

# RESILIENT RECOVERY

Quicker, more resilient recovery

## What We Do

Help governments strengthen recovery systems prior to a disaster to enable a quicker and resilient post-disaster recovery.

Facilitate the assessment of damage, losses and recovery needs after disasters.

Support governments in planning, financing and implementing a recovery program.

Develop and disseminate knowledge to strengthen the capacity of key stakeholders.

GFDRR's Resilient Recovery initiative is involved in every major disaster, helping affected countries assess damage as well as economic losses and needs, and planning recovery. From typhoons in the Philippines to earthquakes in Nepal, the program has a record of supporting governments to rebuild lives and create a safer future through resilient recovery. The program works with the disaster-prone countries before events in order to enhance their readiness for post-disaster recovery. This is achieved in close coordination with the United Nations (UN), the European Union (EU), and the World Bank, a partnership that has produced guides and tools for conducting post-disaster needs assessments (PDNA) and developing disaster recovery frameworks (DRF).

**\$5 BILLION+**

in recovery and reconstruction funding leveraged by GFDRR since 2012.

**SEVERAL MILLION PEOPLE**

a year reached by the program, depending on the scale of natural disasters.

**50+**

countries received GFDRR support in quicker, more resilient recovery.

# APPROACH

## STRENGTHEN RECOVERY SYSTEMS

**The program offers on-demand technical assistance to disaster-prone countries to improve recovery preparedness and build institutional capacity to efficiently address post-disaster challenges.**

It regularly runs capacity building programs — on conducting post-disaster assessments, developing recovery frameworks and planning recovery — for vulnerable countries and regional organizations.

## ASSESSING NEEDS AND PLANNING RECOVERY

**The program spearheads the World Bank's post disaster engagement by serving as the focal point for PDNAs, government-led assessments of damages, economic losses and needs from natural disasters that also outline a recovery strategy.**

In response to client demand, the program has developed an innovative rapid assessment methodology that significantly reduces the time and effort needed to assess damages. It also can contribute to a PDNA or serve as a substitute for events that do not warrant one that is full-scale. This method uses technology, such as remotely sensed data and social media analytics, and has routinely been used for conflict zones, where access is difficult (see page 6).

## ENSURING COORDINATION

**The Resilient Recovery program supports coordination between the World Bank, the UN and the EU, in close consultation with national governments.**

The aim is to ensure clear lines of communication and a shared approach during the potentially chaotic post-disaster period.

- The three agencies adopted a 2008 declaration, putting in place standard protocols for post-crisis responses that bring all operations, from assessment to recovery, under the leadership of the affected country's government.

The program also participates in the Global Preparedness Partnership, which was launched by the World Bank, the UN and a group of vulnerable developing countries known as the V20. It will support capacity building for the 50 most vulnerable countries to attain a basic level of readiness for disaster by 2020.

## LEVERAGE FINANCING FOR RECOVERY

The Resilient Recovery program helps countries leverage financing for recovery. Since 2012, the program has helped raise an estimated \$5 billion dollars from the World Bank and comparable resources from other international partners. The support provided enhances the clients' ability to muster the external financial resources often needed to implement an effective post-disaster recovery.

## RESILIENCE THROUGH RECOVERY

**Leveraging the heightened awareness of risks in the aftermath of disaster, the program helps governments prepare for future disasters. This includes promoting a "build back better" approach to infrastructure as well as supporting governments in strengthening recovery systems so that they are financially and institutionally prepared in the event of disaster.**

In partnership with the EU and UN, the Resilient Recovery program launched the Disaster Recovery Framework Guide, global guidance outlining proven tactics for achieving effective recovery and resilience building (see page 7).

# Supporting Recovery in Nepal

GFDRR's program approach was used following the devastating 2015 earthquakes in Nepal by providing immediate financial and technical assistance to begin post-disaster recovery coordination.

## ASSESSING NEEDS AND PLANNING RECOVERY

The program provided critical advisory and technical support for recovery and reconstruction, assisting the government in carrying out a comprehensive PDNA, which involved officials from all government ministries spanning 23 sectors, and which was completed in a record six weeks.

## ENSURING COORDINATION

The program facilitated the World Bank's close collaboration with the UN, EU, and other development partners to provide streamlined support to the government on resilient recovery and reconstruction planning, and helped develop a Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF).

## LEVERAGE FINANCING FOR RECOVERY

The PDNA estimated damage at \$5.15 billion, losses at \$1.9 billion, and recovery needs at \$6.7 billion — about a third of Nepal's economy. These findings, which were presented at the International Conference for Nepal's Reconstruction, helped the government secure pledges of \$4.4 billion toward its recovery and reconstruction needs. It also led to a World Bank-financed Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project of \$200 million that is rebuilding 55,000 homes (see box).

## RESILIENCE THROUGH RECOVERY

The Resilient Recovery program's efforts in Nepal benefitted from synergy with other GFDRR operations, such as the Global Program for Safer Schools. The programs collaborated to assess some 5,000 schools in the country and advised the government on the reconstruction of education infrastructure.

“Our house collapsed completely when the earthquake struck.

They are giving us financial aid and that is why we have started building the house now. Once we started, we thought it better to build a concrete house. I started it as I thought it would be better to take loan and invest in a concrete house rather than the one with the old structure.

Hopefully, the new house will be able to protect us from the earthquake.

The engineers have helped us build the house. I think everyone is happy that they are receiving the money to build their houses.

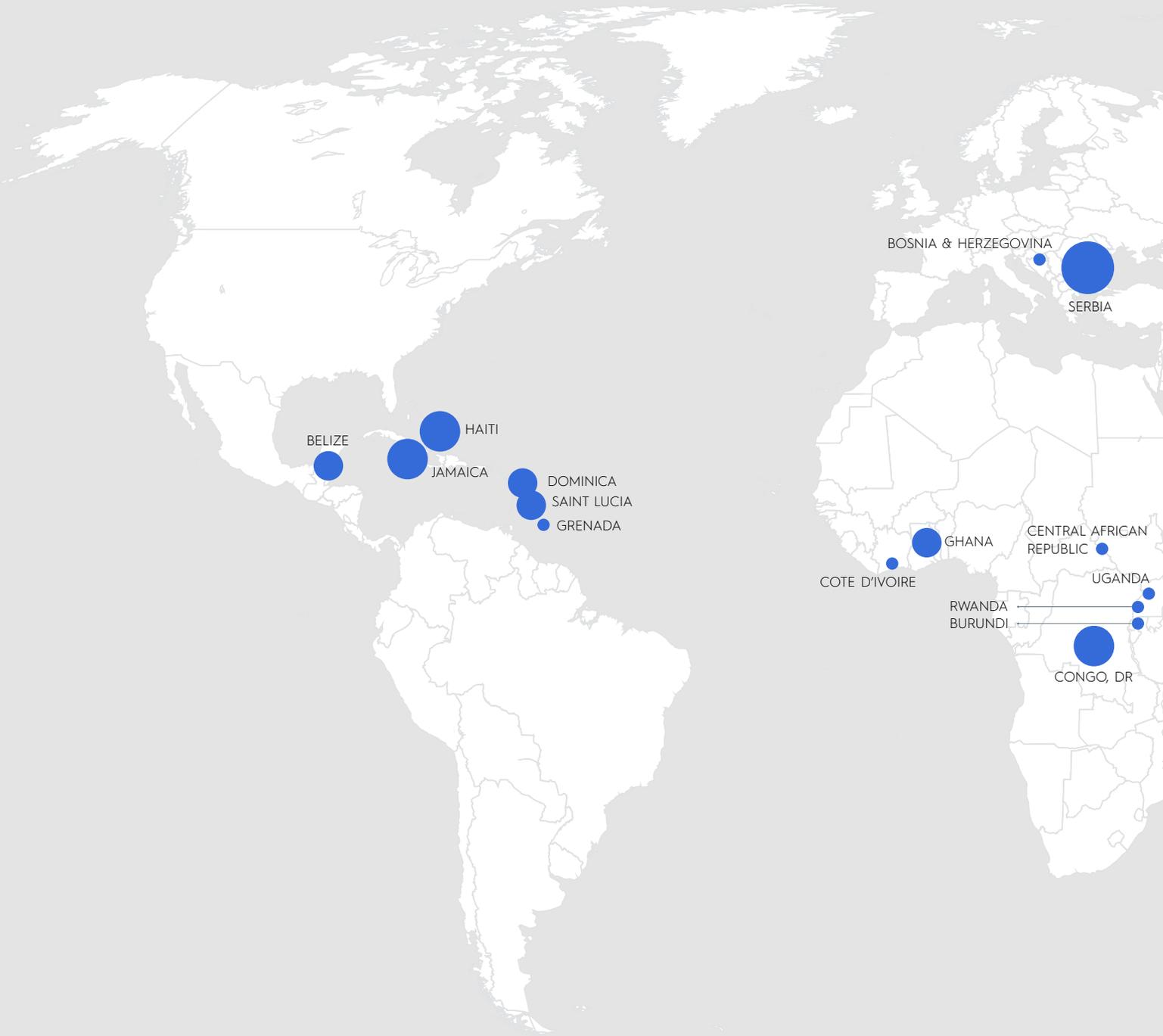
As for me, it is very difficult to get by. The children have to be educated but no matter how hard it is, having a house is essential and therefore I have taken on this task.”

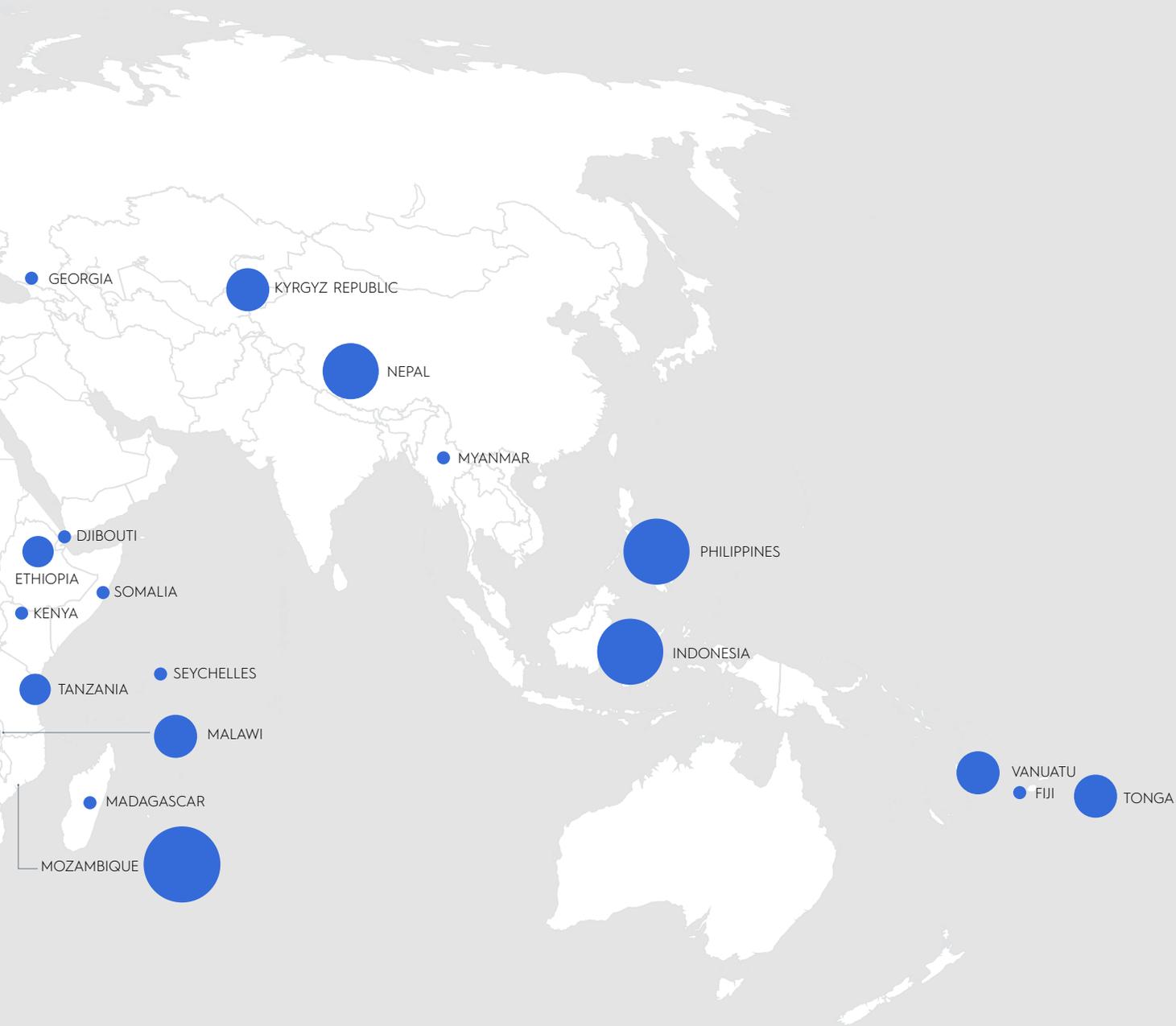


— Rukmedi Adhikari

A beneficiary of the Earthquake Housing Reconstruction Project Thansingh, Nepal

# ACTIVE ENGAGEMENTS





## Next Steps

The program assists up to eight countries each year to assess damages, losses and recovery needs, and helps prepare a disaster recovery framework. In addition, it will continue work in three countries (Fiji, Malawi and Nepal) to strengthen recovery systems this year.

It will help shape the dialogue at high-profile international events this year, including the third World Reconstruction Conference, in partnership with the EU and UN. This further builds on the program's efforts to help create a community of experts on the best recovery practices.

# Supporting Recovery in Fragile and Conflict Situations

In a growing area of support, Resilient Recovery is increasingly tailoring its proven post-disaster assessment methodology and expertise to complex conflict and fragile situations. It has provided technical assistance for assessments in Iraq, Syria, Ukraine, Yemen, West Bank and Gaza, and Boko Haram-affected areas of Nigeria.

In Syria, GFDRR supported the World Bank to conduct a preliminary damage assessment. Using estimations derived from satellite imagery and social media analytics, the team developed a watching brief that surveyed seven sectors in six cities — Aleppo, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Idlib, and Latakia. The assessment techniques and innovative methodology pioneered by this activity informed a subsequent damage appraisal in Iraq that was conducted through GFDRR support in a record time of ten days.

In Ukraine, GFDRR supported the completion of the first phase of the Eastern Ukraine Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment in just six weeks. The assessment identified \$1.5 billion in initial recovery, reconstruction, and

peacebuilding needs, and provided recommendations in three areas: restoring critical infrastructure and services; improving access to economic livelihoods; and strengthening social resilience, initiating reconciliation, and peacebuilding. GFDRR's Rapid Assessment Methodology was used, and will help inform recovery and reconstruction projects in the region once hostilities sufficiently subside for positive engagement.

Such assessments not only expand GFDRR's support capacity to respond to clients suffering from crisis beyond natural hazards, but also innovate methodologies that leverage recent advancements in technology through remote sensing and social media analytics.

**As an outcome of GFDRR's recent engagement in fragile and conflict situations, existing World Bank partnerships have been strengthened, and new alliances built, with a variety of actors working on development and humanitarian efforts in the world's most vulnerable countries.**

## Philippines

On November 8, 2013, Typhoon Haiyan made landfall in the Philippines with the full impact of a maximum category 5 storm. More than 6,000 people were reported dead, millions were displaced, and damage and losses totaled nearly \$13 billion.

GFDRR provided advice on core principles for reconstruction, with specific technical guidance in areas such as shelter assistance during recovery. This helped the government develop an initial reconstruction plan in an unprecedented five weeks after the disaster. In coordination with partners, GFDRR also launched a PDNA that sought feedback from affected communities on priority areas to

fast track recovery. This “bottom up” approach served as a baseline for local funding requirements.

As part of the Recovery Framework, the program also advised on the development of Filipino legal and institutional framework for strengthening the government's recovery systems. The review examined the adequacy, effectiveness, and appropriateness of policies and institutional structures.

In addition to supporting resilient recovery, GFDRR has long supported the Philippines in a range of resilience measures such as risk reduction and risk insurance.

# A New Framework to Help Prepare Countries for Resilient Recovery

In 2014, GFDRR — in partnership with the EU, the UN Development Program, and the World Bank — launched the Guide to Developing Disaster Recovery Framework (or DRF Guide). The guide not only helps governments create disaster recovery frameworks to facilitate a smooth recovery process, but also aims to improve resilience for the future. A dynamic document, the guide incorporates new lessons learned from recovery efforts. It has also gleaned recovery experiences from eight country case studies — Bangladesh, Haiti, Lao PDR, Mozambique, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, and Yemen — and from other good practices from around the world. Additional expansions of the document include thematic notes that provide detailed guidance on specific sector or context.

The guide is unique in that it offers a flexible methodology that countries can adapt to their own context in order to create a national framework that will help them rebuild and recover. Over the past two years, Fiji, Malawi and Nepal have all used the guide to help organize disaster-recovery efforts.

**After the 2015 floods in Malawi, the government used it to develop their National Disaster Recovery Framework, which has guided the rehabilitation of 838 km of roads, the planting of 276 hectares of forest, the restoration of 626 hectares of irrigation schemes, and the targeting and distribution of 36,942 metric tons of maize.**

The positive recovery-planning experience in Malawi was recognized at the International Recovery Forum in early 2016.

## Structure of the DRF Guide:

- 1** Establishes the link between the PDNA, or similar disaster assessment, and the DRF.
- 2** Describes the guiding recovery principles, good practices, and key results associated with developing programs for integrated, cross-sectoral disaster recovery.
- 3** Describes good practices and key results associated with the development of effective institutional structures, leadership and human resources — for overseeing, managing, coordinating, and implementing reconstruction.
- 4** Concentrates on the major financing challenges of post-disaster reconstruction. These challenges include quickly quantifying the economic and financial costs of the disaster, developing reconstruction budgets, identifying sources of financing, and setting up the mechanisms to manage and track funds.
- 5** Supplies the background information required to ensure that program implementation is effective, equitable, timely, and working toward building back a better future.
- 6** Examines various reforms and improvements to institutional and legislative arrangements that can be developed and implemented in advance of disasters.



# **| CONTACT**

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**GFDRR THEMATIC PROGRAM: RESILIENT RECOVERY**

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