b>		
Christopher Jackson	Country Task Team Leader Ghana	GFDRR
<b>Former GFDRR Staff</b>		

Name	Title	Organization
Trond Vedeld	Former Regional Coordinator Africa	GFDRR
<b>Donors and Other Development Partners in Geneva</b>		
Sean Doolan	Climate Change & Environmental Governance Adviser	Embassy of Kingdom of Netherlands & DfID Ghana