

MOVING TOWARD DISASTER-RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE:

POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF INTERNATIONAL FUNDING AGENCIES

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GENERAL

- Disasters and conflict are ongoing development challenges.
- Development efforts are frequently disrupted by national disasters causing sharp increases in poverty and set back the pace of social and economic progress.
- Disasters affect the poor, vulnerable, and marginalized the Worst—including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities
- Globally, informal settlements are growing at a much faster pace than cities themselves;
- The link between hazards, disasters, conflict, and economic development is - vulnerability
- Women are more likely than men to die from natural disasters specially when their socioeconomic status is low

GENERAL

- **An analysis in a post disaster situation more often than not shows:**
 1. persistence of widespread urban and rural poverty and social degradation;
 2. degradation of the region's environment;
 3. lagging investments in infrastructure; and
 4. poor governance and weak institutions that limit the ability to mitigate and manage disaster risks.

Absolute levels of disaster risk are also increasing due to various pressures, including climate change. About two thirds of disasters are caused by climate hazards.

GENERAL

- Disasters have macroeconomic impacts:
 - directly through physical damage to infrastructure, productive capital, and stocks; and
 - indirectly over the longer term by affecting productivity, growth, and macroeconomic performance.
- Tax revenues are affected and funds diversion for R&R activities;
- Increase in prices of food and basic commodities; and
- Interruptions in work and productivity affecting incomes.
- Similar situation - countries in conflict or post-conflict situations – have sharp social divisions and weakened infrastructure.
- World Bank estimates that, on average, countries can save \$7 in recovery costs for every \$1 spent on risk reduction measures.

POLICIES OF INTERNATIONAL FUNDING AGENCIES

- Hyogo Framework of Action, from the 2005 UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction,
- The framework, endorsed by 168 nations and international organizations, represents a landmark in global understanding and commitment to implementing a disaster reduction agenda;
- Meeting the goals and objectives is unlikely unless disaster impacts are dealt with preventive investments, research and awareness generation;
- The Stern Review argues “that adaptation, including efforts to enhance hazard resilience (i.e., by developing hazard mitigation strategies), should be mainstreamed into development.”

POLICIES OF INTERNATIONAL FUNDING AGENCIES (CONT'D..)

- In response to international DRR initiatives, multilateral development banks (MDBs) activities in disaster and emergency assistance are evolving into four interconnected components:
 - support for hazard management and DRR activities;
 - immediate early disaster recovery help;
 - longer-term reconstruction and rehabilitation assistance; and
 - development of policies and instruments to augment immediate financial assistance during the disaster relief period.
- ADB and World Bank are leading these endeavours.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK (ADB)

Investment in :

- Development and preventive measures – Planning, Programming to enhance DMC capacities to identify and cope with vulnerability;
- Main streaming DRM in national development processes of DMCs;
- Transitional Assistance and Priority Rehabilitation of high priority physical and social infrastructure – Social, institutional and capacity needs to follow in partnership with specialized agencies;
- Recovery –with joint damage assessment to identify priorities full communication plan for subsequent activities of ADB;
- Support observation and early-warning services;
- Build environment and social appraisal for hazard and vulnerability risks mapping to incorporate specific inputs in infrastructure investments

THE WORLD BANK

Established Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) on behalf of participating donors and will operate through multiple donor funds

Provides support :

- to mainstream disaster reduction and climate change adaptation into country development strategies to reduce vulnerabilities to natural hazards;
- to foster and strengthen global and regional cooperation under the UN International Secretariat for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system

THE WORLD BANK - 3 Tracks of support by GFDRR

Track 1: Support to ISDR through the secretariat.

- a) enhance global and regional advocacy, partnerships, and knowledge management for mainstreaming DRR, and
- b) promote standardization and harmonization of DRR tools and methodologies.

Track 2: Support to countries for mainstreaming DRR in development.

- a) provide ex-ante support primarily through technical assistance to low- or middle-income high-risk countries;
- b) support strategic processes in the pipeline;
- c) support strengthening national institutions for DRR and emergency preparedness, including multi country programs for management of transboundary risks.

Track 3: Standby Recovery Financing Facility.

Primarily to support low-income countries for accelerated disaster recovery, comprising

- a) technical assistance to support integrated international approaches to disaster recovery, and
- b) a callable fund for ex post support to fund immediate recovery needs

LESSONS LEARNT

Lesson	Possible Solution
Recovery programming along the way loses focus on pro-poor and poverty reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Careful poverty targeting, and sensitive project design can lead to major poverty-reduction impacts even under difficult post-disaster circumstances;➤ Inclusive growth policies that challenge the underlying causes of poverty, vulnerability, and livelihood impairment should be advocated.
Rethink social conditioning and type of contributions household members make.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Develop a gender and vulnerability reduction action plan that incorporates livelihood improvement.
Integrated and multisector programming is needed to significantly facilitate planning and implementation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Phasing of response and recovery should follow wherever possible.➤ Express needs of the affected population to DMCs, rather than the timetable of outside agencies.
Greater clarity and allocation in the execution of authority for disaster actions is needed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Decentralization of approval authority to local institutional heads.

LESSONS LEARNT (CONT'D...)

Lesson	Possible Solution
By focusing on speed, identification of a project team to deliver in year 1 Important	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Focused selection of project team by MDBs while members in client team should be handpicked
Inadequate addressing of organizational risks in selection of executing agencies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Careful selection of implementing institutions;➤ Accordance of Special powers to facilitate quick implementation;➤ Mainstream capacity development into DRM
Equity issues with enlarged agenda to spend vast sums of money to redevelop one village (or part of) leaving immediate neighbors in poverty with deficient essential infrastructure and services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ National policy with respect to land use, disaster compensation, and other politically charged issues, needs to be thought out before disaster strikes.➤ Policies must be in place to guide decision makers as disaster occurs.➤ Determining national policy in the midst of disaster relief and recovery operations must be avoided.

LESSONS LEARNT (CONT'D...)

Lesson	Possible Solution
Post-disaster conditions can skew (inflation) costs and operating conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Supply constraints must be dealt with on a priority basis. Failure to do so will enervate other activities.
Difficulties in engagement with too many organizations para trooping specially after a disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Assign focal points area wise to strengthen IA response capacity during early recovery.➤ Assign areas, and sectors of work and publicize same to the affected➤ Roster of on-call experts and subject specialists from MDBs to assist and provide advice for the first three months of recovery.
Familiarity with the risk profile of a country with key information and technical resources depend on what hazards are most likely to cause problems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Regular liaison and engagement during non-emergency periods with disaster-related agencies, CBOs, NGOs, etc. to improve planning, operations and build capacities of communities to enhance their emergency response and coping mechanism

LESSONS LEARNT (CONT'D...)

Lesson	Possible Solution
Inclusion of risk reduction elements in the project might serve as conditions for providing a grant instead of loan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Disaster funding options should be studied by Govts and MDBs in advance or parallelly;➤ MDB should consider type of concessions that could be made for specific modes/ components.➤ Conditions favoring multi donor trust funds should be strengthened to ensure donor funds are utilized more meaningfully
Promote local service delivery and active participation of key stakeholders to ensure projects are demand-driven and sustainable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ More sector-wide and programmatic approaches should be used.
Work to enhance public policy and institutional performance that can result in a more enabling environment for private initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Participation of a wider spectrum of stakeholders and institutions in the design and implementation of all projects will be encouraged

LESSONS LEARNT (CONT'D...)

Lesson	Possible Solution
→ Ensure development assistance delivers quick and tangible benefits to those who have been excluded from economic and social progress.	➤ Spread the benefits of development by addressing the exclusion of women and disadvantaged groups, and by addressing other key impediments to poverty reduction
Financial performance is essential to development work.	➤ Reduce start-up delays of new projects. (ii) Maintain project staff in place during implementation. (iii) Design less complex projects, more integrated with government sector programs, have more realistic conditions and covenants, reflect local knowledge in project design and implementation.
Capacity development is a major component if interventions are to be successful	➤ Capacity development programs should target the most essential skills and competencies



THANK YOU