



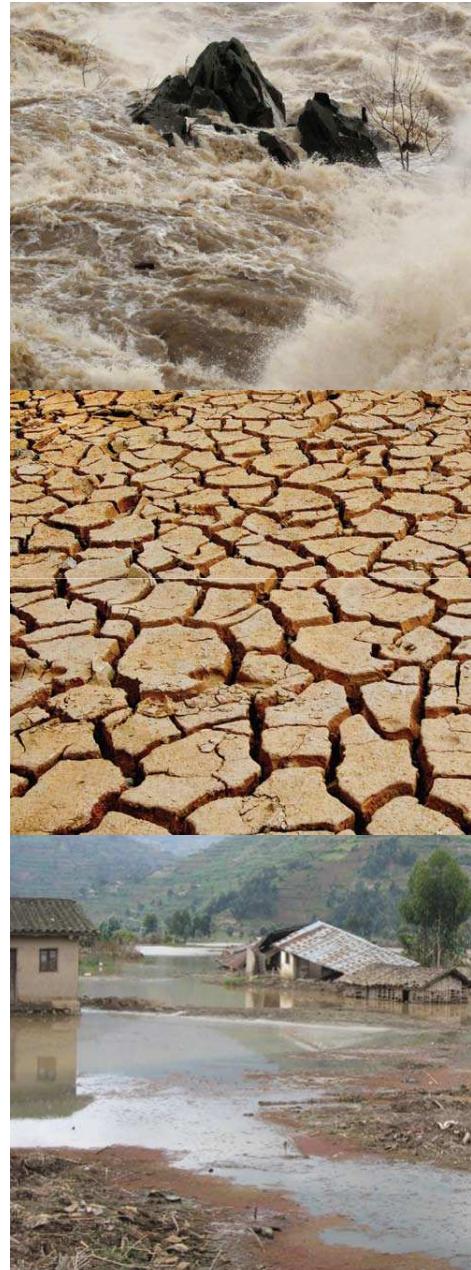
Increasing Resilience – the WB Perspective

CERG-C Workshop

November 4, Geneva, Switzerland



GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



- ❑ Development Challenges
- ❑ Disaster Risk Management (DRM) at the Bank
 - How it Evolved?
 - Portfolio
 - Operational Policies
 - Lessons
 - Adapted Framework, Priorities and Organization
- ❑ Capacity Development Approach
- ❑ Network of Academic Institutions



Disasters impact developing countries disproportionately:

- Low-income countries have the highest number of disaster-related fatalities.
- Middle-income countries suffer the most in terms of damages.
- Developing countries' disaster losses are 20 times higher than developed countries.
- Average GDP loss due to disasters is 2 – 15%.
- Average loss of employment is 2 – 10%.
- Increase in extreme poverty is 2 – 4%.

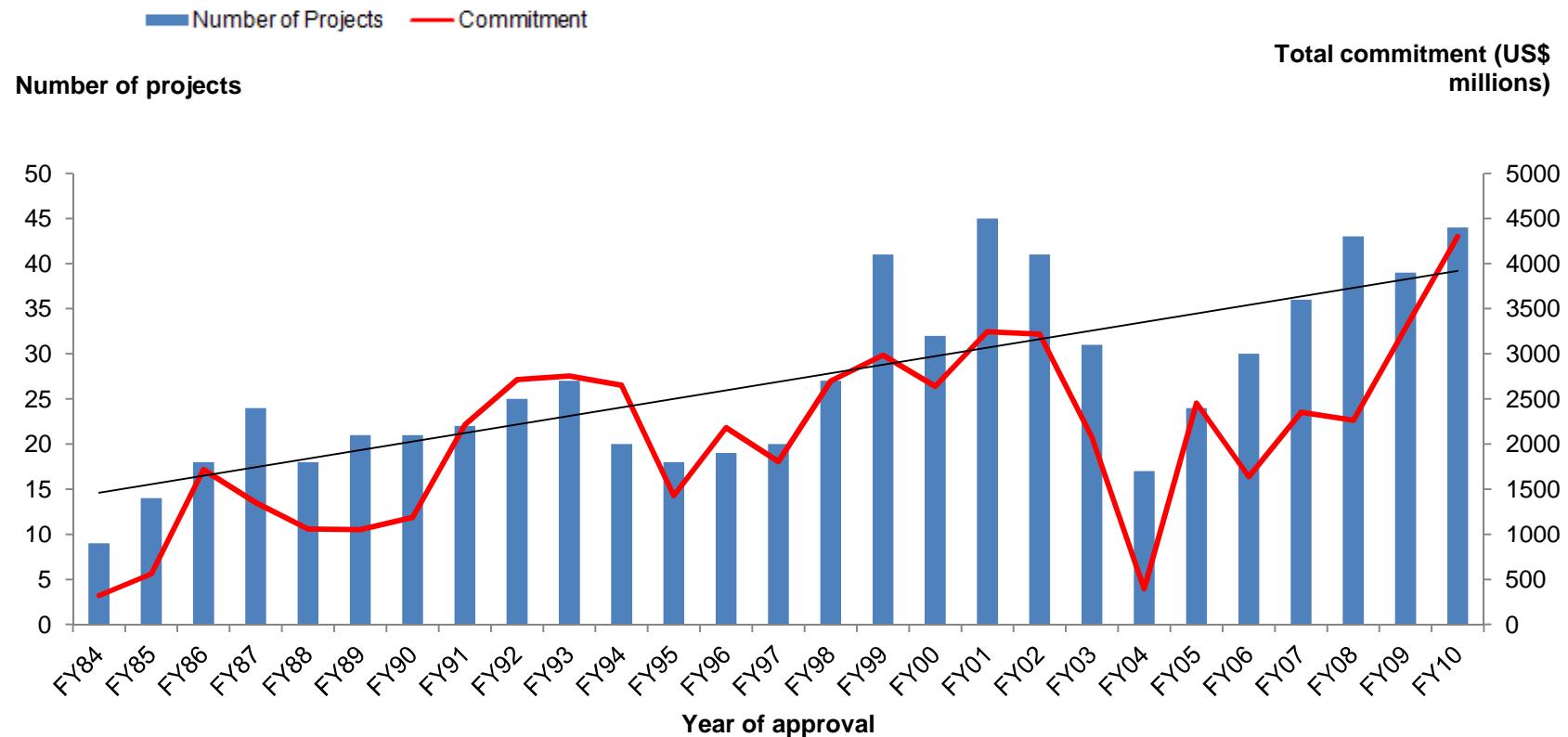
Source: NHUD – The Economics of Effective Prevention





- ❑ International Bank for ***Reconstruction*** and Development
- ❑ Largest provider of reconstruction and development assistance
- ❑ Disaster management is a key part of activities





- DRM investments are increasing in the Bank's portfolio
- Regional distributions: most lending in East Asia and Pacific, followed by LAC, South Asia, ECA and MENA
- Bank has financed 752 disaster related projects
- Providing client-countries with **\$ 58.3 billion in disaster related assistance**
- 9% of total Bank's lending portfolio**



Guiding principles of OP 8.00 (2007)

- Rapid response to disasters
- Continued focus on the WBG's development mandate
- Coordination with UN and other development partners
- Governance and fiduciary oversight for due diligence

A country may request when it is

- Struck by emergency
- Dislocates economy
- Calls for quick response from the government and the Bank

Objective

- To restore assets and production levels
- Finance investments and productive activities instead of relief

Forms of Bank Assistance

- Immediate support in assessing impact and developing recovery strategy
- Restructuring the Bank's existing portfolio for the country to support recovery activities
- Redesign projects not yet approved to include recovery activities
- Provision of emergency recovery loan



- ❑ Lessons not learned, repetition of same mistakes even in the same country
- ❑ Recovery projects are often too short to address projected length of recovery
- ❑ Need realistic goals for short and longer term
- ❑ Keep emergency projects simple and flexible



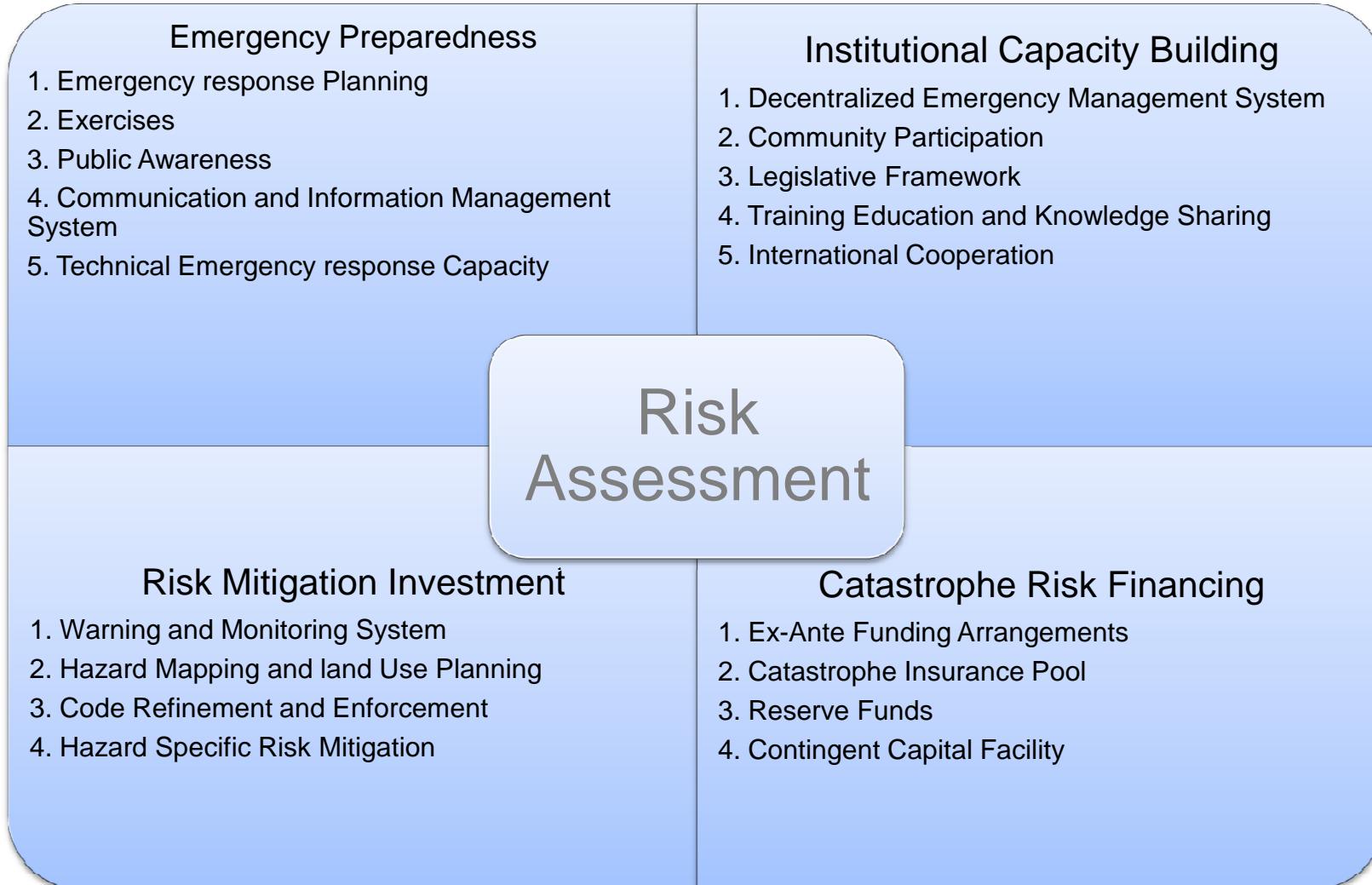


Need for More Strategic Approach

- Mainstreaming DRM into development agenda
 - Document the link between disaster and poverty
 - Improve disaster response
 - Training: Bank staff and clients
 - Analytical work and policy advise that lead to investments in DRM
- Promoting proactive disaster risk management - Systematic treatment of DRM at policy and institutional level
 - Incorporating DRM in CAs and PRSPs
 - Helping clients to develop national strategies for DRM
 - Introducing more effective financing and risk transfer mechanisms
- Financing
 - Grant funded technical assistance with demonstration effect
 - Self standing projects and lending for mitigation efforts
 - Use of ex-post disaster recovery assistance to introduce risk reduction
- Capacity Development



Adapted Framework

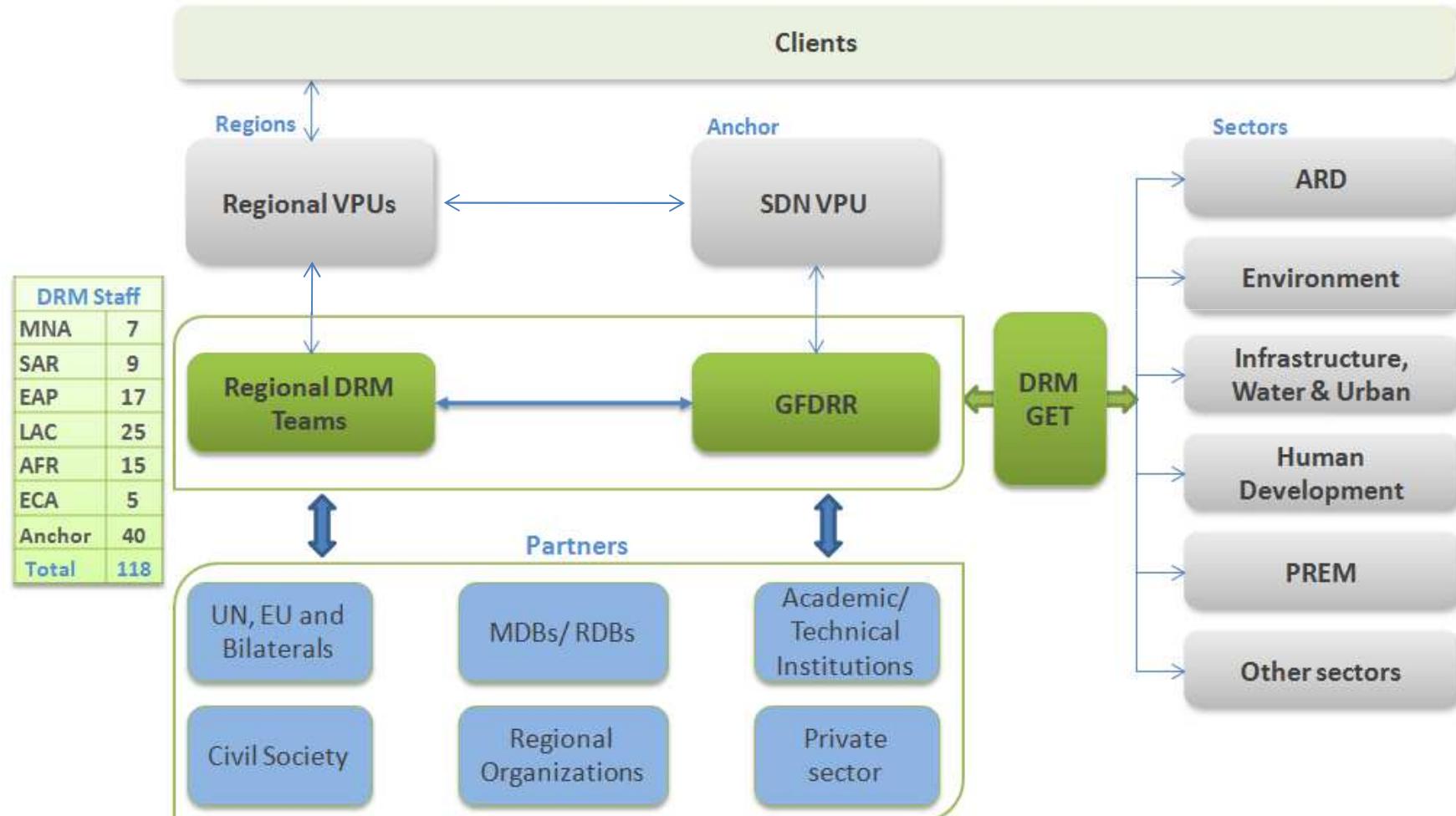




Adapted DRM Organization

DRM is **led by the regions** with support from GFDRR.

A growing community of practice: **118 DRM staff**, 83% GFDRR funded.





- ❑ Established in 2006, a global partnership to support the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)
- ❑ Partnership of 38 country governments and 7 international organizations including World Bank, UNISDR, UNDP, European Commission, ACP Secretariat and major bilateral donors including Australia, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA, and others
- ❑ The secretariat is housed in the WB
- ❑ Mission: mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation in country development strategies to improve the resilience to disasters
- ❑ To date 54 countries have benefitted from GFDRR assistance, with deepened engagement in [31 disaster prone countries](#)
- ❑ More than \$319 million pledged in disaster reduction and recovery as of Sept 2011 under three parallel funding tracks I, II and III.



Knowledge and Capacity

- Develop culture of prevention and resilience
- Risk and vulnerability assessments
- Weather data collection and forecasts (for farmers, insurers, etc.)

Technology

- Hydro-meteorological services
- Early Warning Systems
- Building Codes and Design Standards

Infrastructure

- Reduce underlying risk factors
- Flood and Storm Proof Construction
- Dykes, sea walls
- Improved drainage

Policy

- Disaster Risk Reduction is a Priority
- National Laws and Plans for DRM
- Climate-resilient urban development
- Risk transfer and financing strategies
- Incentive framework for private sector action
- Integrated river-basin and ecosystems-based planning

Institutions

- Strengthened emergency preparedness
- Improved safety nets for disaster-hit households
- Land-use planning and zoning
- Strengthened sectoral institutions (e.g. water, agriculture, infrastructure etc)



Ex Ante

Global and regional partnerships (“Track I”)

Building Stronger and inclusive Partnerships, Broadening GFDRR Governance, expanding (sub) regional cooperation, harnessing the Private sector

Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into development (“Track II”)

Mainstreaming at policy level and within sector development, institutional strengthening, DRR focus on urbanization and adaptation to climate change

Special Initiatives:

The Economics of Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance

World Reconstruction Conference and Report

Weather & Climate Info. Decision Support System

Ex Post

Partnership for sustainable recovery (“Track III”)

Sustainable Recovery: institutional strengthening, improving coordination in recovery assistance – PDNA, accelerate recovery financing that invests in disaster risk reduction

Capacity Building

Tools and Methodologies

Knowledge Sharing



Objective: To strengthen the institutional capacity in line with the GFDRR mandate to build national, regional, and global capacity for increased disaster resilience

Underlying principles

- ❑ Promoting proactive risk reduction strategies,
- ❑ Contributing to mainstreaming disaster risk management (DRM) in development planning,
- ❑ Raising awareness of risk mitigation options,
- ❑ Advancing the analytical skills and professional knowledge of DRM practitioners.

Characteristics

- ❑ Based on partnership and implemented with partner organizations.
- ❑ Relies on a well designed and state of the art core curriculum with focused thematic coverage.
- ❑ The capacity development approach is scalable and allows the increase in outreach.
- ❑ Provides a platform for sharing good practices and workable solutions across countries and regions



Core curriculum

- ❑ Covers: risk reduction and reconstruction planning
- ❑ Branded under Partnership Learning Series (PLS)
- ❑ It will
 - Establish basic competencies in DRM,
 - set a baseline for continuous education of disaster practitioners,
 - Provide a predictable career development path in the Bank for professionals engaged in different aspects of risk reduction
- ❑ Development has started with GFDRR Flagship Courses in Damage and Loss Assessment
- ❑ Involves partners – IRP, CADRI, ATHA, WB units (CCDP, OPSC)



PLS Structure

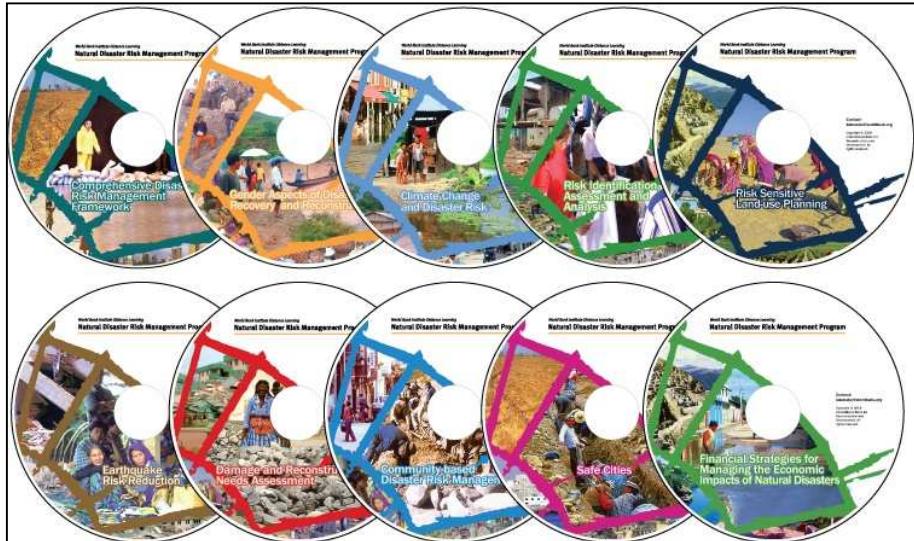
- **DRM Fundamentals – PLS 101 series** - introductory courses for Bank staff to familiarize with policies and guidelines related to disaster and emergency operations and provide guidance on available tools and methods to integrate risk reduction aspects into strategic Bank documents
- **Economics of DRM – PLS 201 series** - based on the recent UN-WB report and guides from an economic perspective, when disaster prevention is cost-effective.
- **Multi-sectoral Courses – PLS 301 series** -These courses explore the linkages between DRM and other disciplines. They target general development practitioners and provide them with principles and tools for considering risk reduction aspects in development planning
- **DRM in Sectors – PLS 401 series** - technical courses for sector specialist to determine the vulnerability of critical infrastructure and guide on measures to increase resilience and safety
- **DRM in Projects – PLS 501 series** - for WB staff to assist them in developing projects in DRM. They will familiarize participants with Bank operational policies and procedures in developing emergency projects and also highlight the opportunities to improve resilience through mitigation projects



Delivery Mode

- Traditional face to face
- Web-based, facilitated and self- paced

- ❑ Increased accessibility through public domain - DVD, web-site



❑ Partnerships, manuals and guidance notes for scaling up



GFDRR and Arab Academy

- ❑ First Joint On-Line Course delivery with AA, September 20 – Oct. 24 to be followed by 9 other courses, translation to Arabic and a customization process
- ❑ 39 Participants (16 Yemen, 14 Egypt, 1 Germany, 2 Palestine, 1 Bahrain, 1 Peru, 1 KSA, 1 Lebanon, 2 from Sudan).
- ❑ Preceded by agreed work program and ToT,
- ❑ Provision of guidance and supervision throughout the course delivery

The screenshot shows the homepage of the GFDRR-Natural Disaster Risk Management Program. The top navigation bar includes links for Home, Introduction to DRM, National DRM Systems, The Role of Local Actors, End of Course Tasks, Glossary, and References. The top right corner shows a user is logged in as Katalin Demeter (Logout). The main content area features a large image of a flooded area with a small house, overlaid with the text 'Comprehensive Disaster Risk Management Framework'. To the left is a 'Latest News' box with a post from Tamer Abou Gharara dated 8 Sep, 10:43. Below that is a 'Calendar' box showing the month of September 2010. To the right is a 'Welcome' box featuring a video of S.K.Jha, Manager, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. A sidebar on the right contains links for Home, FOREWORD, OBJECTIVES, LEARNING PLAN, and ACKNOWLEDGEMENT. At the bottom, there is a 'Course Map' section.



- Joint vision
- Clearly identified objective
- Mutual interest and benefits
- Individual benefits should outweigh the additional individual costs
- Mutually agreed activities – level, scope, etc.
- Need – even if small - constant and reliable source of funding
- Need an entity taking the lead, organizing joint activities and interventions
- Need continuous information sharing
- Need space for interaction