The World Bank’s Disaster Risk Management Policy

Building a Safe and Resilient Future for All

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The World Bank is a major source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world, as well as the largest single source of development knowledge.

The Bank advances ideas about international projects on trade, finance, infrastructure, governance, education, health, poverty, climate change, and more to benefit the poor seeking new opportunities.

Client-centered, accountable for quality results, dedicated to financial integrity and cost-effectiveness, inspired and innovative, the World Bank is committed to the dream of a world free of poverty.
Two Institutions, One Mission

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
Established 1944 | 188 Members
Cumulative lending: $571.0 billion (effective fiscal 2005, includes guarantees)
Fiscal 2012 lending: $20.6 billion for 93 new operations in 38 countries*

The International Development Association
Established 1960 | 172 Members
Cumulative commitments: $252.2 billion (effective fiscal 2005, includes guarantees)
Fiscal 2012 commitments: $14.8 billion for 160 new operations in 49 countries*

Established in 1944, the World Bank is headquartered in Washington, D.C. We have more than 9,000 employees in more than 100 offices worldwide.

*Note: Regional operations have been excluded from the country count, and joint IBRD-IDA operations are counted only once, as IBRD operations.
The World Bank (IBRD and IDA), the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) work together and complement each other’s activities to achieve their shared goals of reducing poverty and improving lives.

The IBRD aims to reduce poverty in middle-income and creditworthy poorer countries, while IDA focuses exclusively on the world’s poorest countries.
Our Governance

- **188** Member Countries appoint their Governors
- Governors delegate specific duties to **25** Executive Directors
- President of the World Bank reports to the Board of Executive Directors

*Turkey is a member of the World Bank Group.*
Six strategic themes drive the Bank’s work, focusing on the poorest countries, fragile and conflict-affected states, the Arab world, middle-income countries, global public goods issues, and delivery of knowledge and learning services.

There are also strategies for the key areas in which we work: Thematic and sector strategies, which guide our work to reduce poverty in a specific sector or aspect of development. Each derives from a broad consultation with a wide array of stakeholders.

Country assistance or partnership strategies, which identify the key areas in which we can best support a country in reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development.
World Bank tools

- **Financing**
  - Investment Loans/Credits
  - Development Policy and Budget Support
  - Guarantees

- **Knowledge and Advisory Services**
  - Analysis
  - Technical assistance

IBRD Top Ten Borrowers | Fiscal 2012
millions of dollars
World Bank Opens Financial Data with iPhone, iPad, and Web Applications

The newest addition to the World Bank's open data initiative, finances.worldbank.org presents the Bank's public financial data in a social, interactive, visually compelling, and machine-readable format.

Access to Information Policy

Reports, papers
Bank publications
Information related with closed, active, and planned operations
• Disasters hurt poor and vulnerable the most
• Disasters cause major economic impact
• Evidence suggests that the impact of disasters will continue to increase
• Natural hazards need not turn into disasters
• Mainstreaming DRM in development planning can reverse the current trend of rising disaster impact
• Development planners at national, municipal, and local levels have a major role to play in managing and reducing disaster risk
• The international community must support countries to manage growing disaster risks
• The World Bank plays a key role in disaster and climate risk management
The World Bank will embark on a comprehensive mainstreaming agenda for DRM by dedicating more human and financial resources to:

- Enhance the understanding of disaster risk in client countries;
- Scale up technical and financial support to national governments, cities and communities for disaster resilience;
- Further align the DRM and climate adaptation agendas;
- Integrate DRM in fiscal and public debt management in countries exposed to adverse natural events;
- Explore new contingent credit products and expand the use of market-based risk financing instruments, including by broadening its intermediation service capacity;
- Expand social funds, safety nets and community-driven development programs that specifically target the poor and marginalized;
- Enhance support for accelerated recovery planning in disaster-affected countries;
- Extend knowledge and partnerships to better understand and design long-term disaster resilience.
Cooperation between the Government of Turkey and the World Bank over the last two decades:

- 1992 Erzincan Emergency Loan ($285 million)  
  Reconstruction
- 1998 TEFER Project ($369 million)  
  Reconstruction + Some Mitigation
- 1999 ERL ($252 million)  
  Budget Support
- 1999 MEER Project ($505 million)  
  Reconstruction + Mitigation + Preparedness
- 2005 ISMEP Project ($400 million)  
  Mitigation + Preparedness
- 2011 ISMEP Project ($150 million)  
  Mitigation + Preparedness
Larger proportion of Bank project funds has been spent on mitigation in each subsequent project.
Outcomes include:

- Initiating institutional restructuring at the central level
- Setting the basis for cadastral renovation works
- Establishment of TCIP
- Microzonation to mitigation planning
- Seismic risk mitigation
- Local capacity building for DRM
- Training and volunteer systems, materials
- Better enforcement of building codes, permit procedures
- ISMEP
- PRIORITIZATION STUDY
ISMEP Project Phases

Phase I 2002-2005
- ISMEP Project Preperations
  - Ownership
  - Prioritization
  - Budget allocation
  - Comprehensive approach
  - Risk reduction strategy

Phase II 2006
- Project Organization
  - Local Administration
  - Establishment of IPCU
  - Development of project team
  - Steering Comittee

Phase III 2006 +
- Implementation
  - Socially acceptable and human oriented
  - Technical feasibility and harmony with international standards
  - Appropriate financial and economic solutions
  - Working with multistakeholders

Phase IV
- EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE SHARING
  - Establishment of a centre of excellence in İSTANBUL
ISMEP Components

A. Strengthening Emergency Management Capacity
   - Emergency Communication Systems
   - Emergency Management Information System
   - Strengthening the Institutional Capacity of DED
   - Upgrading the Emergency Response Capacity
   - Public Awareness and Training

B. Seismic Risk Mitigation for Priority Public Buildings
   - Strengthening
   - Reconstruction
   - National Disaster Studies

C. Enforcement of Building Codes
   - Public Awareness
   - Development of Regulatory Framework
   - Voluntary Accreditation and Training of Engineers
   - Streamlining of Building Permits Issuance Procedures

The World
• Communication infrastructure improved
• Emergency Management Information System Established
• Software development and hardware upgrade completed
• New command control centers built
• Equipment and training provided for provincial agencies
Results Achieved

• 660 schools (1.1 million students and teachers)
• 12 hospitals and 49 polyclinics (4,508 beds, 923,000 m²)
• 7 dormitories, 9 social service buildings, 17 admin buildings
• Inventory and strengthening designs for historical heritage buildings
• 70,000 volunteers & 250,000 student-teachers-parents trained
Results Achieved

• 3,631 engineers trained
• Building and occupancy permitting streamlined in two pilot municipalities
• Data management systems and call centers established
• Technical staff and decision makers trained
Alternatives considered during preparation of ISMEP ....

- Implement geographically-expanded risk mitigation and emergency preparedness activities covering not only Istanbul but also other provinces throughout Turkey.

- Focus on the support to the national level institutions responsible for risk mitigation and emergency preparedness.

- Implement an earthquake strengthening program aimed not only at public assets and lifelines, but also on the private residential buildings.

.... and rejected
Alternatives considered during preparation of ISMEP ....

- Define certain implementation area: Istanbul province
- Implement the project at the local level, with local actors
- Coordinate with line ministries done through steering committee meetings and reporting
- Implement the project by a stand alone PIU
- Exceptions to normal procedures .... and accepted
• Strategic Pillar 3: Deepened Sustainable Development
  – Improved sustainability in Turkish cities
    Sustainable Cities Project / DRM Project

• Cross cutting theme: Sharing Turkey’s knowledge and experience
  – Disaster Risk Reduction and effective emergency management: Istanbul as a case study
Framework for future cooperation

• Programmatic approach – more emphasis on capacity building
• How does Turkey’s own institutions fulfill DRM agenda instead of individual projects?
• Horizontal scaling up - geographic expansion of activities
• Vertical scaling up – develop the institutional architecture to mainstream risk reduction at the policy and institutional level
Turkey Disaster Risk Reduction Project

- Component 1: Enhancing National and Local Capacity for Disaster and Emergency Management
- Component 2: Strengthening/Reconstruction of Priority Public Facilities in High Risk Areas
- Component 3: Knowledge and Experience Sharing
- Component 4: Project Management
Turkey Disaster Risk Reduction Project

• Component 1: Enhancing National and Local Capacity for Disaster and Emergency Management
  – Training and capacity building for AFAD and its provincial directorates
  – Disaster Risk Management Planning
    • Risk and vulnerability assessments, mitigation plans, response plans,
    • Enhancing response capacity
    • Equipment support, communication systems, call centers
Turkey Disaster Risk Reduction Project

- Component 2: Strengthening/Reconstruction of Priority Public Facilities in High Risk Provinces
  - Vulnerability assessment of the key public buildings in selected high risk provinces
  - Feasibility studies and designs for strengthening of priority public facilities
  - Strengthening or reconstruction of priority public buildings, such as hospitals, clinics, schools, emergency response facilities, etc. or NARROW approach?
  - Restoration and strengthening of cultural heritage buildings
Turkey Disaster Risk Reduction Project

- Component 3: Knowledge and Experience Sharing
  - Establishment of a Center of Excellence for Disaster Risk Reduction at Istanbul
  - Rehabilitation of AFAD’s training center at Ankara
  - Standardization and accreditation for DRM training and volunteer activities
  - Training for public officials and key decision makers
  - Training and awareness raising for general public and for targeted groups
Turkey Disaster Risk Reduction Project

- Component 4: Project Management
  - Enhancing AFAD’s capacity for project management
  - Operational work
  - Fiduciary work
**Project preparation: AFAD**

- AFAD: overall coordination
- Istanbul AFAD / IPCU: day-to-day prep. activities
- MOD: guidance for design + national development policy
- MOEU: coordination with UTP

**Project Implementation: AFAD Provincial Directorates/PIUs**

- AFAD: overall management + fiduciary responsibilities
- PIUs in selected provinces: day-to-day implementation and coordination between line agencies
- Provincial directorates for MOEU + MOE + MOH + others
Implementing Arrangements at the Local Level

**Provincial Steering Committee**
- Chaired by Governor
- Members: Provincial Directors of related line ministries, representatives of other stakeholders
- Tasks: Coordination at the provincial level

**Provincial PIUs**
- Managed by AFAD provincial Director
- Reports to the Governor
- Tasks: Day to day implementation of project activities at each province
- Staff: Expert individuals, hired as consultants
Implementing Arrangements at the Central Level

**Disaster and Emergency High Council**
- Chaired by PM or his Deputy
- Members are Ministers for National Defense, Interior Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Finance, National Education, Environment and Urbanization, Health, Transportation, Energy and Natural Resources, Forest and Water Works
- Meets every six months
- AFAD is the secretariat

**Disaster and Emergency Coordination Commission**
- Chaired by Undersecretary of the PM
- Meets every three months
- AFAD is the secretariat

**Deputy Prime Minister**

**AFAD Director General**

**Project Director**

**Enhancing National and Local Capacity for Disaster and Emergency Management**

**Strengthening Priority Public Facilities in High Risk Provinces**

**Knowledge and Experience Sharing**

**Procurement & Financial Management**

**AFAD PMU** will manage the project and implement some nationwide components
- PMU will consist of AFAD staff, supported by individual consultants for key functions
- PMU staff will be organized as teams or working groups responsible for each component
- Carry out fiduciary functions
- Procurement under the Project will be done by AFAD PMU
• A central budget institution
• Project similar to those implemented by line agencies:
  – Treasury signs the loan agreement as borrower and implement the project through AFAD
  – AFAD establishes a PIU
  – AFAD budgets the project expenditures in its investment budget (code 7 for foreign source) in line with regulations in place
  – AFAD opens a designated account at the Central Bank
Next Steps

• Workshop to disseminate “Prioritization Study” and to discuss “COE” + “Turkey Disaster Risk Reduction project”
• MOD advice and guidance for design – April 2013, Should be secured by AFAD
• Identification mission for Turkey Disaster Risk Reduction Project – May 13 to 17, 2013
• Project Concept agreed – June 30, 2013
• Detailed project preparation – July/December 2013
• Appraisal/approval – March 2014
• Implementation – Mid 2014
Thank you for your attention,

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