
Development Continuity: Minding the Gaps

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DRF PROCESS FLOW CHART

UP TO 3 MONTHS

3-6 MONTHS

6+ MONTHS



RECOVERY FRAMEWORK

POLICY & STRATEGY SETTING

Define a central vision for recovery

Define guiding principles;
identify primary sectors for recovery

Develop criteria
for intersectoral
prioritization
and resource
allocation

Develop sector
level recovery
strategy

Translate
sector
strategies
into projects

1. DISCONTINUITIES

The gaps:

- ✓ Between disaster and humanitarian response
- ✓ Between disaster and post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA)
- ✓ Between PDNA and recovery framework
- ✓ Between recovery framework and implementation of reconstruction

Recent examples:

- Vanuatu
 - + rapid PDNA
 - institutional fragility and low government capacity
 - political change
- Nepal
 - + rapid PDNA
 - + successful pledging conference
 - competing priorities
 - political change

2. WHY ARE THERE GAPS AFTER A DISASTER?

My Top Ten

1. Inadequate capacity and information to assess disaster impact
2. Lack of coordination within government and international community
3. Insufficient financing to begin the reconstruction process
4. Absence of consensus about recovery objectives and approaches
5. Cumbersome budgeting and procurement procedures
6. Institutional rivalries that delay progress
7. Political instability or change that postpones key decisions and actions
8. Policies and procedures that are not appropriate for a disaster situation
9. Logistical challenges, supply and skills shortages, high costs
10. Competing priorities (government and international community)



Recovery Framework in Action

Malawi Example: From PDNA to Leveraging Operations

January
2015: Floods

June: ACP-
EU grant for
DRF

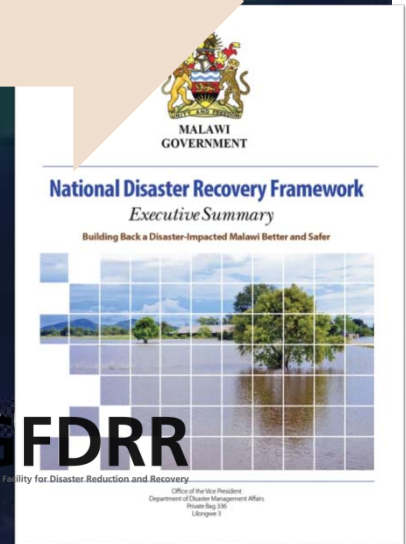
August:
\$80m WBG
recovery
project
effective

October:
National
Disaster
Recovery
Framework
launched

February:
PDNA
launched
(GFDRR
ACP-EU
funded)

June: 1st DRF
consultations

September:
2nd DRF
consultations



20 km



3. EX-POST: CLOSING THE GAPS IN MALAWI

- Rapidly conducted PDNA identified US\$495 million in recovery and reconstruction needs, helping leverage an US\$80 million IDA Emergency Recovery Loan.
- Flexible World Bank investment financing allowed resources to be quickly reallocated for resurfacing roads to help facilitate humanitarian relief.
- This "Malawi Flood Emergency Recovery Project" provided financing to bridge from the humanitarian to the recovery phase, e.g. replenishment of strategic grain reserves, inputs for assets, and road/bridge works to support WFP delivery of food.
- The National Disaster Recovery Framework (NDRF) was developed immediately after the PDNA, helping coordinate multi-stakeholder activities, identify financial gaps, define and prioritize local recovery interventions, and clarify institutional arrangements for implementation.
- The NDRF has been used by the government to guide all recovery activities, including the WB project, prioritizing and supporting the implementation of over 500 public works projects, opening of critical roads, and reconstruction of water and irrigation schemes and health and education facilities.

4. EX-ANTE: STRENGTHENING RECOVERY SYSTEMS

1) *Develop a domestic capacity to implement disaster assessments*

2) *Prepare Recovery Frameworks prior to disasters*

- Institutional arrangements for coordination and management
- Implementation arrangements
- Monitoring, evaluation and public communications mechanisms

3) *Arrange predictable and accessible financing*

- Public and private insurance
- Standby credit line
- Rainy day fund
- Budget reallocation

Thank You

Questions?

- FOR MORE INFORMATION:
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GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery