



DISASTER
RECOVERY
FRAMEWORK

PDNA

POST-DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT

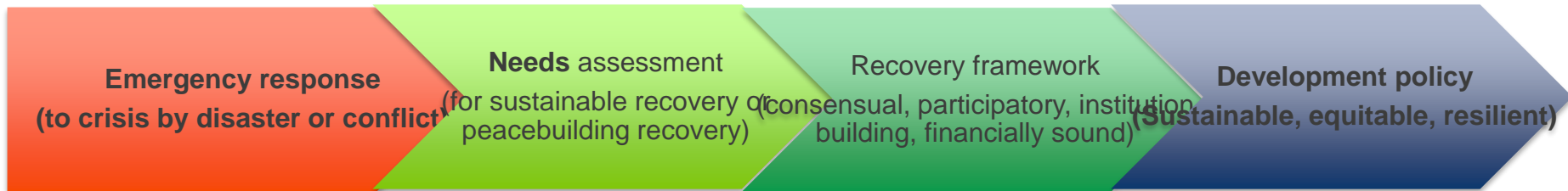
From Recovery Strategy to Recovery Framework



Session Outline

- 1 Why a Recovery Framework
- 2 What is Recovery Framework
- 3 Link and utilization of the PDNA for a RF
- 4 How is RF put together: four modules
 - What: (policy / vision)
 - Who: (Institutional setup)
 - With what: (financing mechanism)
 - How: (Implementation arrangements)

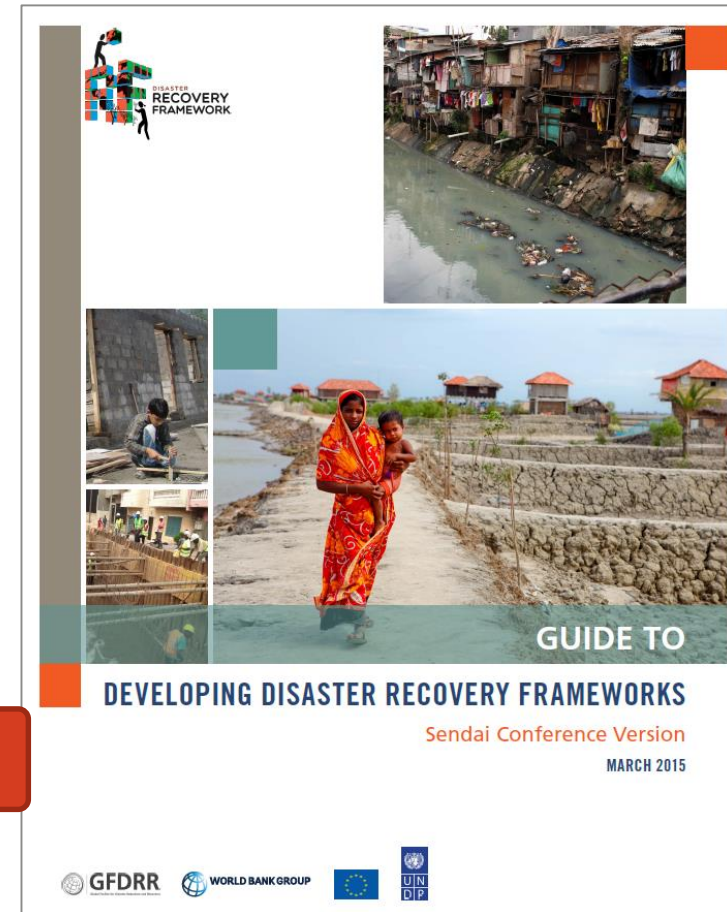
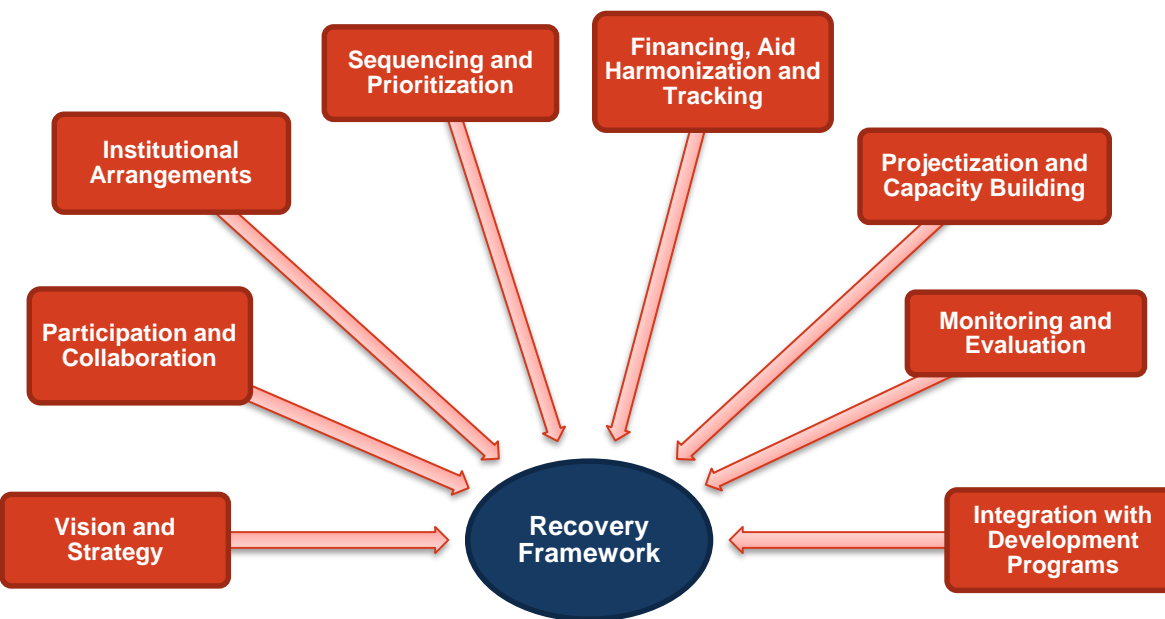
From recovery needs strategy to recovery framework



- To bridge the emergency response and early recovery to short, medium and long term recovery's link to development
- To move from the how much and what constitutes recovery to how to frame and implement recovery
- Is an organizational tool to facilitate inter-sectoral, interinstitutional, multi-stakeholders framed recovery in four key areas:
 - Integrated recovery vision and planning
 - Institutional setup
 - Financial resource mobilisation and allocation
 - Monitoring and evaluation

- Guide governments and other stakeholders in the middle and longer term recovery efforts.

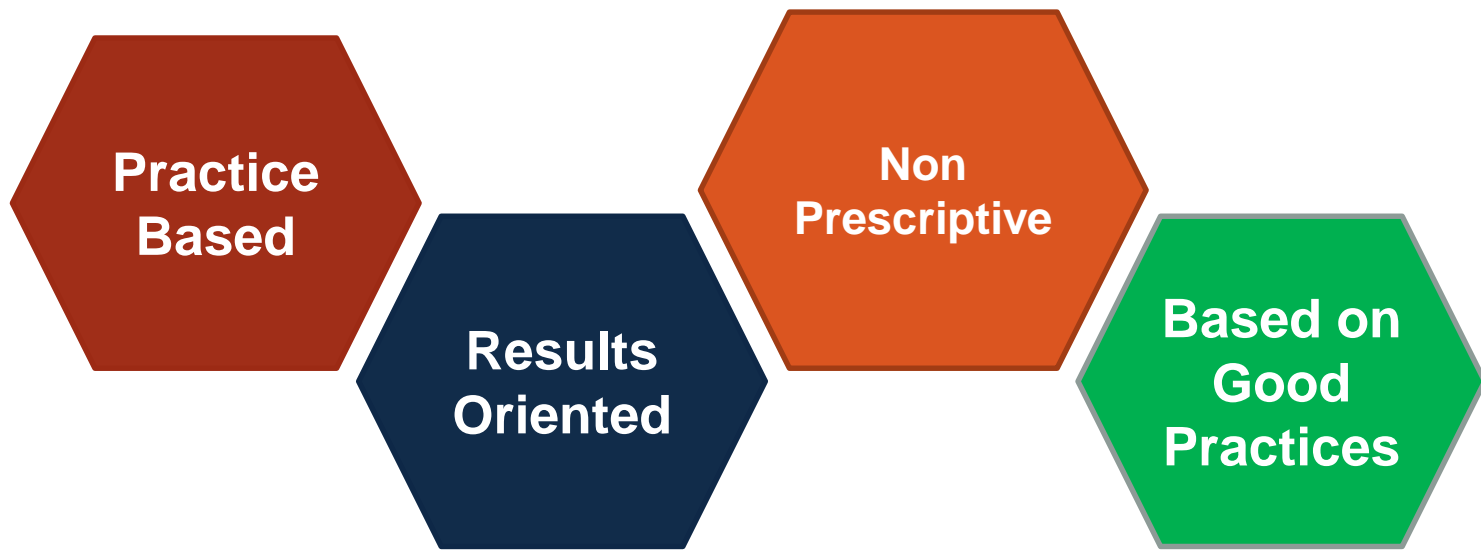
Focus Areas



The DRF Guide

A collaborative effort to assist governments and partners in prioritizing and sequencing post-disaster recovery that reduces future hazards risks and leads to sustainable development

A Guide that is:



The DRF builds on PDNA

PDNA

Estimates damage and losses, and quantifies needs

Comprehensive government-led assessment

Prioritizes needs within sectors; no budgetary review

Initial assessment of institutional issues and capacity constraints

Initial scope for incorporating recovery onto longer term development

Initial scope for incorporating recovery into longer term developmental resilience and risk reduction



DRF

Defines timeframe, priority, financial planning and implementation for recovery

Is a flexible government-led action plan that can be updated periodically

Prioritizes & sequences needs within and across sectors based on budget allocation & external financing estimates

Carries out extensive assessment of recovery capacities and skills and institutional options for recovery; identifies corresponding capacity building needs for efficient and effective recovery

Ensures that recovery is an integral part of development

Ensures recovery is integral part of ongoing development resilience and risk reduction efforts



Summary of DRF Four modules

Humanitarian
Response

Post-Disaster
Assessment (PDNA)

Disaster
Event

3 to 6 Months

6+ Months

Policy and 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

Institutional Framework

Assess Government capacity to manage recovery
Appoint appropriate recovery leader

Set up appropriate institutional arrangements; strengthen line ministries
Clarify institutional roles and responsibilities

Establish coordination mechanisms for non-governmental entities

Strengthen the capacity of lead agency and implementing entities
Ensure smooth transition from relief to recovery

Financing for Recovery

Conduct funding gap analysis; mainstream off-budget fund to complement public financing

Mobilize funds through budget review, donor assistance, private sector, etc.

Allocate budget; integrate off-budget funds
Track and monitor the transfer and use of funds

Strengthen public financial management

Streamline procurement and funds flow procedures

Implementation

Develop participatory forums for communities, civil society, NGOs, private sector, etc.

Set up coordination and information sharing mechanisms

Standardize project approval processes
Fast track reliable procurement procedures
Develop M&E Systems

Public communication on recovery progress



1. Policy and Strategy setting (VISION)

Who: National Planning Agency

□ What:

- Define a **national recovery vision** incorporating the **key development principles**
- Ensure **vision** is coherent with **broad, long-term development goals**, and **growth /poverty reduction strategies**
- **Prioritize sectors** for recovery, and **define key operating principles** and **performance benchmarks**
- Ensure **consensus of participants** on policy framework
- Develop a **program framework** that **sequences / prioritizes sector recovery**
- Ensure **neutral and impartial treatment**





Guiding Principles

Central policy-making and coordination

Local implementation

Effective management of public expectations and grievances

Independent oversight and transparency

Fostering public-private partnerships

Public sector facilitation of private recovery

Restoration of sustainable livelihoods

Operating principles and program-level performance benchmarks



Key Policy Imperatives for Recovery

The 3 Key Policy Imperatives for recovery:

Building Back better (BBB)

Reduce vulnerability to future disasters and improve community's physical, social, environmental, and economic conditions

Converting Adversity into Opportunity

Replace and update old infrastructure, policies and systems to improve livelihoods

Pro-Poor Recovery

Prioritizing the needs of vulnerable individuals and groups





2. Institutional arrangements (WHO)

National Planning Agency

- Decide on appropriate institutional arrangements
- Provide legal mandate for recovery which clarifies institutional roles and responsibilities
- Designate lead recovery agency
- Appoint an effective recovery leader

Lead Recovery Agency

- Ensure continuity between humanitarian and recovery work
- Clarify role of international organizations and development partners
- Coordinate recovery efforts across sectors with multiple stakeholders
- Include civil society, private sector, communities and NGOs in the recovery process
- Ensure appropriate human resources are available throughout the recovery



Institutional framework for recovery

Selecting an Effective Lead Agency

Role: Coordinates and harmonizes recovery strategies across sectors

Criteria

- Current governance structure
- Prior disaster recovery experience
- Characteristics of the disaster
- Coordination, monitoring, oversight, and control frameworks in operation
- Inclusiveness and capacity to work with local authorities and NGOs

Options for structuring agency

1. Strengthen and coordinate **existing** sectoral line ministries
2. Create a **new** institution to manage recovery
3. Create a **hybrid** structure via enhancing existing agency



3. Recovery Financial Mechanism (WITH WHAT)

Ministry of Finance / Lead Recovery Agency

- ✓ Conduct funding gap analysis and budget review
- ✓ Identify domestic sources of funding
- ✓ Identify external sources of funding
- ✓ Organize international appeal or donor conference to access international funding
- ✓ Define mechanism to manage inflow of funds (FM systems that disburse funds between levels of government, directly to communities, or systems that manage external resources)
- ✓ Coordinate and allocate funds
- ✓ Set up system for aid tracking
- ✓ Strengthen public financial management system
- ✓ Engage external third-party auditing services





4. Recovery Implementation Arrangements (HOW)

Ministry of Finance / Lead Recovery Agency

- ✓ Set up and run **different coordination mechanisms** addressing various stakeholders
- ✓ Establish **standard procedures** for project approval, procurement, reporting, and contracts
- ✓ Define **reconstruction standards**
- ✓ Set up **rapid procurement procedures**
- ✓ Support **decentralized implementation** of activities
- ✓ Establish **good internal communication** among recovery partners
- ✓ Use **effective public communication** to raise awareness
- ✓ Ensure **transparency** in all recovery program activities
- ✓ Undertake monitoring and evaluation of recovery projects
- ✓ Propose **mid-course corrections** as appropriate





Thank You

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Questions?