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Topic : Role of World Bank in Disaster Risk Reduction

Role of World Bank in Disaster Finance and Risk Reduction

Since its inception in 1944, the World Bank has expanded from a single institution to a closely associated group of five development institutions. The mission has evolved from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) as facilitator of post-war reconstruction and development to the present day mandate of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. The five institutions composing the World Bank Group are IBRD, International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Multilateral Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). IBRD and IDA together are commonly referred to as "The World Bank," with IBRD aiming to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries and IDA focusing exclusively on low-income countries. The World Bank's projects and operations are designed to support low income and middle-income countries' poverty reduction strategies. It does so within each country's specific socioeconomic context, adapting programmes to country capacity and needs. The World Bank envisions a world where resilient societies manage and adapt to emerging climate and disaster risks and the human and economic impacts of disasters are reduced. It therefore aims to incorporate climate and disaster risk reduction into development assistance, leveraging investments that build resilience. The overarching objective is to assist countries to mainstream climate and disaster risk management into their development plans, drawing on the country development strategies, Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSPs), National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). This is done by providing analytical, technical and operational support to countries for disaster and climate risk management. The World Bank plays a key role in disaster and climate risk management and its comparative advantage lies in its ability to offer a combination of tools and resources that include concessional finance and a range of new instruments to support countries to better manage and integrate disaster and climate risk in development.

Two major Multi-donor and partnership mechanisms are of relevance to the Loss and Damage agenda and are highlighted below: The World Bank hosts the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery **(GFDRR),** which also serves as the World Bank's focal point for disaster risk reduction and recovery. The World Bank, together with major donors and the United Nations, launched GFDRR in 2006 to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 and thereby address the needs of vulnerable countries and provide coherent approaches globally and regionally to risk reduction and recovery by using the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system. GFDRR offers a unique business model for advancing disaster risk reduction based on ex ante support to high risk countries and ex post assistance for accelerated recovery and risk reduction after a disaster. This partnership has been successful in raising the profile of disaster risk reduction for sustainable development. Five pillars of action provide the operational framework for GFDRR's strategic approach: risk identification, risk reduction, preparedness, financial protection and resilient reconstruction.

The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience **(PPCR)** is a targeted program of the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the framework of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). The PPCR is implemented through a partnership of five multi-lateral development banks (AfDB, ADB, IDB, EBRD and the World Bank Group). The World Bank is the Trustee for the CIF and hosts the CIF Administrative Unit. The PPCR supports technical assistance and investments to support countries' efforts to integrate climate risk and resilience into core development planning and implementation. It provides incentives for scaled-up action and initiates transformational change by catalyzing a shift from "business as usual" to broadbased strategies for supporting a climate resilience development path at the country level. The PPCR fosters a programmatic approach and builds on National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and other national development programs and plans. The development of country-led strategic programs for climate resilience supported through the PPCR is part of readiness for prioritizing and implementing large-scale investments in support of national development goals. The PPCR complements existing development efforts and supports actions based on comprehensive planning consistent with countries' poverty reduction and development goals. With more than $1.3 billion pledged since its establishment in 2008, the program supports pilots in nine countries and two sub-regions (the Pacific and Caribbean involving 9 additional countries). The World Bank is works in all PPCR countries and the regional development banks work in countries relevant to their region.