

Post-Disaster Recovery: Learning from the Past

Session 4.9

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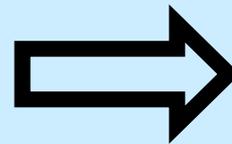


Two Major Studies to Learn From

- ✓ ProVention Consortium- 2002-2003
 - ✓ Interagency review of 5 cases
- ✓ World Bank Operations Evaluation Department (OED) - ongoing
 - ✓ World Bank experience of entire portfolio

ProVention Consortium: Learning Lessons from Recovery

1. Bangladesh ('98 floods)
2. Honduras (Mitch 1998)
3. India (Gujarat 2001 earthquake)
4. Mozambique (2000, 2001 floods)
5. Turkey (1999 earthquake)



- ✓ Policies
- ✓ Systems
- ✓ Resources
- ✓ Impact

World Bank Operations Evaluation Department

- ✓ Review of WB experience from 1984 to 2004
- ✓ Reconstruction and Prevention/Mitigation Portfolio
- ✓ Field cases, issues papers
- ✓ Currently underway, to be finished by end 2005

General Lessons

- 1. Lessons have not always been learned from disaster to disaster, even within the same country, leading to repetition of mistakes where they could have been avoided.**
- 2. “Recovery” from disasters is an artificial term**

Framework for Recovery: Timing

3. Recovery projects are often too short to address the projected length of recovery.
4. Set realistic goals for the short and longer-terms.
 - Keep emergency projects simple and flexible.

Framework: Assessing damage and needs

5. **A comprehensive damage and needs assessment undertaken following a disaster plays a key role in securing international support for recovery efforts and providing a framework for recovery.**

Institutions: integrating risk reduction into recovery

- 6. Government policies have been marked by a shift towards dealing with disasters as part of the development process, however, the implementation is mixed.**
- 7. Effective institutions for recovery are not being set up, or supported, in a systematic fashion.**

Gaps: Participation and Livelihoods

8. **Insufficient attention is paid to impact of recovery interventions on livelihoods, a crucial aspect of recovery.**
 - ✓ However, there was significant support on infrastructure and housing, which can be key instruments for economic and social recovery, in terms of providing shelter, supporting livelihoods, and restoring productive capacity.
9. **Participation, participation, participation!**

Challenge/Opportunity: Social Equity and Change

10. Assess and act upon opportunities for social equity and change.

- Relocation is a major issue
- Much can be done to promote gender equity