

Contents

vii	Acknowledgments			
ix	Foreword			
xi	Avant-propos			
χV	Prefacio			
xix	Executive Summary			
xxvii	Résumé analytique			
xxxvii	Resumen			
xlvii	Acronyms and Abbreviations			
xlix	Glo	Glossary		
3	1	Natu 5 6 7 8 9	Developing Countries and Natural Disasters Response, Recovery, and Reconstruction The World Bank and Natural Disasters The Evaluation Evaluative Instruments and Methods	
11	2	The 11 14 14 15 17 18 19	World Bank Responds The Bank's Natural Disaster "Portfolio" Analytic Work Concentrations in Lending Patterns Reallocations Project Performance Outputs and Outcomes of Projects Hazard Management in the Bank	
23	3	Disa 23 24 24 25	sters and Bank Strategy Predictability of Disasters Planning Implications for the World Bank Disaster Planning in Poverty Reduction Strategie Disaster Planning in Country Assistance Strategie	

Relevance of Bank Assistance 29 Defining Relevance of Disaster Assistance 29 Delivering Quick Support for the Immediate Response 31 Delivering New Projects for the Recovery 32 Reducing Vulnerability over the Longer Term 35 Does the Bank Respond Quickly? 36 38 Using a Long-Term View to Select Short- and Medium-Term Actions **Social Dimensions of Disaster** 43 Participation in Natural Disaster Response 43 44 Shelter and Housing 46 Relocation 47 Vulnerable Groups 55 Bank Policy: Implementation and Implications 6 Natural Disasters in Relation to Other Emergencies 55 **Emergency Recovery Lending Timeframe** 57 58 Relief and Consumption Expenditures Forms of Disaster Assistance 59 Rebuilding Physical Assets and Restoring Economic and 60 Social Activities 60 Recurring Disaster Events Disaster-Resistant Construction Standards 60 61 **Emergency Preparedness Studies** Technical Assistance on Prevention and Mitigation Measures 62 62 Addressing Longer-Term Disaster Issues 64 Procurement 64 **Donor Coordination** Institutional Development 66 67 7 **Conclusions and Recommendations** What Works in Developed Countries May Not Work Elsewhere 68 When to Engage and How to Stay Engaged 68 The Challenges Ahead: A Review of the Evidence 68 70 Lessons 72 Recommendations **Appendixes** 75 77 A: Bank Policy and Products Study Methodology 83 B: Supplemental Data—Chapter 2 93 C: 109 D: Survey Results 129 E: Supplemental Data—Chapter 3 Supplemental Data—Chapter 4 133 F: 147 G: Cash Support Housing and Shelter 153 H: **External Advisory Panel Comments** 159 I: Management Response 161 J: Chairman's Summary: Committee on Development Effectivess 171 K: (CODE)

175 Endnotes

179 References

neieren	re2	
Boxes		
4	1.1	Why Do Natural Disasters Seem to Be Increasing in Number?
6	1.2	A Troubled Relief Effort Compromises the Ability to Recover
18	2.1	What Are Emergency Recovery Loans?
20	2.2	Other Organizations Have Institutional Structures for Disaster Risk Management
25	3.1	Disaster Damage Undermines Development Progress
26	3.2	To What Extent Do CASs Develop Disaster-Specific Strategies Appropriate to Prevailing Hazards?
31	4.1	Equipment Acquisition Can Be Particularly Problematic
32	4.2	A Sense of Urgency Can Lead to a Wasteful Response
35	4.3	Reducing Vulnerability May Also Reduce Poverty
36	4.4	Bank Helps Finance Insurance Scheme in Turkey
38	4.5	Damage Sustained Is a Function of a Community's Level of Vulnerability
38	4.6	Reducing Vulnerability Takes Time
40	4.7	Damage Assessments Are Useful But Have Some Shortcomings
48	5.1	The Poor Take the Heaviest Blow
50	5.2	Social Funds Can Be Part of a Rapid, Locally Based Response
59	6.1	Contingency Financing—A Learning Process
65	6.2	What Happens When the Bank Does Not Stay Engaged?
Figures		
5	1.1	The Cost of Disaster Damage Is Rising
12	2.1	The Number of Projects Related to Natural Disasters Has Been Rising, with Sharp Peaks in Lending about Every Five Years
13	2.2	The Bank Has Most Often Provided Lending for Disasters in Africa and in Latin America and the Caribbean
16	2.3	Reallocations Peaked Following Each Policy Revision
17	2.4	Natural Disaster Portfolio Ratings: Projects Approved and Completed, 1984–2005
34	4.1	Average Implementation and Extension Times for Projects Containing Disaster Activities: All Disaster Projects
37	4.2	How Long Do Projects Take?
51	5.1	Projects Are Increasingly Addressing Women's Vulnerabilities
56	6.1	The Use of ERLs Has Increased with Each Policy Revision
61	6.2	ERLs by Natural Disaster Type
63	6.3	Focus on Mitigation Has Increased with Each Successive Project in Turkey
65	6.4	The Bank Often Leads Coordination, But the Borrower Role Is Growing
T		

Tables

- 8 1.1 Key Provisions of Current Bank Policy Statement
- 12 2.1 Natural Disaster Portfolio Composition, 1984 to 2005
- 15 2.2 Concentration of Lending in the Disaster Portfolio Compared with Overall Bank Lending

- 16 2.3 Ten Largest Loans for Disasters
- 19 2.4 A Dozen Lessons Learned from Natural Disaster Projects
- 25 3.1 Many CASs That Should Discuss Natural Disasters Do Not
- 26 3.2 Natural Disaster Risk Can Be Mainstreamed in the Bank's Lending
- 30 4.1 The 10 Most Frequently Pursued Activities
- 48 5.1 Some Projects in the Portfolio Have Been Designed to Reach the Poor
- 49 5.2 Projects Often Exceeded Expected Impact on the Poor, But Data Are Incomplete
- 66 6.1 Project Performance Drops Sharply with More Than Three Partners