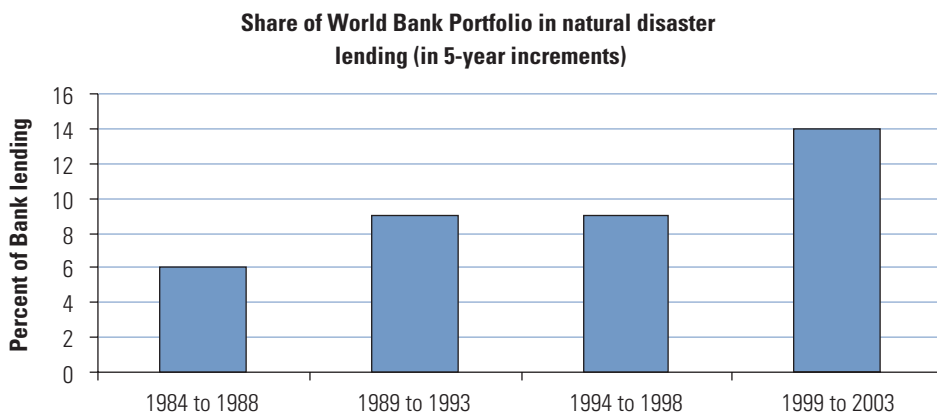
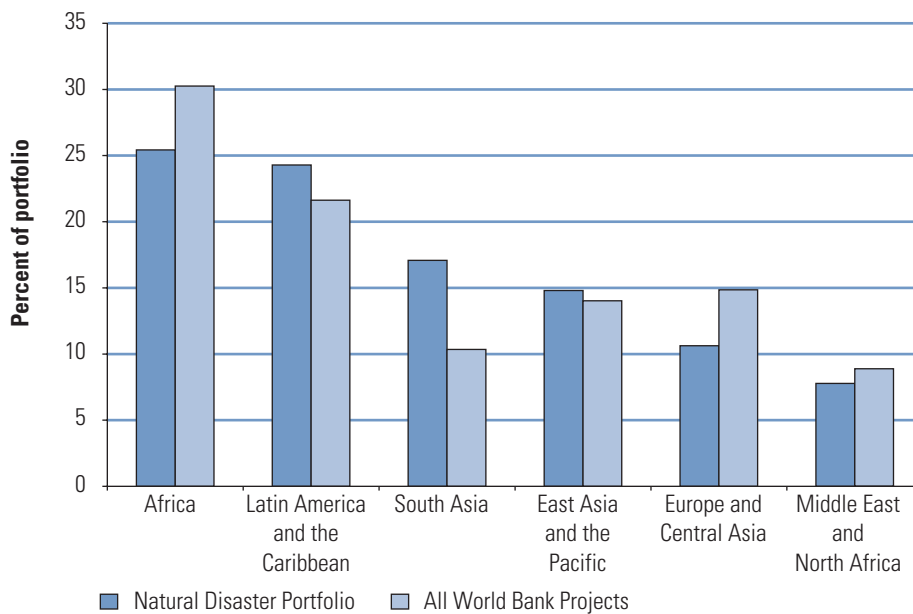


Figure C.1: Disaster Lending Has Increased as a Share of Bank Lending



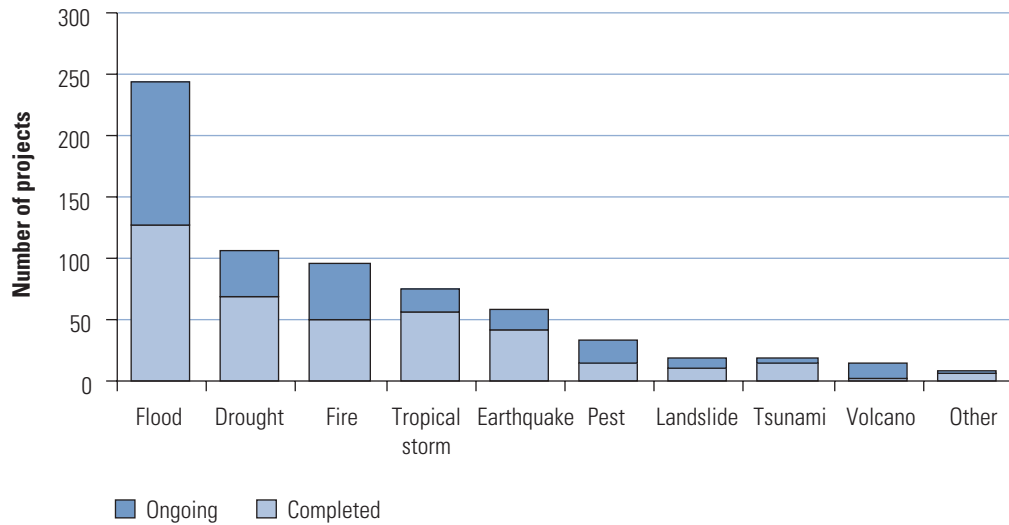
Source: World Bank data.

Figure C.2: Some Regions Have Natural Disaster Portfolios That Are Large Relative to Their Total Portfolios



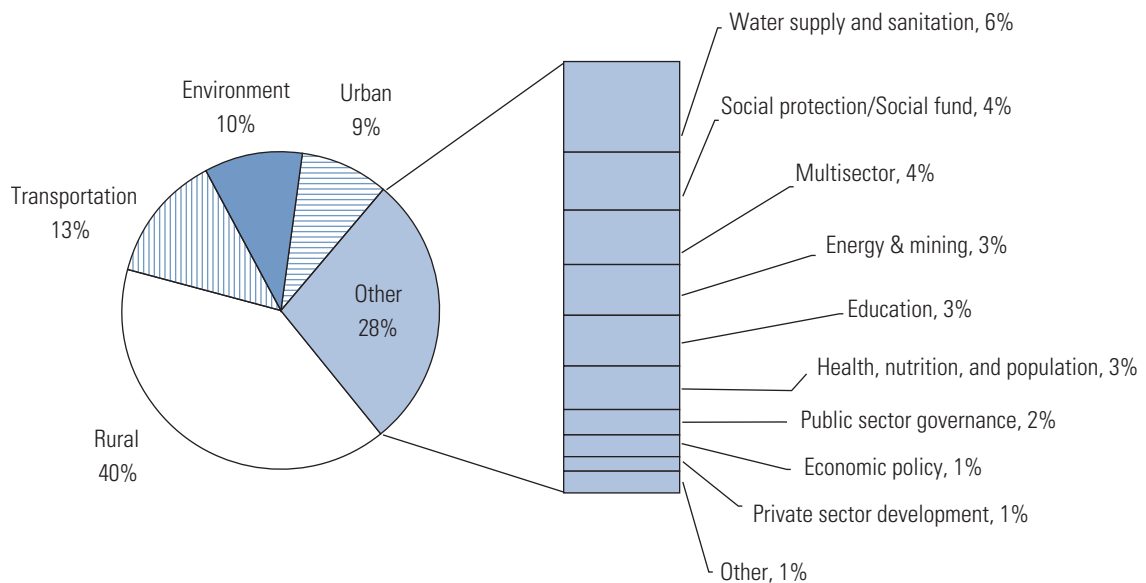
Source: World Bank data.

Figure C.3: The Bank Responds to Flooding More Often Than to Other Disaster Types

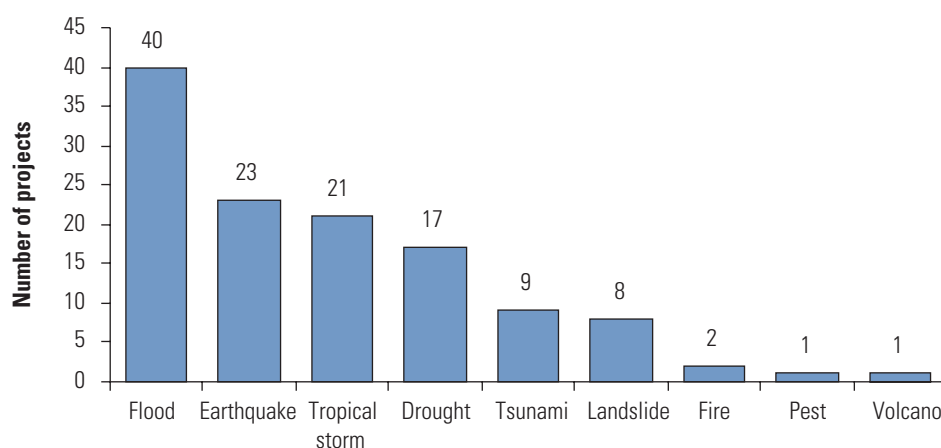


Source: World Bank data.

Figure C.4: The Rural Sector Implements the Largest Share of Projects



Source: World Bank data.

Figure C.5: ERLs Are Typically Used for Floods, Earthquakes, and Tropical Storms

Source: World Bank data.

Table C.1: Combined Loan Reallocations and Emergency Recovery Loans in Response to Major Natural Disasters (1984–2005)

Disaster	Project ID	Project name	Reallocation to the disaster (US\$ million)	Total allocations to the disaster (US\$ million)
2005 Grenada Hurricane Ivan	P092692	<i>Hurricane Ivan Emergency Recovery - Phase IV – Project (ERL)</i>	n.a.	10
	P077682	Emergency Recovery Project	0.4	
	P069922	Emergency Recovery and Disaster Management Program Project	3	9.7
	P076715	HIV/AIDS Prevention and Control Project	1.3	
	P077759	OECS Education Development Project	5	
2004 Bangladesh Flood	P050752	<i>Post-Flood Recovery Assistance Program</i>	n.a.	
	P050752	Post-Literacy and Continuing Education for Human Development Project	14	
	P044876	Second Female Secondary School Assistance Project	15	200
	P044789	Private Sector Infrastructure Development Project	154	
	P041887	Municipal Services Project	15	
	P009468	and Aquatic Resources Management (Fourth Fisheries) Project	2	
2002 El Salvador Earthquake	P067986	<i>Earthquake Emergency Reconstruction and Health Services Extension Project (ERL)</i>	n.a.	143
	P041680	Secondary Education	31.9	
	P050612	Education Reform		35.2
	P007167	Agriculture Sector Reform and Investment Project	3.3	

(Table continues on the following page.)

Table C.1: Combined Loan Reallocations and Emergency Recovery Loans in Response to Major Natural Disasters (1984–2005) (continued)

Disaster	Project ID	Project name	Reallocation to the disaster (US\$ million)	Total allocations to the disaster (US\$ million)
2001 Gujarat Earthquake in India	<i>P074018</i>	<i>Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstruction (ERL)</i>	n.a.	443
	P009964	Haryana Water Resources Consolidation Project	37	
	P010455	Cataract Blindness Control Project	100.4	
	P010489	Andhra Pradesh First Referral Health System Project	7.5	
	P035827	Woman and Child Development Project	46.4	
	P010566	Gujarat State Highway Project	97	416
	P010561	National Agricultural Technology Project	23.2	
	P010531	Reproductive and Child Health	23.2	
	P043728	Environmental Management Capacity Building Technical Assistance Project	15.5	
	P035821	Second District Primary Education Project	23.2	
	P010522	Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Services Project	7.7	
	P010457	Family Welfare (Assam, Rajasthan, and Karnataka) Project	7.8	
	P009977	Second Integrated Child Development Services Project	27.1	
	2001 Kenya Drought	<i>P071196</i>	<i>Emergency Energy Credit (ERL)</i>	n.a.
P001331		Arid Lands Resource Management Project	1.03	1.03
2000 Mozambique Floods and Cyclones	<i>P070432</i>	<i>Flood Emergency Recovery Project (ERL)</i>	n.a.	30
	P001804	Roads and Coastal Shipping Project	20	
	P042039	Railways & Ports Restructuring Project	2	
	P001792	Health Sector Recovery	unknown	
	P001786	Education Sector Strategic Program	unknown	
	P001797	Capacity Building: Human Resources Development Project	3.6	57.1
	P001781	Agricultural Services Rehabilitation and Development Project	21	
	P039015	National Water Development Project	5.5	
	P083263	Second National Water Development Project - Supplemental Credit	5	
2000 Colombia Earthquake	<i>P065263</i>	<i>Earthquake Recovery Project (ERL)</i>	n.a.	225
	P006854	Municipal Health Services Project	22.7	
	P006866	Secondary Education Project	50	93.7
	P006880	Agricultural Technology Development Project	15	
	P039291	Urban Environmental Management Project	6	
1999 Turkey Marmara Earthquake	<i>P068368</i>	<i>Marmara Earthquake Emergency Reconstruction (ERL)</i>	n.a.	505
	P038091	Road Improvement and Traffic Safety Project	24	
	P009071	Turkish Electricity Authority (TEK) Restructuring Loan Project	unknown	
	P009064	Employment & Training	10.8	
	P009089	Basic Education Project	46	257.3
	P009095	Primary Health Care Services Project	14.5	
	P009076	Second Health Project	100	

Table C.1: Combined Loan Reallocations and Emergency Recovery Loans in Response to Major Natural Disasters (1984–2005) (continued)

Disaster	Project ID	Project name	Reallocation to the disaster (US\$ million)	Total allocations to the disaster (US\$ million)
	P058877	Emergency Flood Recovery	62	
	P048852	National Transmission Grid Project	unknown	
1999 Dominican Republic	<i>P063201</i>	<i>Hurricane George (ERL)</i>	n.a.	111
	P035722	National Highway Project	7.5	
Hurricane George	P007020	Irrigated Land and Watershed Management Project	2	22.5
	P035494	Basic Education Development (02) Project	10	
	P007015	Provincial Health Services Project	3	
1999 Kyrgyz Republic	<i>P062682</i>	<i>Flood Emergency Project (ERL)</i>	n.a.	35
Flood	P046042	Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	4	4
1999 Kenya	<i>P056595</i>	<i>El Niño Emergency Project (ERL)</i>	n.a.	40
El Niño Flood	P001319	Urban Transport Infrastructure Project	37.5	37.5
1998 Ecuador	<i>P054656</i>	<i>El Niño Emergency Recovery Project (ERL)</i>	n.a.	60
El Niño Phenomenon	P007107	First Social Development Project-Education and Training	5	29.2
	P068739	Second Social Development Project-Health and Nutrition	13	
	P007115	Rural Development Project	11.2	
1998 Argentina	<i>P055935</i>	<i>El Niño Emergency Flood (SIL)</i>	n.a.	42
El Niño Phenomenon	P006051	Flood Rehabilitation	2	
	P006052	Flood Protection	101	117
	P006005	Provincial Development	14	
1998 Honduras	<i>P064083</i>	<i>Hurricane Mitigation (Honduras) BOP (ERL)</i>	n.a.	200
Hurricane Mitch	P007388	Transport Sector Rehabilitation Project	1	
	P064634	Transport Sector Rehabilitation Project	20	
	P007392	Nutrition and Health Project	10.4	
	P007396	Environmental Development Project	6	
	P007398	JSDF-Developing Central American Small Farmers Links to Specialty Coffee Market	5	127.9
	P007399	Basic Education Project	2.5	
	P048651	Fourth Social Investment Fund Project	45	
	P007387	Public Sector Modernization Structural Adjustment Credit	38	
1998 Poland	<i>P053796</i>	<i>Emergency Flood Recovery Project (ERL)</i>	n.a.	200
Flood	P008593	Second Roads Project	65	
	P008590	Housing Project	16	81
1997 Yemen	<i>P048522</i>	<i>Flood Emergency (ERL)</i>	n.a.	31
Flood	P062714	Irrigation Improvement Project	0.2	
	Unknown	Unknown	unknown	14.5

(Table continues on the following page.)

Table C.1: Combined Loan Reallocations and Emergency Recovery Loans in Response to Major Natural Disasters (1984–2005) (continued)

Disaster	Project ID	Project name	Reallocation to the disaster (US\$ million)	Total allocations to the disaster (US\$ million)
1995 Algeria Earthquake	<i>P038695</i>	<i>Mascara Emergency Reconstruction Project (ERL)</i>	n.a.	51
	Unknown	Rehabilitation Loan (proposed)	150	
	P004963	Enterprise and Financial Sector Adjustment Loan Project	350	500
	P004976	Housing Completion and Sector Development Project		
1994 Papua New Guinea Volcanic Eruption	<i>P054238</i>	<i>Second Gazelle Restoration Project (APL)</i>	n.a.	25
	P004386	Land Mobilization Project	5.7	
	P004387	Public Sector Training Project	12.5	27.2
	P004392	Education Development Project	5	
	P004381	Telecommunications Project	4	
1994 Madagascar Cyclone and Flood	<i>P035914</i>	<i>Cyclone Emergency Rehabilitation (ERL)</i>	n.a.	13
	P001507	Ports Rehabilitation Project	1.2	
	P001510	Highway Project	0.3	
	P001544	Economic Management and Social Action Program Project	0.9	10.1
	P001515	Education Sector Reinforcement Project	3	
	P001512	Antananarivo Plain Development	0.3	
	P001520	Health Sector Improvement Project	2	
	P001583	Antananarivo Urban Works Project	0.4	
	P001522	Irrigation Rehabilitation Project	2	
1994 Zimbabwe Drought	<i>P003330</i>	<i>Emergency Drought Recovery and Mitigation Project (ERL)</i>	n.a.	150
	<i>P003309</i>	<i>Third Power Project</i>	90	90
1993 Kenya Drought	<i>P001369</i>	<i>Emergency Drought Recovery (ERL)</i>	n.a.	20
	P001330	Animal Health Services Rehabilitation Project	2.5	
	P001317	Rural Services Design Project	2.75	8.95
	P001300	National Agricultural Extension Project	3.7	
1992 Zimbabwe Drought	<i>P003330</i>	<i>Emergency Drought Recovery and Mitigation (ERL)</i>		150
	P003294	Urban Project	25	
	P003305	Agricultural Credit and Export Promotion Project	7	37
	P003286	Railways Project	5	
1992 Sudan Drought	<i>P002645</i>	<i>Emergency Drought Recovery (ERL)</i>	n.a.	16
	P002608	South Kordofan Agricultural Project	2	
	P002597	Agricultural Research, Extension and Training Project	1.5	7.2
	P002640	Emergency Flood Reconstruction Project	3	
	P002613	Western Savannah Project	0.7	
1991 Bangladesh Cyclone and Flood	<i>P009549</i>	<i>Coastal Embankment Rehabilitation (SIL)</i>	n.a.	70
	P009435	BWDB Small Schemes Project		

Table C.1: Combined Loan Reallocations and Emergency Recovery Loans in Response to Major Natural Disasters (1984–2005) (continued)

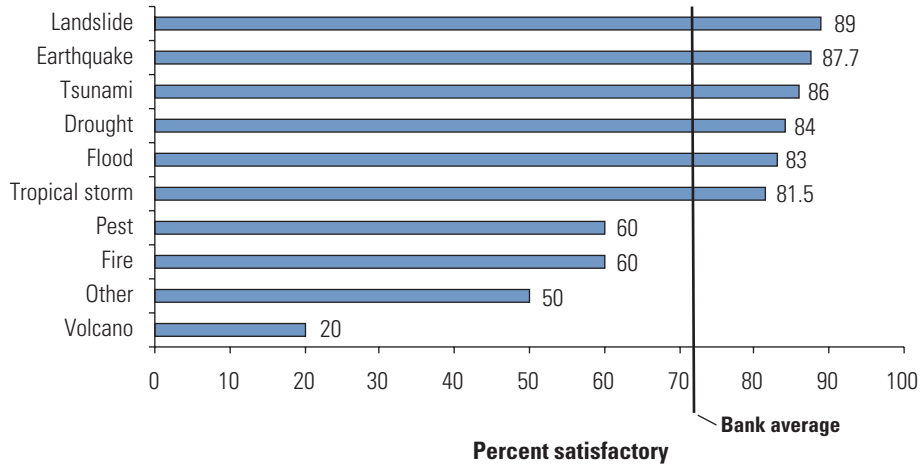
Disaster	Project ID	Project name	Reallocation to the disaster (US\$ million)	Total allocations to the disaster (US\$ million)
	P009481	Fourth Flood Control and Drainage Project	30.50	30.50
	P009512	Second Small-Scale Flood Control, Drainage and Irrigation Project		
1991 India Cyclone	<i>P010362</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh Cyclone Emergency (ERL)</i>	n.a.	210
	P009843	Andhra Pradesh, Irrigation II	41	41
1990 Yemen Flood	<i>P005896</i>	<i>Emergency Flood Reconstruction (ERL)</i>	n.a.	10
	P005874	Highway Project (04)	5	
	P005883	Highway Project (05)	2	9
	P005871	Education Project (04) – YDR	2	
1989 Jamaica Hurricane	<i>P007477</i>	<i>Emergency Reconstruction Import Loan (ERL)</i>	n.a.	30
	P007444	Fourth Power Project	4	4
	P007439	Water Supply and Sewerage Technical Assistance and Rehabilitation Project	unknown	unknown
1989 Bangladesh Cyclone and Flood	<i>P009541</i>	<i>Emergency Floods Rehabilitation III (ERL)</i>	n.a.	134
	P009447	Second Primary Education Project	21	
	P009458	Population Project	unknown	
	P009425	Rural Electrification Project	unknown	
	P009424	Ashuganj Thermal Power Project	unknown	
	P009512	Small-Scale Drainage and Flood Control Project (02)	42	146.38
	P009491	Rural Roads and Markets Improvement and Maintenance Project	18.5	
	P009487	Flood Rehabilitation Project (02)	25	
	P009419	Drainage and Flood Control Project (02)	4	
	P009451	Power Transmission and Distribution Project	11	
	P009458	Population Project (03)	8.1	
	P009491	Rural Roads and Markets Improvement and Maintenance Project	16.78	
1989 Nepal Earthquake	<i>P010326</i>	<i>Municipal Development and Housing Reconstruction (SIL)</i>	n.a.	42
	P010199	Primary Education Project	2.4	2.4
1989 Sudan Flood	<i>P002640</i>	<i>Emergency Flood Reconstruction Project (ERL)</i>	n.a.	75
	P002581	Blue Nile Pump Schemes Rehabilitation Project	22.1	24.1
	P002587	Gezira Rehabilitation Project	2	
1988 Bangladesh Flood	<i>P009487</i>	<i>Second Flood (Emergency) Rehabilitation (SIL)</i>	n.a.	25
	P009447	Primary Education Project	16.7	
	P009458	Population Project	32.5	
	P009443	Port, Electrification and Supplemental Assistance Projects	unknown	61.34
	P009424	Ashuganj Thermal Power Project	unknown	
	P009419	Drainage and Flood Control Project	12.14	

(Table continues on the following page.)

Table C.1: Combined Loan Reallocations and Emergency Recovery Loans in Response to Major Natural Disasters (1984–2005) (continued)

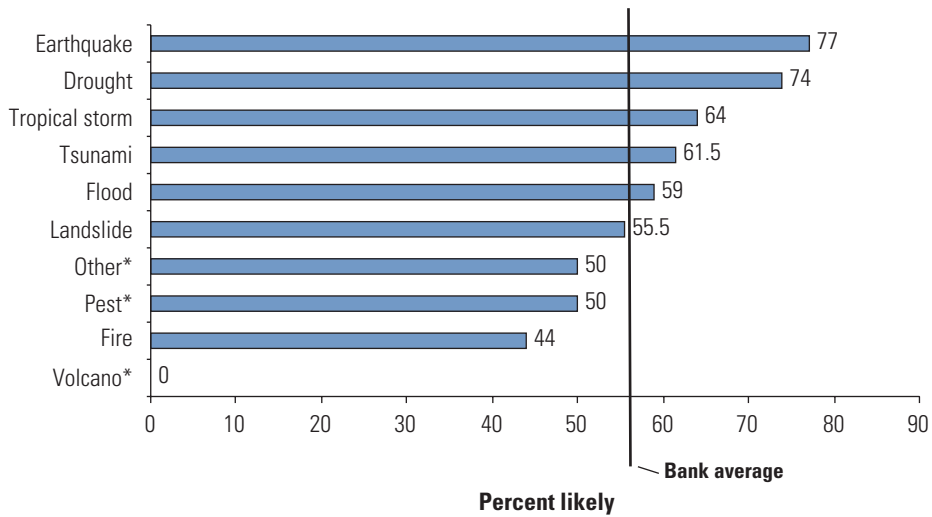
Disaster	Project ID	Project name	Reallocation to the disaster (US\$ million)	Total allocations to the disaster (US\$ million)
1988 El Salvador Earthquake	P007163	Earthquake Reconstruction (ERL)	n.a.	65
	P007156	Fourth Education Project	4.1	4.1
1988 Bhutan Pest	P009573	Forestry Development II (SIL)	n.a.	1
	P009569	Forestry Development Project	1.03	1.03
1988 India Drought	P009992	Drought Assistance (ERL)	n.a.	350
	P009828	National Bank For Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) Credit Project	100	100
1987 Yugoslavia Floods	P009217	Energy Conservation and Substitution Project	30	90
	P009231	Third Highway Sector Project	8	8
1986 Brazil Flood	P006417	Northeast Urban Flood Reconstruction (ERL)	n.a.	100
	P006324	NW Region Development Program (First Phase) Highway Project	60	60
1985 Madagascar Cyclone and Flood	P001524	Cyclone Rehabilitation Project (ERL)	n.a.	15
	P001524	Cyclone Damage Rehabilitation Project (01)	15	
	P001481	Education Project (02)	0.7	
	P001489	Water Supply and Sanitation Project (01)	2	18.2
	P001498	Highway Project (06)	0.5	
	P001484	Fifth Highway Project	unknown	
1985 Bangladesh Cyclone and Flood	P009488	Flood Rehabilitation (ERL)	n.a.	30
	P009392	Drainage and Flood Control Project	6.8	18.9
	P009419	Second Drainage and Flood Control Project	12.1	
1984 Mexico Earthquake and Flood	P007580	Lazaro Cardenas Industrial Port III (SIL)	n.a.	76
	P007723	Highway Rehabilitation and Safety Project	unknown	
1984 Colombia Earthquake	P006786	Popayan Region Earthquake Reconstruction (ERL)	n.a.	40
	P006754	First Urban Development Project	6.4	7.7
	P006761	Medium and Small Size Cities Water Supply and Sewerage Project	1.3	

Figure C.6: Outcome by Disaster Type



Source: IEG data.

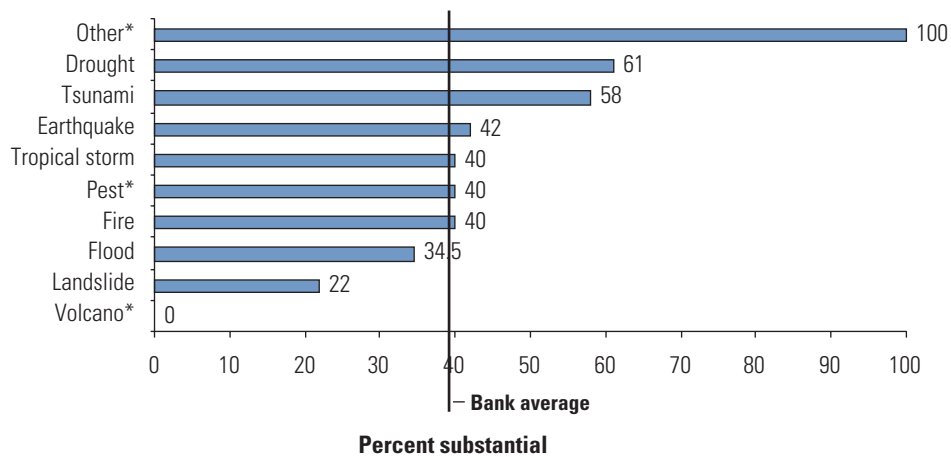
Figure C.7: Sustainability by Disaster Type



Source: IEG data.

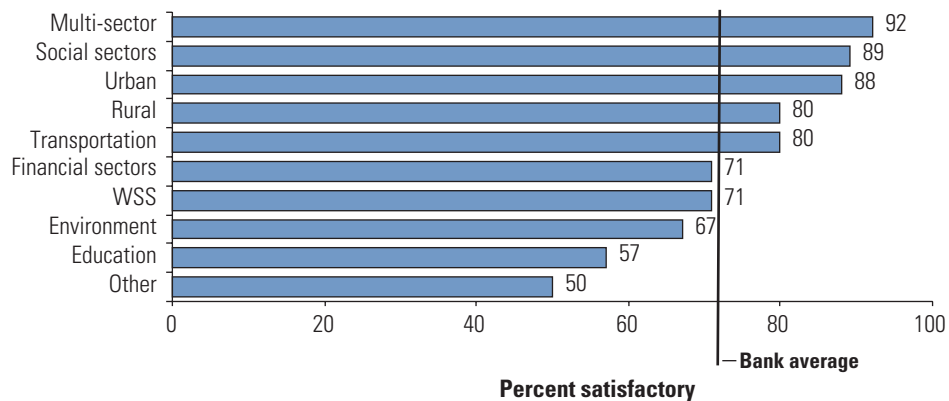
Note: * = fewer than 5 projects.

Figure C.8: Institutional Development Impact by Disaster Type



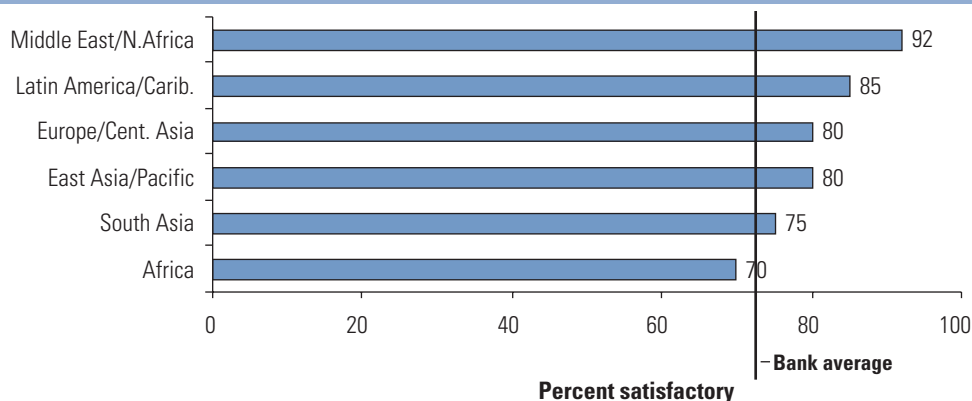
Source: IEG data.
 Note: * = fewer than 5 projects.

Figure C.9: Outcome by Sector



Source: IEG data.

Figure C.10: Outcome by Region



Source: IEG data.

Table C.2: Project Outputs and Outcomes

Positive results		Negative results	
Successful restoration of physical assets	115	Subsequent disaster lessened the project's impact	73
Successful mitigation activities	86	Unsuccessful mitigation activities	32
Successful institutional development/institutional objectives were met	48	Infrastructure reconstruction was not completed / not successful	28
Successful poverty alleviation	41	Problems with procurement had a negative impact	27
Research program was implemented	18	Lack of maintenance lessened the project's impact	22
Beneficiary contribution had positive impact	16	Shortfall in counterpart funding	22
Involvement of local community in mitigation activity	12	Conceptual failure during design	19
Successful distribution of project-financed inputs	12	Objectives not attained due to reallocation	18
Successful restoration of social assets	9	Research component not undertaken / not implemented	17
Training had positive results	9	Problems with distribution of resources, goods, or services	13
Reallocation of funds described as having led to a good result	8	Uncooperative posture of government ministry	13
Successful poverty alleviation	7	M&E incapable of identifying extent of reconstruction achievements	12
Dynamic staff influenced implementation positively	6	Unsuccessful institutional development	12
Successful resettlement	5	Cost recovery failed	9
M&E improved	4	Political interference	9
Positive impact on private sector	4	Unsuitable technical staff	9
Procurement was well managed	4	Failure to implement TA	7
Modifying eligibility criteria/scope during implementation was important	3	Implementation agency not ready to implement	7
Project simplification was positive	3	Overambitious objectives	7
Successful distribution of cash subsidies	3	Neglect of stakeholders / vulnerable groups	6
Better maintenance introduced	2	Staff turnover had negative impact	6
Integration of disaster mitigation into projects in the respective country	2	Assessment data incomplete or inaccurate	5
Rapid Bank response had positive impact	2	Beneficiaries acted in unexpected ways	4
Root causes of environmental degradation addressed	2	Difficulties with land acquisition	4
Skills acquired by project implementers helpful for other projects financed by the Bank	1	Project scaled down due to slow implementation	4
Staff continuity had positive results	1	Root causes of environmental degradation not addressed	4
Successful damage assessment	1	Poor economic recovery	3
The Bank helped borrower leverage funds from other donors	1	Resettlement failed	3
		Reconstruction problems associated with pursuit of speed	2
		Target group missed	2
		Unsustainable local support/capacity	2
		Collected data were not analyzed	1
		Default by public agency partners	1
		Duplication of efforts with other donors	1
		Micro enterprise component not realized	1
		Other donors backed out with negative consequences for project achievements	1

Table C.3: How Other Donors Handle Natural Disasters

Issue	ADB	IDB
Do they have a disaster unit?	Planned	Yes
What is their organizational structure for disaster issues? ^b	A Disaster Unit is planned, and ADB is currently recruiting.	<p>Decentralized network of DRM Focal Points. IDB has 36 disaster risk management focal points: 26 in the country offices and 10 in headquarters (2 in central department -SDS-; 1 in each of the three environment divisions of the operational departments; 1 in each of the Finance/Infrastructure divisions of the 3 operational departments; 2 in the country divisions). The center focal point provides training, facilitates regional dialogue, and provides support.</p> <p>The Sector Facility for Disaster Prevention (March 2001). Mainstreams instruments such as the project preparation checklists and indicators. They also conduct other training on risk management for staff, and provide special briefings for executive directors on instruments for disaster risk mitigation.</p>
Do they have a policy that covers natural disasters?	<p>Yes^c</p> <p>“Rehabilitation after Disasters” (OM Section 25)</p> <p>“Emergency Rehabilitation Assistance Loan for Small Developing Member Countries (DMCs)” (OM Section 24, June 1998)</p> <p>“Disaster and Emergency Assistance” (OM Section D7/BP, June 2004)</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>March 1999: “Natural and Unexpected Disasters” (IDB Operational Policy 704)^d</p> <p>A “Plan of Action” was created in March 2000 to put the “Natural and Unexpected Disasters” policy into motion. A new financing mechanism, the “Sector Facility for Natural Disaster Prevention” (see below) was created a year later.</p> <p>Gn-2339, the “Bank Action Plan for Improving Disaster Risk Management 2005-08.”</p> <p>New IDB-wide action plan published in March 2005. This action plan includes dedicated DRM activities for 2005-2008 with trust fund support.</p>
Do they implement natural disaster projects?	Yes	Yes
Do they have specialized instruments or lending/grant tools?	<p>Yes</p> <p><i>Analytical instruments:</i> —Risk and Vulnerability Assessment</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Emergency Reconstruction Facility (ERF)^f Created in November 1998, this stand-alone immediate</p>

UNDP ^a	World Bank	EBRD	AfDB
Yes	No	No	No
<p>The Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) Disaster Reduction Unit (DRU)</p> <p>Helps UNDP country offices set up and provide more effective response for natural disaster reduction.</p> <p>The DRU is made up of seven Geneva-based professionals and 20–24 National Disaster Reduction Advisors, and four Regional Disaster Reduction Advisors (Bangkok, Nairobi, New Delhi, Panama).</p> <p>The DRU hosts the Secretariat of the United Nations Disaster Management Training Program.</p>	<p>The World Bank has a Hazard Management Thematic Group within the Bank.</p> <p>There was a Hazard Management Unit with one disaster specialist and one information specialist until 2005.</p>	<p>EBRD works primarily in loans to the private sector. Where projects face disaster risk, insurance is a condition.</p>	<p>AfDB has funded a number of 6-month-long relief operations, however.</p>
Yes	Yes	No	Yes
<p>At the 52nd session of the UN General Assembly, UNDP was given a mandate to act as the focal point for disaster risk reduction. Guidance is given in the form of strategy notes and tools.</p>	<p>OP/BP 8.50 “Emergency Recovery Assistance”</p> <p>Currently undergoing revisions.</p>		<p>The Bank Group Emergency Assistance Policy Guidelines</p> <p>The Special Relief Fund General Regulations (“SRF”)</p>
Yes	Yes	No ^e	Yes
<p>UNDP provides:</p>	<p>Emergency Recovery Loans (ERLs)</p> <p>Loan Reallocations</p>	No	<p>Emergency Assistance Grants from the Special Relief Fund</p>

(Table continues on the following page.)

Table C.3: How Other Donors Handle Natural Disasters (continued)

Issue	ADB	IDB
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Watching Brief —Damage and Needs Assessment <p><i>Assistance instruments:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Portfolio Restructuring and Use of Loan Savings —Emergency Assistance Loans (EALs) —Normal lending —Technical assistance for disaster and emergency 	<p>response facility (PR 806) is a financing window directed at improving the IDB's response time to natural disasters. The unit operates under a set of streamlined eligibility and approval procedures and can enable resources to reach the country in need within the first few weeks after the disaster.⁹</p> <p>Emergency loans with flexible requirements for counterpart funding from the borrower (unlike their regular loans). National, provincial, state and municipal governments and autonomous public institutions are eligible to borrow from the IDB for disasters.</p>
Do they fund relief projects?	No	No
Do they fund reconstruction?	Yes	Yes
Do they reallocate existing funding to respond to natural disasters?	<p>Yes</p> <p>Portfolio restructuring and use of loan savings is included as part of the initial damage and needs assessment</p> <p>"...In special cases with particularly urgent rehabilitation needs, ADB may reallocate outstanding loan proceeds for rehabilitation purposes ...However, this option will not be detrimental to normal lending operations in the country and will be consistent with the government's priorities given the emergency."</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Not executed by operational staff. Rather, it is decided at the institutional level, and if the objectives are altered, the project has to go again for approval. The original objectives are preserved as much as possible.</p> <p>Need to consider opportunity costs. How the reorienting is done is critical. For example, in El Salvador, all of the sectors were affected by the twin earthquakes, and reorienting the country's portfolio made sense, given that the entire portfolio was affected.</p>
Do they invest in prevention, preparedness, and/or mitigation?	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Established a natural disaster network. First phase of a study on national systems and institutional mechanisms for the comprehensive management of disaster risk completed. Second phase will concentrate on Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, and El Salvador.</p>

UNDP ^a	World Bank	EBRD	AfDB
<p>—access to TRAC 1.1.3 sudden response funds to the UN Resident Coordinator in the event of major natural disasters.</p> <p>—Technical assistance to carry out impact assessments and to design sustainable recovery and vulnerability reduction frameworks and programs.</p>	<p>Regular lending</p> <p>Technical assistance</p> <p>Damage assessment</p> <p>Risk assessment</p>		
Yes ^h	No	No	Yes
Yes	Yes	No	No
Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>The World Bank's Operational Manual considers a "major" reallocation one that reallocates over 5 percent of the loan or requires major changes in project description. Among 152 projects for which reallocated amounts could be identified, all but five were major reallocations that exceeded the 5 percent threshold. For more information, see Chapter 2 of this report.</p>	No	No
<p>Yes</p> <p>Early recovery initiatives, building mitigation and preparedness measures into the rebuilding process.</p> <p>Mainstreaming crisis prevention into its work using policy dialogue, staff training, and knowledge networking.</p> <p>Mainstreaming disaster reduction into development policy, strategies, plans and programs.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Number of mitigation activities in projects has grown, with a shift from structural measures, which are still important, to non-structural measures such as institution building for hazard management policy changes, the preparation of hazard management plans, land use plans, enforcement of building codes, and insurance.</p>	No	No

(Table continues on the following page.)

Table C.3: How Other Donors Handle Natural Disasters (continued)

Note: ADB = Asian Development Bank; IDB = Inter-American Development Bank; UNDP = United Nations Development Program; EBRD = European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; AfDB = African Development Bank.

a. <http://www.undp.org/bcpr/disred/index.htm>

b. Bilaterals, such as DFID and USAID, also had disaster units. DFID has a team of seven experts, with a Humanitarian Response and Risk Reduction Team leader. In addition, six institutional partnership staff spend part of their time focusing on natural disasters. There is also the Operations Team comprised of 24 Crown Agent staff that are contracted to provide humanitarian expertise such as needs assessment and appropriate responses. They have an operational capacity as well, and thus can be deployed in the aftermath of a disaster to provide on-the-ground assessment and also to support United Nations agencies (included are finance, logistics, and support staff). USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) employs approximately 25 disaster professionals in their regional teams, 11 in the technical assistance group, and 7 in the evaluation and planning team.

c. <http://www.adb.org/Documents/Manuals/Operations/om24.asp?p=aadb>

d. This policy is in force, but IDB is currently developing a new disaster risk management policy, which emphasizes risk management capacity building, and calls for the mainstreaming of risk analysis and management in IDB's lending operations. The policy encompasses activities that take place before, during, and after an emergency occurs.

e. Some of EBRD's projects have been affected by natural disasters, but none is a disaster project, per se.

f. Also referred to as the "Immediate Response Facility for Emergencies Caused by Natural and Unexpected Disasters."

g. With the approval of the Executive Board, the president can approve a loan of up to \$100 million if it meets the eligibility criteria. Otherwise, the maximum amount for an individual loan through the ERF is \$20 million. The ERF provides for an investment loan with a fixed positive list of 10 items for recovery that do not require complex or long-term decisions (e.g., rubble clearance). Must disburse in 9 months, or all remaining will be cancelled in 12 months. This avoids wrapping immediate needs with other goals that require careful planning and more time.

h. The UNDP "picks up where humanitarian relief leaves off" and supports early recovery initiatives by building in mitigation and preparedness measures in the rebuilding process.