

## **GFDRR Comments on the Multilateral Aid Review:**

Overall we are very pleased to receive the positive and encouraging results of the first external donor review of GFDRR. This review has helped GFDRR to confirm where it is doing well and where continued efforts are needed. The positive points that GFDRR took particular note of are as follows:

- **An accountable and inclusive governance and partnership structure**, with donors, developing countries, emerging economies, UN Organisations and NGOs;
- **A clear mandate, purpose and strategy, with rules-based, pro-poor allocation;**
- **A well integrated climate change adaptation approach throughout its operations;**
- **Operates in fragile conditions**, focussing on countries most vulnerable to natural hazards;
- **Good, responsive and accountable Secretariat;**

The three key points noted for potential improvement are already being addressed by GFDRR:

- **A need for more systematic engagement of civil society:** GFDRR is developing a new Civil Society Partnership Strategy to present at its next Consultative Group meeting;
- **Increased coordination at country level with all partners:** GFDRR is in the process of hiring local experts in each of its 31 priority countries and one of the key activities of these experts' TOR will be to promote in-country donor coordination and aid effectiveness. This will also expedite country program implementation.
- **A Better reporting of results on country programmes:** GFDRR is operationalising a new Results Framework, focusing on outcome-level indicators that measure the impact of operations at all levels.

## **Points of clarification:**

In some places in the MAR report on GFDRR, it was not clear to what extent World Bank policies were evaluated in combination with GFDRR's, and what kind of weighting was given to each, in particular, with reference to (2b) Gender Equality; (2c) Climate Change; (7) Costs and Value Consciousness.

Most notably, with regard to climate change, GFDRR works to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into World Bank operations, through the Country Assistance Strategies (CASs) and Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and has had a high rate of success in doing so. Through its country-led programmatic DRM approach, GFDRR is already responding to the Cancun Adaptation Framework (CAF) to enhance the *Climate Risk Management* capacities of the most disaster-prone poor developing and fragile countries throughout the world.

## **Correction:**

*GFDRR currently consists of 42 partners including 36 Country Governments and 6 International Organisations:*

African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Haiti, IFRC, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malawi, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UNDP, United Kingdom, UN/ISDR, United States of America, Vietnam, World Bank, Yemen.

*GFDRR currently has 19 official Donors, including:*

Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, European Union (ACP Facility), France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States, The World Bank.