Sustainable Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (SURRF)

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The definitional challenge

ISDR defines Recovery as

“Decisions and actions taken after a disaster with a view to restoring or improving the pre-disaster living conditions of the stricken community, while encouraging and facilitating necessary adjustments to reduce disaster risk.”

Recovery (rehabilitation and reconstruction) affords an opportunity to develop and apply disaster risk reduction measures.

-Source: UN ISDR
Phases of earthquake disaster response

Disaster response
Rescuing life and property
0 to 10 days

Disaster relief:
Cash grants, food relief, restoring critical public services, temporary employment generation, emergency needs assessments
0 to 25 days

Damage and loss assessment
Baseline data, physical damage, economic losses, impact, needs, disaster risk management
14 to 45 days

Recovery and reconstruction:
Cash grants, asset replacement, temporary employment generation, infrastructure projects, micro-finance projects, medium- and long-term planning
20 days to a few years

Risk reduction
Building codes, retrofitting, risk transfer mechanisms, risk assessments, land use planning, awareness raising, institutional development
Continuous

Development
Local resource based infrastructure development, regular micro-finance projects, local baseline studies, counseling of local governments
20 days to continuous
**Sustainable Recovery and Reconstruction Framework (SURFF)**

**Vision**
Well functioning society and economy

**Elements**
- Damage and Loss Assessment
- Strategic Planning
- Resource Mobilization
- Revival of Economy

**Cross-Cutting Issues**
- Gender
- Empowerment
- Social protection
- Stakeholders
- Evaluation
- Environment

**Guiding principles**
- Good practices
- Government led
- Local participation
- Capacity and institution building
- Risk reduction

**Recovery continuum**
- Pre-disaster planning
- Relief
- Reconstruction
- Development

**SURFF**

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4. Guiding principles:
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5. Recovery continuum:
   - Pre-disaster planning
   - Relief
   - Reconstruction
   - Development
Recovery & Reconstruction: Opportunity for Sustainable Development

• Creating a Vision
  – What do we want to have when we are finished? (More than just stronger buildings)
  – What are the objectives at household, community, and national level?
  – People living, working, and investing with confidence
  – Well-designed infrastructure, social and health services
  – Growth-oriented economy
  – Reduced vulnerability

Example: Kobe Hyogo Phoenix Plan
  – Target completion: 2005
  – 5 pillars: welfare society, rich culture, growing industry, disaster-resistance, multi-centered urban development
Guiding Principles for Recovery

- **Transfer of Lessons**
  - Each disaster is unique – no blueprint for effective recovery
  - But lessons from good practice can be drawn
  - Importance of sharing information
  - South-south cooperation

- **Government led with int’l support**
  - Combination of national and international expertise

- **Local Participation**
  - Example Pakistan, Gujarat:
    - Owner-driven reconstruction using local materials
    - Government provided training to match demand and financial assistance, and materials
Guiding Principles for Recovery

• **Capacity and institution building, policy making**
  
  – **Focal point institutions**
    
    Turkey Emergency Management General Directorate
    National Disaster Management Authority in Pakistan
  
  Tasks: Policies, coordination, standards, monitoring, capacity building
  
  – **Policies:**
    
    Japan: Seismic Retrofitting Act; Gujarat: Earthquake Rehabilitation Plan; Turkey: Compulsory insurance for residential buildings

• **Integration of risk reduction**
  
  – Gujarat: Ensuring code standards through third party quality control (National Council for Cement and Building Materials)
  
  – Paradigm shift in **Turkey**:

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Elements of a Recovery Process

• Joint Damage and Loss Assessment
  – Estimates of the damages and losses in all social and economic sectors
  – Base for a comprehensive recovery and reconstruction strategy

• Strategic planning
  – Design of framework and plans
  – Gujarat: Atlas with maps for preparation of development plans and public awareness

Assessment of Damages and Losses by Sector

Gujarat Planning Maps

- Traditional markets on specific streets
- Traffic congestion
- Existing
- No hierarchy of streets
- Plots have no proper access

- Large central market area
- Market streets for pedestrians
- Green spaces
- Well planned street network
- Proper access for all plots
Elements of a Recovery Process

Resource Mobilization:

• **Finances**
  - Funds typically diverted from long-term development
  - Multi-Donor Fund (Indonesia)
  - Risk transfer (Turkey Catastrophe Insurance Pool)
  - Clearly distinguished roles of different players (Pakistan)
  - Private Sector Participation

• **Human capacity:**
  - Gujarat: training of engineering students to inspect buildings, schooling of masons to match demand
  - Risk assessment and reduction experts

• **Logistical capacity**
  - Speed: Restoring decades of development in a short time period
  - Flexibility
Elements of a Recovery Process

• Basic Services and Social Protection
  – Cash transfer schemes, grants in kind, start-up grants
  – Restoring health, education and other basic services

• Infrastructure reconstruction and development
  – Creation of intermediate job opportunities

• Economic recovery and development
  – Re-establishing livelihoods and reduce poverty

• Strengthening institutional capacities
  – Local institutions, decentralize management

• Strengthening information and coordination mechanisms
  – Efficiency of the interventions, phasing of recovery operations

• Building disaster prevention in recovery and reconstruction
  – Reduce vulnerability to future hazards

Quake-proof hospital reconstruction in Pakistan

Drainage work in Gujarat
Cross-Cutting Issues in Recovery

• **Empowering individuals and communities**
  – To reflect concerns and needs of the affected
  – Reduces social tensions and leads to more sustainable development

• **Gender mainstreaming**
  – Gujarat: Joint ownership of house by husband and wife

• **Protection of the vulnerable**
  – Livelihood program
  – Cash Grants for vulnerable households: Managed by central Gov. and executed by local Gov.
  – Social rehabilitation and protection
  – Quick recovery of schools, hospitals and other social services

• **Environment**
  – Resourceful: Use of rubble for recycling
  – Water, greenery, and public spaces: part of urban planning
Cross-Cutting Issues in Recovery

• Multiple stakeholder coordination
  – Partnerships are crucial
  – Key stakeholders: Local and nations Government, Private Sector, Civil Society, NGOs, UN agencies, International Organizations, Donors
  – All parties need to be able to track progress (who is doing what where)
  – Internet, good communications (Indonesia: regular newspaper)

• Evaluation
  – Monitoring
  – Impact Evaluation
  – Internal and international validation
Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction is a core expertise of the World Bank

• Experience in Disaster Response
  – More than 600 World Bank financed disaster responses
    For instance: 60 Earthquakes, 243 Floods, 76 Storms
  – More than 60 damage and loss assessments

• Total Lending Amount 1984-2005
  – Non-meteorological disasters (earthquakes, volcanoes): $ 8.1 billion
  – Meteorological disasters (floods, storms, others): $ 8.9 billion

• Types of Assistance
  – Damage and loss assessments
  – Recovery and reconstruction
  – Risk Financing and Insurance
  – Analytical and Advisory Activities
  – Training and Capacity building
  – Disaster Prevention
  – Emergency Preparedness