Disaster Recovery Planning as a Means to Resilient Development

PDNA Course
Key Challenges towards Effective Recovery

- Following a disaster:
  - large public interventions may be needed.
  - countries may experience a major influx of assistance without being fully prepared
  - there is a limited window of opportunity and attention span

- Disaster recovery can be severely hampered by:
  - insufficient resource mobilization
  - lack of an effective policy environment
  - inadequate institutional capacities and coordination
  - lack of implementation of PDNA recommendations in the absence of sustained stakeholder engagement and coordination on recovery

- This prolongs the suffering of disaster affected people and leads to non-resilient recovery

Sustained engagement on recovery planning can:

- avoid the risk of a communications and programmatic BREAKDOWN
- increase the likelihood of efficient and resilient recovery
- help realize the potential of resilient recovery as a means to resilient development
Rationale for a Disaster Recovery Framework

The DRF is not intended to be a replacement of the PDNA but rather a tool to catalyze and supplement implementation of recovery through incorporation of recovery good practice.

Need for a Disaster Recovery Framework

- Ensure that the findings of the PDNA are well-coordinated, financed and implemented
- Lead to criteria-based prioritization, planning and implementation of the recovery agenda
- Ensure that a multi-party recovery exercise is conducted – to guarantee an effective policy environment, adequate institutional capacities, sufficient resource mobilization, and adequate coordination among key players
- Address longer-term disaster vulnerability through coherent programs that cut across the divide of recovery and development – such as on safer housing, building code enforcement, safety nets, green growth, and climate change resilience
- Attention to recovery needs to go beyond the conduct of post-disaster needs assessments
Strategic Relevance

Objectives

- Inform recovery policy making and base recovery prioritization and programming on international good practices and standards
- Make disaster recovery inclusive and resilient
- Increase the likelihood that gains from the recovery process are sustained and translated into resilient development

Intermediate Outcomes

- Criteria-based and objective prioritization, sequencing and resource allocation of recovery
- Bringing public, private and civil society stakeholders on board a single integrated recovery planning process
- Establishing robust and criteria-based monitoring and evaluation systems for recovery

Longer Term Outcomes

- Greater likelihood of the implementation of recommendations made and needs identified in PDNAs
- Systematic and consistent integration of DRR in reconstruction and recovery processes
- Developing national policy standards for guiding post-disaster recovery
- Improved preparedness, predictability and consistency of national recovery provisions and strategy vis-à-vis various types, scales and impacts of disasters
Value Addition of a Recovery Framework

Lay out roles, responsibilities, and comprehensive organizational structure for disaster recovery

Provide an integrated and program – level action plan to facilitate multi-sector recovery planning, prioritization, sequencing of activities, and to guide funding and portfolio management decisions

Serve as a living document for progress monitoring and impact evaluation purposes

Translate resilient recovery gains into longer term resilient development

Bring multiple stakeholders around one common and inclusive platform for recovery strategizing, planning, and project management
Value Addition of a Recovery Framework

Provide opportunity to flesh out sector strategies in much greater operational and even project level detail and align them to the central recovery vision

Increase the likelihood of having more consistent strategies across sectors, i.e. building back better

Help develop more effective institutional arrangements at all levels of government

Provide a detailed plan of action and objective and criteria-based means for prioritization

Practice based document stemming from a distillation of actual international experiences of recovery
The Recovery Framework will help governments, donors and other stakeholders to:

- Maintain a cohesive and flexible structure for managing the overall recovery and reconstruction process; including communication flows and information feedback loops;
- Clarify roles, responsibilities, and institutional arrangements to capitalize on the strengths of each stakeholder; and augment capacity where needed;
- Effectively prioritize, sequence, and drive multi-sectoral and cross-cutting recovery decisions, activities, and allocation of resources;
- Systematically integrate disaster risk reduction in reconstruction and recovery; and formalize policy and strategic linkages across recovery and regular development processes;
- Implement recommendations and strategies outlined in disaster impact assessments;
- Assist in establishing robust and criteria-based monitoring and evaluation systems for recovery;
- Apply best practices from other countries to national contexts.

The Objective: To provide a sequenced, prioritized, programmatic, yet flexible (living) overall action plan and stakeholder engagement mechanism that will guide the recovery and reconstruction process.
Questions that the Recovery Framework helps answer:

- What are the needs in order to recover from this disaster and to build longer term resilience?
- How are these needs sequenced and prioritized? What is the demand for these needs?
- What are the institutional and implementation arrangements for recovery?
- What are the monitoring and evaluation arrangements to know if we are successful in the recovery?
- What is the institutional capacity for recovery and reconstruction?
- What is the basis for the financing plan for the recovery?
### Recovery Framework Guide Development

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outline Development</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Desk-based review of best practices, recovery and country recovery experiences</td>
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<td><strong>30 disasters selected</strong></td>
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<th>Stakeholder Engagement</th>
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<tr>
<td>Technical Working Group, International Advisory Group, Development Partners, Civil Society, Private Sector, other Partners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Extensive consultation – UNDP/EU/donors Bank internal Various fora for consultation (CG, IRP, GP)</td>
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<th>In-depth Country Case Studies and Field Research</th>
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<td>Best practices, lessons learned, new norms, compare country experiences, key elements of DRF around the world</td>
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<td><strong>10 -12 Case studies</strong></td>
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Rapid Assessment

International donors pledge and commit financing

Detailed implementation, planning, and prioritization of resources

Reconstruction and planning stages

Produce a PDNA report

Build on national examples of post-disaster reconstruction

Undertake project preparation for physical and economic rehabilitation of the people affected

Lay down the policy for participation of donors, corporate sector, and NGOs
Reconstruction and planning stages

- Develop a Project Management structure at all levels
- Assess resource requirement and develop a financing plan, based on a new development plan for the region
- Prepare a fund disbursement plan for the duration of the project
- Invite NGOs participation in reconstruction
- Seek community’s active engagement in recovery and reconstruction
- Institute efficient and transparent procurement methods
- Observe construction standards and provide quality assurance
- Maintain accounts and undertake audit on a regular basis
- List performance indicators
- Organize technical assistance and capacity building efforts