

# Program Profiles

*A series highlighting key  
GFDRR-supported initiatives*

## Disaster Recovery Framework

**REGION:** GLOBAL  
**FOCUS:** PREPAREDNESS



### **PARTNERS:**

The Disaster Recovery Framework Guide was created in collaboration among the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), the World Bank, the European Union (EU), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

### **PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:**

After a disaster, the reconstruction process is an important opportunity to promote resilience against future events. The Disaster Recovery Framework program gathers best-practices from a variety of stakeholders to ensure that affected countries recover efficiently and build back better.

In response to the growing demand from developing countries for sustained technical assistance after a disaster, GFDRR partnered with the EU, UNDP, and the World Bank to develop a Disaster Recovery Framework Guide (DRF Guide). The DRF Guide supports governments in planning, prioritizing, financing, and implementing recovery programs to ensure resilience. Focused on medium to longer-term recovery efforts, a disaster recovery framework is design to help policymakers, financial managers, and others accomplish the full range of recommendations from post-disaster assessments.

Based on good practices compiled from the disaster recovery experiences of nine countries, it is now being utilized by governments globally as a tool to inform efficient and effective recovery.

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## PROGRAM IN ACTION:

### Assessing Needs in Malawi

Following the devastating January 2015 floods and subsequent Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA), the Government of Malawi (GoM) requested GFDRR's immediate support in the development of a Recovery Framework. In response, with technical support from the World Bank and financing through an Africa Caribbean Pacific – European Union (ACP-EU) grant, GFDRR is helping the GoM prioritize implementation of the PDNA findings, and guide recovery investments across medium to long-term reconstruction.

The Disaster Recovery Framework is helping to guide strategic recovery decision-making processes, inform recovery budget allocations, coordinate multi-stakeholder interventions, and monitor outcomes across all recovery and reconstruction programs. Additionally, the Framework is built to be inclusive of development partners, donors, and civil society organizations as well as national and local governments. Using the DRF Guide as a tool, this program is being implemented at both the district and national level to ensure local priorities, needs, and capacities are reflected in future recovery efforts.

### Resilient Recovery in Gaza

GFDRR provided technical assistance to the Government of Palestine (GoP) to develop a detailed needs assessment and recovery framework following the summer 2014 conflict. In close cooperation with the UN and EU, GFDRR supported the World Bank's country team to help the GoP focus on key recovery needs across all sectors over the next five years.

With required needs totaling \$5.5 billion and and \$5 billion in international donor pledges, GFDRR, in support of the World Bank country team, worked with the GoP to prioritize needs for recovery and reconstruction using the framework. GFDRR, the World Bank, and other partners also helped the GoP explore feasible institutional arrangements to manage and implement recovery, as well as mechanisms for funding flows and tracking. This engagement marked the first application of the DRF Guide following a crisis, and demonstrated the flexibility of the guide to multiple contexts.



## AREAS OF SUPPORT:

Recovery framework development is a government led exercise. Through the use of the DRF Guide, GFDRR is providing technical and financial support to the disaster-affected countries in four key areas of recovery planning: (i) policy & strategy setting; (ii) institutional arrangements, (iii) financing mechanisms and (iv) implementation arrangements. Demand-based trainings are also catering to the needs of disaster affected regions and countries.

In addition, governments can work to strengthen recovery systems and put in place a recovery framework before a disaster strikes. This would enable specific roles to be clarified prior to a disaster, including the roles and responsibilities of all potential stakeholders in recovery and the definitions of coordination mechanisms.

Finally, governments need to explore practical ways to set aside funds for recovery to reduce budget shocks from natural disasters. Disaster risk finance strategies and tools, such as contingent credit lines and catastrophe bonds, can assist.

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