



Global Shield
Financing Facility

Gender Strategy

2023-2028

Increase and scale up gender equality and women's empowerment in disaster risk financing and insurance

Commissioned by the Global Shield Financing Facility (GSFF)
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Abbreviations

CoE	Centre for Excellence for Gender-Smart Solutions
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DRFI	Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
EQ	Evaluation Questions
G20	Group of Twenty Countries
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GP	Global Practice
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GRiF	Global Risk Financing Facility
GSFF	Global Shield Financing Facility
IGP	Insuresilience Global Partnership
MDTF	Multi-Donor Trust Fund
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
NGO	Non-government Organisation
RETF	Recipient-Executed Trust Fund
SC	Steering Committee
SD	Sustainable Development
TA	Technical Assistance
TOC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
TTL	Task Team Leader
UN	United Nations
V20	The Vulnerable Twenty Group of Countries
WBG	World Bank Group

**If we are going to
see real
development in the
world, then our best
investment is
women.**

Desmond Tutu

Background



The World Bank Group's (WBG) Global Shield Financing Facility (GSFF) is a WBG-administered multi-donor trust fund with contributions from the Governments of Canada, Germany, Japan, Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom. GSFF is one of three financing vehicles of the Global Shield against Climate Risks (Global Shield), which “gathers activities in the field of climate risk finance and preparedness together under the one roof”¹, with the aim of making the international architecture more coordinated, collaborative, and coherent.

The GSFF is an evolution of the Bank's Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF) that was launched in 2018 to support the integration of disaster risk financing activities in Bank lending operations. The GSFF is more ambitious, with the goal to: “support poor and vulnerable countries and people with increased access to financial protection against climate shocks, disasters, and crises, through technical advisory services and integrated financial packages to address protection gaps, as well as building strategic partnerships.” GSFF differs from the GRiF in three main ways: (i) more strategic technical and operational partnerships, including with non-traditional partners; (ii) a wider range of implementing partners; and (iii) more ‘integrated’ packages to ensure better coverage of vulnerable groups within a country's risk financing scheme.²

¹ Source: <https://www.bmz.de/en/issues/climate-change-and-development/global-shield-against-climate-risks>

² Source: <https://www.bmz.de/en/issues/climate-change-and-development/global-shield-against-climate-risks>

This gender strategy for GSFF builds upon GRiF's Gender Action Plan (GAP)³, as well as emergent global good practice on gender and disaster risk finance and insurance (DRFI).

Three key lessons emerged from the implementation of GRiF's GAP:

1. Increasing the DRF/gender capacity of WB teams is a critically important pathway to making sustainable change at country level;
2. Communications activities can be a highly effective channel to promote the business case for gender-smart DRFI and advocate for women's leadership; and
3. Ongoing investment in research activities is needed to better understand and integrate gender in DRFI.

The GAP was effective at promoting women working in the DRFI sector, and incentivizing WBG task teams to proactively think about gender issues in their projects by making it mandatory for teams to do so from scoping stage onwards.

This strategy maps out a high-level approach the GSFF will deploy to systematically integrate gender considerations into its systems. The strategy also makes suggestions on how to incentivize grantees to seize opportunities at the country level to increase and scale up support for inclusion of gender-related aspects in the design and implementation of disaster risk financing instruments and insurance. It further underlines the importance of integrating gender equality-related issues in DRFI, and the increasing global interest in doing so. Finally, the strategy provides background on alignment with the WBG's corporate gender strategy, and presents strategic objectives and specific activities to be put in place over the life of GSFF.

The target audiences for this strategy are GSFF donors, WBG task teams, United Nations (UN) and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), as well as other key stakeholders involved in delivering the Global Shield against Climate Risks. Given that the knowledge and evidence base is nascent on incorporating gender dimensions in DRFI, this strategy will be a living document that will be updated as we gain more knowledge on what works, and what doesn't, when it comes to considering gender in DRFI.

³ The Global Risk Financing Facility (GRiF), which was the precursor to GSFF, commissioned the development of a Gender Action Plan (GAP) in 2020 to help strengthen the capacity of the GRiF Secretariat and its grantees to deliver on the Bank's corporate agenda for gender equality and women's empowerment. GRiF's GAP is available at: <https://globalriskfinancing.org/publication/grif-gender-action-plan>.

Context: Climate Disasters, and Gender Equality

Natural disasters and climate change are not gender neutral. In crisis, women and men may face the same hazards, but routinely face different risks, impacts and vulnerabilities. This includes not only direct economic losses and damages, but also non-economic and often unrecorded losses and impacts on emotional and physical wellbeing, health or displacement and climate-induced migration. These differential impacts are linked to differences in men's and women's labour force participation, financial inclusion, access to information and resources, legal rights, social norms, and roles in value chains, among other aspects. Women often are more exposed, have additional vulnerabilities or reduced coping and adaptive capacities due to access barriers, sociocultural differences, and other gender-specific challenges and constraints.

Gender-blind DRFI can result in inadequate coverage of the most vulnerable and at-risk populations. This can perpetuate - and even deepen - existing gender disparities, and potentially expose beneficiaries to serious additional risks, such as sexual and gender-based violence.

While recognizing the importance of integrating gender into DRFI, the vast array of complex challenges and barriers to designing and implementing gender-sensitive DRFI solutions should also be acknowledged. DRFI is commonly treated as a technical problem that requires a technical solution. A more holistic and effective approach is to seek integrated development solutions that treat the whole of the problem: multidimensional challenges that can include sticky norms, poverty, poor governance, uneven capacity, and conflict/fragility. In addition, DRF policy and investment decisions tend to be managed by Finance Ministries without input from social development agencies, and insurance products are developed by the insurance industry that has been traditionally male-dominated and not known for tailoring products to meet the needs of women.

Global Movement for Gender Equality in DRFI

There is a growing global movement promoting the integration of gender dimensions in DRFI. Previously spearheaded by the InsuResilience Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance (IGP), gender-responsiveness⁴ was a priority from the beginning. Though the IGP has been discontinued, the Global Shield against Climate Risks continues to align with and will build upon the IGP's gender work.



⁴ Gender responsive or responsiveness and Gender responsive CDRFI according to the InsuResilience Secretariat's Gender Working Group Key terms and Concepts for Gender publication refers to: Intentionally employing gender considerations to affect the design, implementation and results of programmes and policies including budgets. Gender-responsive activities and documents reflect people of different gender's realities and needs, in components such as site selection, project staff, content, monitoring, etc. Gender-responsiveness means applying understanding of gender-specific vulnerabilities and needs, valuing all people's perspectives, and respecting and understanding their experiences. Gender-responsive programs open space for discussing, challenging, and engaging with inequitable gender structures, systems, divisions, and power relations. They can provide the opportunity for participants to question, experiment and challenge gender inequities. Note: The InsuResilience Secretariat is commissioning a series of publications to further identify what a good gender responsive programme looks like.

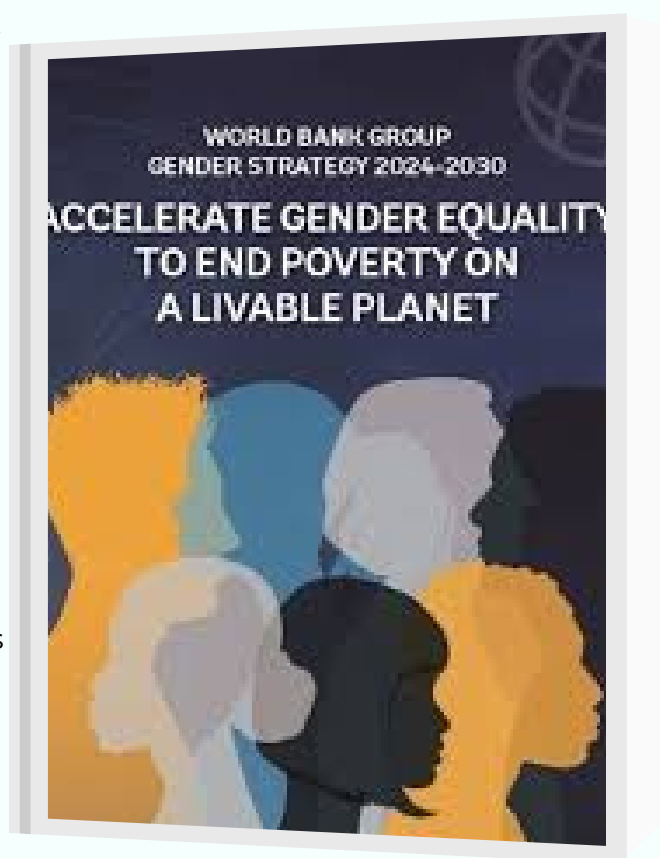
Alignment with the World Bank Group's Gender Strategy

The GSFF is a Trust Fund managed by the WBG, and therefore it operates within the Bank's corporate processes. The Bank's corporate commitment to gender is laid out in its Gender Strategy (FY16-23): Gender Equality, Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth (2015).⁵ This strategy outlines the support that the WBG will provide to client countries and the private sector to support progress towards gender inclusion in all lending operations. The gender strategy is structured around four pillars:

- (1) Improving human endowments (health, education and assets);
- (2) Removing constraints for more and better jobs;
- (3) Removing barriers to women's ownership of and control over assets, and
- (4) Enhancing women's voice and agency and engaging men and boys.

The gender strategy is supported by a gender eco-system within the WBG that includes a number of operational processes, mechanisms, and specialist technical advisory services. See Annex 1 for more detail on the WBG's corporate gender eco-system.

The WBG's DRFI portfolio seeks to contribute towards corporate gender objectives. It achieves this by supporting client countries to apply a gender lens when establishing pre-arranged finance and insurance mechanisms to boost self-reliance in times of crisis, and thereby strengthening their capacity to protect their most vulnerable citizens. Without ex-ante financing measures in place, developing countries must either raid their national budgets for emergency funds (resulting in funding shortfalls for other development priorities), or rely on the international humanitarian system coming to their rescue. See Annex 2 for examples of how the WBG's DRFI portfolio helps contribute to progress on the four objectives of the Gender Strategy.



⁵ World Bank, 2015. An [update](#) to the strategy is being prepared to recalibrate strategic priorities and address emerging challenges. The GSFF Secretariat will track progress of the update and provide more details once consultations are complete and the Gender Group authorizes the release of more information.

Strategic Objectives for Gender

This section sets out four strategic objectives to guide GSFF's gender-related activities.

Collectively, the objectives will support accelerating efforts to ensure a clear gender-sensitive focus on poor and vulnerable communities in DRFI programs, and scaling up of targeted interventions aimed at closing gender gaps.



Embed gender in the DNA of GSFF's systems and processes.

Increase gender knowledge and capacity of WBG DRFI task teams and connect them to gender resources.



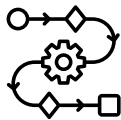
Build partnerships with humanitarian organizations and CSOs experienced in gender sensitive programming.

Contribute to global public goods on innovative and good practice on gender-sensitive DRFI.



Reaching the Strategic Objectives: Suggested Activities

This section outlines the practical steps and recommendations to deliver progress within the GSFF towards the four strategic gender objectives. It is worth noting from the outset that while the Secretariat has control of ‘up stream’ efforts, it does not control ‘down-stream’ delivery - that is ultimately in the control of grantees (WBG project teams and Humanitarian Partners) and client governments. The Secretariat will seek to encourage task teams’ and partners’ prioritization of gender; help mobilise resources for gender activities; support gender capacity building efforts; contribute to and capture emergent good gender practice; and help connect grantees to appropriate technical advisory services in pursuit of delivering gender-sensitive DRFI.



Embed gender in the DNA of GSFF's systems and processes

As GRiF has done, GSFF will ensure that gender is fully incorporated in its grant-making systems and processes, which incentivizes grantees to prioritize gender considerations in scoping, design, implementation, and, monitoring and evaluation.

Suggested activities:

1. A stronger integration of gender dimensions in the GSFF theory of change. GSFF will more deeply integrate gender into the GSFF Theory of Change.

2. Gender is integrated in the Monitoring and Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

Framework. GSFF will ensure that its MEL framework includes gender indicators, consistently considers gender-related aspects in its evaluations, and integrates gender considerations in its learning activities.

- *Monitoring:* develop indicators to track gender results at the portfolio level to ensure progress on the ground is achieved as planned, and for annual reporting to donors.
- *Evaluation:* include gender questions in the rolling evaluation program. When updates of the evaluation program occur, new research questions on gender will be added as relevant to GSFF's work program.
- *Learning Framework:* building on lessons from systematically including gender in GRiF's Learning Framework, it is recommended the new Learning Plan for GSFF adopt the same approach and consistently integrate gender considerations in all learning activities where it is feasible to do so. For example, learning workshops; blogs; technical talks; newsletters; trainings.

3. **Incorporate gender-related questions into application templates.** Gender questions have been included in application templates for scoping and concept notes, making it mandatory for applicants to explain how they intend to approach gender differences as part of project identification activities, and project design. All grantees, irrespective of whether they are WBG task teams or external organisations (Humanitarian and CSO organisations), will be required to address gender questions when applying for funding from the GSFF. The expectation is that all GSFF funded projects will systematically set aside budget and resources to do a gender analysis, or – if of sufficient quality and relevant scope - draw on existing analysis as part of the design of projects.
4. **All proposals are reviewed by a gender specialist.** All new proposals will be reviewed by a gender specialist who will provide timely feedback to applicants. In the case of WBG task teams, the gender reviewer can help connect task teams to WBG gender resources and advisory support upon request.
5. **Report gender results in the Annual Report.** Ensure portfolio-level gender results are included in the GSFF Annual Report using quantitative and qualitative data and including project snapshots.
6. **Provide a short update on implementation progress of the Gender Strategy.** A short update on progress of the Gender Strategy will be provided to the GSFF Steering Committee ahead of each meeting.
7. **Incorporation of gender in the Operations Manual for GSFF.** Ensure clear and systematic incorporation of gender in GSFF grant making systems and processes outlined in the Operations Manual. The following could be included: (i) a section on Team Composition stating that GSFF encourages female representation on the project team; (ii) GSFF encourages WB Task Teams to access gender support services within the Bank; (iii) where expertise is missing on a project team or there is a need to supplement, engage an external gender consultant, and/or partner with organizations with local knowledge and experience working with the local community and a good understanding of its gender dynamics. Further, outline in the Operations Manual that the InsuResilience Centre of Excellence Gender Technical Advisory Facility can provide free of charge an experienced gender adviser (virtually and for a short period of time) to support national and regional government bodies, private companies, NGOs, and implementing bodies using finance and insurance mechanisms to address climate and disaster risks including in the microinsurance, social protection, and humanitarian sectors.



Increase gender knowledge and capacity of WBG DRFI task teams and connect them to gender resources.

Strengthening WBG DRFI practitioners', and client governments', knowledge and skills to incorporate gender issues into programs and policies has great potential to lead to real and sustainable change on the ground. While acknowledging large scale international capacity building efforts are best led by the Center of Excellence for Gender Smart Solutions, it is suggested GSFF focus its efforts primarily on increasing gender knowledge and gender capacity of WB task teams, and client countries (where feasible to do so).

GSFF ambitions are to improve development outcomes by encouraging TTLs to deploy gender-sensitive project design and implementation, including: (i) gender analysis; (ii) targeting and engaging both male and female key stakeholders in design and implementation of DRFI, and engaging both in designing appropriate gender-related activities that respond to findings from the gender analysis and that aim to narrow gender gaps; (iii) use of gender indicators to track and evaluate results; and (iv) invest in gender capacity building efforts, including with WBG task teams, government counterparts, delivery partners, and beneficiaries – to build requisite skills and knowledge for gender-sensitive DRFI.

WB teams with increased DRFI/gender knowledge will be better positioned to provide meaningful gender-sensitive technical and/or financial assistance to a country to ensure that perspectives of men and women are included in DRF policy reform, strategies and regulatory support frameworks, risk analytics, contingency plans, instrument design and delivery mechanisms, and that, ultimately, DRFI-related gender gaps are diminished.

Suggested activities:

1. Training and workshops.

- Customized training on gender/DRFI for different target groups, focusing on WB staff, governments (national and sub-national level), and NGOs. Encouraging female trainers and female participation in trainings, where it is feasible to do so.
- Commission technical workshops focusing on a specific aspect of DRFI programming – e.g., gender-informed risk analytics, gender-informed preparedness plans, trigger design etc. The aim will be to bring a range of DRFI practitioners and interested stakeholders together at country or regional level for a multi-day workshop that supports peer-to-peer learning opportunities and connects participants to international experts providing them with entry into a global community.

2. Facilitate connections between DRFI and gender specialists in the WBG. The GSFF Secretariat will help to connect DRFI specialists to the well-established gender support structure in the WBG, in particular the Secretariat will facilitate partnerships between DRFI and gender experts to support cross sectoral collaboration, with the intention of building internal capacity on gender and DRFI.

3. Develop operational tools and guidance notes on gender and DRFI. Commission operational tools and guidance notes to support WB task teams and their client governments on how to approach different aspects of gender-sensitive DRFI. This could include: guidance on gender-sensitive monitoring of DRFI projects; tips for engaging with humanitarian partners (CSOs, NGOs, women's rights organisations), and women's business associations on gender issues in GSFF supported activities; guidance on key touch points in risk analytics and contingency planning processes for incorporating gender related issues.



Build partnerships with humanitarian organizations and CSOs experienced in gender sensitive programming

GSFF has a CSO and Humanitarian Partners Strategy⁶ that this gender strategy complements. Humanitarian organizations and CSOs are uniquely positioned (with systems and expertise) to provide advice, and implementation support to the WBG on gender issues related to DRFI. They offer local networks with geographic reach to vulnerable populations (such as hard-to-reach female beneficiaries), deep local knowledge of gender differentials that can be used for risk analysis and contingency planning, local trust that can be leveraged to provide a two-way channel to integrate the perspectives of women and men into initiatives, historical knowledge of the roles women and men have performed in past crisis response and coping capacities so effective local strategies can be complemented by national or international efforts. The wealth of situational knowledge, expertise and networks on gender that humanitarian organisations and CSOs can bring to DRFI is highly complementary to the technical expertise, international networks, and convening power of the WBG.

⁶ See GSFF CSO and Humanitarian Partners Strategy

This strategy prioritizes building partnerships with humanitarian and CSOs for the purposes of:



- increasing access to, and reach of delivery mechanisms to women and children in at-risk populations;
- leveraging technical partnerships for information sharing on gender disparities in at-risk populations; and
- connecting with, and mobilizing local women's groups to participate in gender-informed risk analysis, and preparedness and response planning.

Suggested activities:

- Include gender in Terms of Reference (ToRs) for country-level DRFI coordinator. The ToRs for the proposed country-level DRFI coordinator include responsibilities for facilitating connections, information sharing, and technical exchange on gender-sensitive DRFI.
- Pilot gender and DRFI knowledge exchange workshops at country level. For the purposes of building country-level partnerships between WB and Humanitarian Actors, and fostering local gender support networks, pilot several knowledge workshops that bring together WBG, key government counterparts, and UN and CSOs (e.g., women's development and women's rights organizations; women's business associations). These workshops will be designed to respond to country-specific needs, and local norms, capacity, and readiness. This could be rolled out at national or subnational level depending on country circumstance.



Contribute to global public goods on innovative and good practice on gender-sensitive DRFI

There is little evidence-based research detailing good and/or promising operational approaches and practices for integrating gender into DRFI schemes. Publications tend to be relatively generic or abstract, and commonly policy-orientated in their content. There is little specificity in these publications in terms of suggested approaches a DRFI practitioner could use to encourage and advise Ministries of Finance and other relevant Ministries on how to firstly think about gender issues, and then to identify the key touch points in DRF schemes where gender differentials are highly relevant. Given this, GSFF will:

- contribute to the global evidence base on gender and DRFI by producing and making WBG commissioned tools and guidelines publicly available;
- collaborate on research with other partners, where joint research interests exist; and
- commission new research publications to address knowledge gaps where it makes good sense in terms of research fit for the GSFF to do so.

Suggested activities:

1. **Engage WBG project leaders on knowledge and research gaps.** GSFF Secretariat will reach out to WBG TTLs on knowledge/research gaps on gender and DRFI to ensure research commissioned by GSFF is based on operational needs of WBG task teams, and client country governments.
2. **Establish a joint research program with the Centre of Excellence for Gender-smart Solutions (CoE).** GSFF Secretariat will develop a joint multi-year research agenda with the Secretariat for the CoE with the aim of collaboratively exploring innovative topics and addressing identified research gaps on gender and DRFI. The CoE Gender Working Group meetings will provide continuous opportunity for members to raise topics and identify research gaps, which will be helpful to GSFF and CoE Secretariats when agreeing on research priorities and topics.
3. **Commission and produce new research.** GSFF Secretariat will commission and produce global public goods, including new research publications/notes/learning briefs etc., to contribute to the evidence base on gender-sensitive DRFI.
4. **Make publicly available GSFF funded gender and DRFI publications via the GRiF/GSFF website.** GRiF and GSFF commissioned gender and DRFI publications will be uploaded onto the GRiF/GSFF website. Where publications are relevant to a broad DRFI practitioner audience, publications may also be made available on the Centre of Excellence for Gender-smart Solutions (CoE) website.

Conclusion

The GSFF Gender Strategy presents four strategic objectives, and practical steps to deliver progress within the GSFF towards increasing and scaling up gender equality and women's empowerment in DRFI to meet its intended objective:

“to support poor and vulnerable countries and people with increased access to financial protection against climate shocks, disasters, and crises.”

In parallel, the GSFFs Gender Strategy will contribute to the higher-level objectives of the Global Shield against Climate Risks:

“to close urgent financial protection gaps of poor and vulnerable people, increase prearranged risk finance for faster and more reliable disaster response, and help avert, minimize and address losses and damages fuelled by climate change.”

This strategy builds on the achievements and lessons from GRiF's Gender Action Plan, and the efforts of WBG task teams, GRiF partners, and client countries. The Secretariat will lead efforts to implement this strategy, drawing upon the skills of a multi-disciplinary team, and will support grantees in design and implementation of their projects. This gender strategy will be reviewed (and updated as required) over the life of the GFSS to respond to new trends, challenges, and resourcing/capacity needs at global, regional and country levels.

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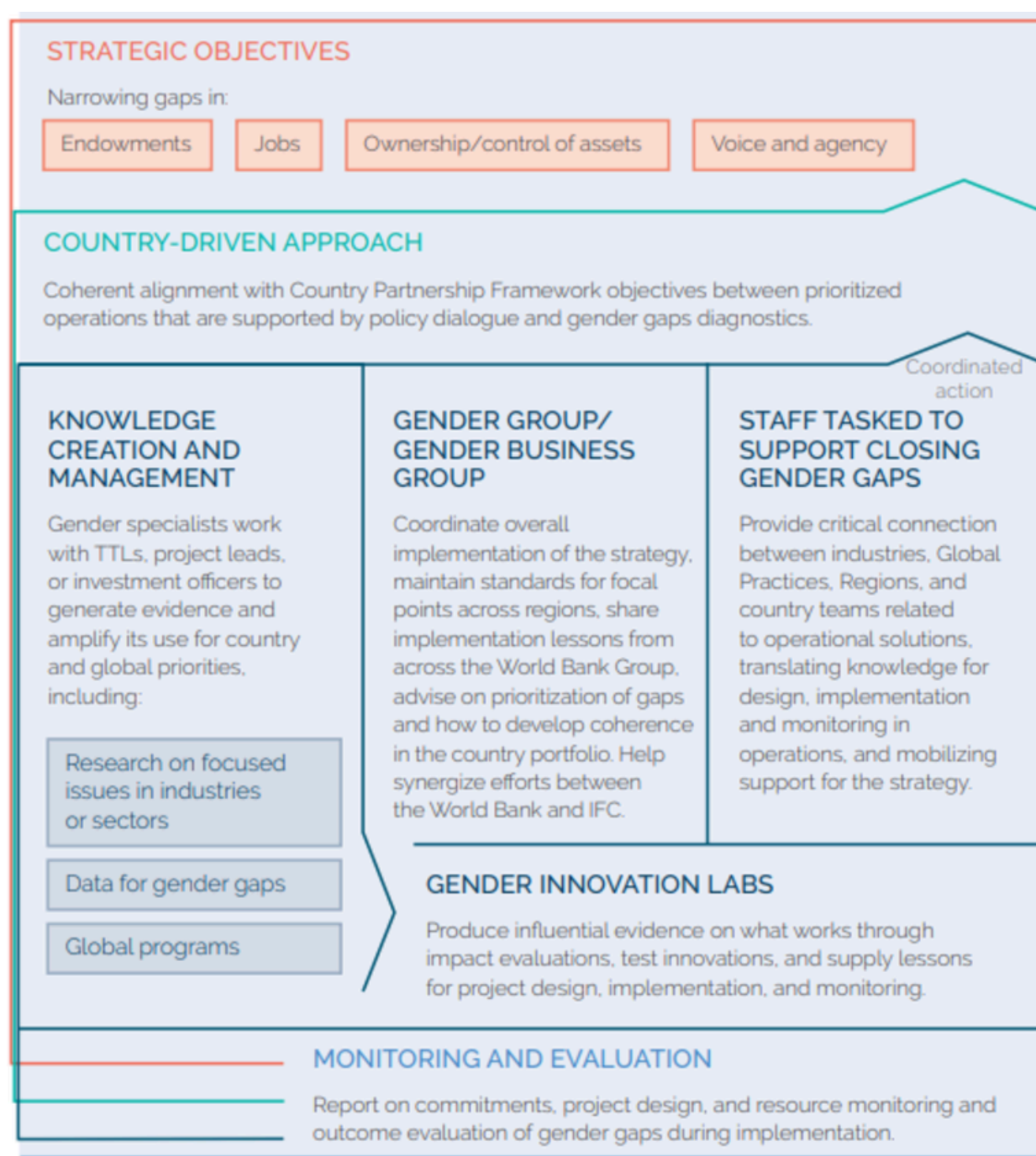
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Annex 1: Overview of the WBGs Gender Eco-System

The World Bank Group Gender Strategy Theory of Action to Enable Implementation, included below, provides a summary overview of the corporate eco-system that supports delivery of the Banks gender strategy.

Figure 1. Theory of Action to Enable Implementation of the World Bank Group Gender Strategy
Source: WBG, Independent Evaluation Group



Annex 2: Disaster risk financing and insurance investments help deliver the WBG corporate commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment

Improving human endowments (health, education and assets): For example, a GRiF grant has helped expand coverage of Sierra Leone's social protection program to reach those who lost jobs during the COVID-19 pandemic, specifically targeting female beneficiaries. Payouts help improve women's well-being, and increase their decision-making power and choices (including those on marriage and health). The grant is linked to the WB's Sierra Leone Social Safety Net Project.

Removing constraints for more and better jobs: For example, GRiF is supporting a WB operation in Rwanda. The project provides protection to low-income farmers and agribusinesses with high-quality insurance in the event of agricultural shocks and through a shock-responsive guarantee, to protect banks and MSMEs from climatic shocks such as drought and compound shocks. There is a specific focus on the protection of women-owned SMEs through a crisis window, which will help protect female entrepreneurs' and female work force participation rates during times of crisis.

Removing barriers to women's ownership of and control over assets: For example, the WB is supporting pastoralists in the Horn of Africa to access financial services for drought risk mitigation, as well as supporting their inclusion in value chains, and facilitating livestock trade. The project facilitates the opening of savings accounts for female pastoralists, taking into account differentiated needs of women savers in formal financial institutions. Further, the project is supporting women's access to financial literacy training and awareness raising by ensuring social-norms-related adjustments are made (e.g., training men and women separately, using cartoons for supplementing written materials with graphics to overcome literacy-related obstacles and delivering information via radio or comic strips). This project is helping women gain greater control of their finances, and increasing their financial protection in the event of future disasters.

Enhancing women's voice and agency and engaging men and boys: For example, a GRiF grant linked to a large WB project is supporting the establishment of a Pooling Fund for Disasters⁷ (Pooling fund untuk Bencana, PFB) that will serve as a central mechanism for the Government of Indonesia (GoI) to manage its disaster-related contingent liabilities in a cost-efficient manner. It will do this by bringing together different sources of disaster funding under one mechanism that will be linked to disbursement channels for the quick flow of funds to implementing government agencies, including faster social assistance payments for vulnerable women. The project supports targeted recruitment of women into management positions within the PFB to ensure women are represented in DRF decision making.

⁷ The Pooling Fund will be a self-insurance mechanism for the Government of Indonesia. This is a different model from existing World Bank supported regional risk pools which operate as insurance companies offering specific parametric insurance products, such as the Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Insurance Facility (SEADRIF), the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF) or the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company (PCRIC).

DONORS



Canada



Germany



Japan



Luxembourg



UK

PARTNERS

Global Shield entities



Global Shield
against Climate Risks

Global Shield
Secretariat



Global Shield
Solutions Platform

Global Shield
Solutions Platform



Global Shield
CVF-V20 Joint-Donor Fund

Climate Vulnerable Forum &
V20 Joint Multi Donor Fund



giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Internationale Zusammenarbeit
(GIZ)



Japan International Cooperation
Agency (JICA)

Multilateral Development Banks / Agencies



WORLD BANK GROUP

World Bank Group (WBG)



African Development Bank
(AfDB)



Agence Française de
Développement (AFD)



ADB ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

Asian Development
Bank (ADB)



International
Finance Corporation
(IFC)

International Finance
Corporation (IFC)

Humanitarian Agencies



World Food Programme
(WFP)



United Nations Children's Fund
(UNICEF)



United Nations Development
Programme (UNDP)



International Federation of Red
Cross and Red Crescent
Societies (IFRC)



Red Cross
Climate Centre

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)



Oxfam



START Network



Network for Information, Response,
and Preparedness Activities on
Disaster (NIRAPAD), Bangladesh



Civil Society Budget
Advocacy Group
(CSBAG), Uganda



Centre for Policy Analysis
(CEPA), Uganda

Risk Pools



African Risk Capacity
Limited (ARC)



Caribbean Catastrophe Risk
Insurance Facility (CCRIF)



Pacific Catastrophe Risk
Insurance Company (PCRIC)



Southeast Asia Disaster Risk
Facility (SEADRIF)

Private Sector



Insurance Development Forum
(IDF)



SwissRe



MunichRe



ZEP-RE (PTA Reinsurance Company)



Yelen Assurance

Research & Technical Partners



European Space Agency (ESA)



Centre for Disaster Protection



London School of Economics



University of Dhaka



Ca'Foscari University



Bocconi University



Oxford University



Georgetown University



Bandung Institute of
Technology



Global Shield
Financing Facility

gsff@worldbank.org

<https://globalshieldfinancingfacility.org/>