REHABILITATION LOANS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR EMERGENCY REHABILITATION AND DISASTER MITIGATION

Table A1.1: Rehabilitation and Assistance Loans, 1987–2002

($ million)

DMC	Loan No.	Project Title	Date of Approval	Loan Amount			Sector Assisted	Emergency Type
				OCR	ADF	Total		
AFG	1954	Post-conflict Multisector Program	4 Dec 2002	0.0	150.0	150.0	Multi-sectoral	Conflict/violence
BAN	882	Flood Rehabilitation (flood control and irrigation)	4 Feb 1988	0.0	14.3	14.3	Irrigation and rural development	Natural disaster
BAN	892	Flood Damage Restoration (roads and railways)	30 Jun 1988	0.0	40.0	40.0	Roads and transport	Natural disaster
BAN	941	Flood Rehabilitation (rural infrastructure)	22 Dec 1988	0.0	40.0	40.0	Irrigation and rural development	Natural disaster
BAN	967	Second Flood Damage Restoration	24 Aug 1989	0.0	80.0	80.0	Roads and transport	Natural disaster
BAN	1149	Cyclone-Damaged Road Reconstruction	19 Dec 1991	0.0	28.8	28.8	Roads and transport	Natural disaster
BAN	1182	Rehabilitation of Damaged School Facilities	27 Oct 1992	0.0	15.0	15.0	Education	Natural disaster
BAN	1666	Flood Damage Rehabilitation and Proposal to Use Loan Savings	18 Dec 1998	0.0	104.0	104.0	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
BAN	1825	Southwest Flood Damage Rehabilitation	21 Dec 2000	0.0	54.8	54.8	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
CAM	1199	Special Rehabilitation Assistance	26 Nov 1992	0.0	67.7	67.7	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
CAM	1824	Emergency Flood Rehabilitation	21 Dec 2000	0.0	55.0	55.0	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
COO	1171	Emergency Telecommunications Rehabilitation	16 Jul 1992	0.0	0.5	0.5	Telecommunications	Conflict/violence
COO	1588	Cyclone Emergency Rehabilitation	8 Dec 1997	0.0	0.8	0.8	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
IND	1826	Gujarat Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	26 Mar 2001	500.0	0.0	0.0	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
INO	1241	Flores Emergency Reconstruction	1 Jul 1993	0.0	26.0	26.0	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
INO	1321	West Lampung Emergency Reconstruction	27 Sep 1994	0.0	18.0	18.0	Roads and transport	Natural disaster
KGZ	1633	Flood Emergency Rehabilitation	24 Sep 1998	0.0	5.0	5.0	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
PAK	957	Flood Damage Restoration	30 Mar 1989	0.0	44.0	44.0	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
PAK	1209	Flood Damage Restoration (sector)	15 Dec 1992	0.0	100.0	100.0	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
PHI	946	Infrastructure Restoration	19 Jan 1989	0.0	20.0	20.0	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
PHI	1053	Earthquake Damage Reconstruction	22 Nov 1990	0.0	100.0	100.0	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
PHI	1075	Special Agricultural Inputs Supply	24 Jan 91	0.0	35.0	35.0	Industrial crops and agro-Industry	Natural disaster
PHI	1163	Mt. Pinatubo Damage Rehabilitation	23 Apr 1992	0.0	37.0	37.0	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
PNG	1330	Rabaul Emergency Program	8 Nov 1994	0.0	0.5	0.5	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
PRC	1685-87	Northeast Flood-Damage Rehabilitation	22 Apr 1999	330.0	0.0	0.0	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
RMI	1218	Emergency Typhoon Rehabilitation Assistance Program	28 Jan 1993	0.0	0.5	0.5	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster

ADF = Asian Development Fund, AFG = Afghanistan, BAN = Bangladesh, CAM = Cambodia, COO = Cook Islands, DMC = developing member country, IND = India, INO = Indonesia, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, OCR = ordinary capital resources, PAK = Pakistan, PHI = Philippines, PNG = Papua New Guinea, PRC = People's Republic of China, RMI = Marshall Islands, SAM = Samoa, SOL = Solomon Islands, SRI = Sri Lanka, TAJ = Tajikistan, VAN = Vanuatu, VIE = Viet Nam

DMC	Loan No.	Project Title	Date of Approval	Loan Amount			Sector Assisted	Emergency Type
				OCR	ADF	Total		
SAM	1019	Emergency Power Rehabilitation	17 May 1990	0.0	0.5	0.5	Electrical power	Natural disaster
SAM	1193	Cyclone-Damage Rehabilitation	19 Nov 1992	0.0	8.6	8.6	Irrigation and rural development	Natural disaster
SOL	1219	Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation	18 Feb 1993	0.0	0.5	0.5	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
SOL	1823	Post-conflict Emergency Rehabilitation	21 Dec 2000	0.0	10.0	10.0	Multi-sectoral	Conflict/violence
SRI	865	Emergency Road Restoration	24 Nov 1987	0.0	20.0	20.0	Roads and transport	Conflict/violence
SRI	888	Emergency School Restoration	30 Jun 1988	0.0	15.0	15.0	Education	Conflict/violence
SRI	1438	Emergency Rehabilitation of Petroleum Facilities	16 May 1996	0.0	24.0	24.0	Natural gas	Conflict/violence
SRI	1846	Northeast Community Restoration & Development Program	16 Oct 2001	0.0	25.0	25.0	Multi-sectoral	Conflict/violence
TAJ	1651	Post-conflict Infrastructure Program	10 Dec 1998	0.0	20.0	20.0	Multi-sectoral	Conflict/violence
TAJ	1714	Emergency Flood Rehabilitation	2 Dec 1999	0.0	5.0	5.0	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
TAJ	1852	Emergency Restoration of Yavan Water Convenyance System	30 Oct 2001	0.0	3.6	3.6	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
TAJ	1912	Emergency Baipaza Landslide Stabilization	10 Sep 2002	0.0	5.3	5.3	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
TAJ	1980	Agriculture Rehabilitation	18 Dec 2002	0.0	35.0	35.0	Irrigation and rural development	Conflict/violence
VAN	1684	Cyclone Emergency Rehabilitation	20 Apr 1999	0.0	2.0	2.0	Multi-sectoral	Natural disaster
VIE	1259	Irrigation and Flood Protection Rehabilitation	26 Oct 1993	0.0	76.5	76.5	Industrial crops and agro-industry	Natural disaster
			Total	**830.0**	**1287.9**	**2117.9**		

Source: Asian Development Bank loan documents.

Table A1.2: Rehabilitation and Assistance Loans by Sector and Type of Emergency, 1987–2002

($ million)

Category	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1987-2002
Sector																	
Education	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0
Electric Power	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Industrial Crops/Agro-Industry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	0.0	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	111.5
Irrigation and Rural Development	0.0	54.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.0	97.9
Multi-Sectoral	0.0	0.0	64.0	100.0	0.0	204.7	27.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	129.0	337.0	119.8	528.6	155.3	1666.7
Natural Gas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0
Roads and Transport	20.0	40.0	80.0	0.0	28.8	0.0	0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	186.8
Telecommunications	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total	**20.0**	**109.3**	**144.0**	**100.5**	**63.8**	**228.8**	**103.5**	**18.5**	**0.0**	**24.0**	**0.8**	**129.0**	**337.0**	**119.8**	**528.6**	**190.3**	**2,117.9**
Emergency Type																	
Natural Disaster	0.0	94.3	144.0	100.5	63.8	160.6	103.5	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	109.0	337.0	109.8	503.6	5.3	1750.7
Conflict/Violence	20.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	10.0	25.0	185.0	367.2
Environmental Hazards	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Health Emergencies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	**20.0**	**109.3**	**144.0**	**100.5**	**63.8**	**228.8**	**103.5**	**18.5**	**0.0**	**24.0**	**0.8**	**129.0**	**337.0**	**119.8**	**528.6**	**190.3**	**2,117.9**

Source: Asian Development Bank loan documents; ADB loan, technical assistance, and private sector operations approvals; ADB. 2002. *Summary Report on the Lending, Technical Assistance, and Private Sector Operations, 1987-2002*. Manila.

Table A1.3: Rehabilitation and Assistance Loans by Region and Country, 1987-2002

($ million)

Region and Country	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
East and Central Asia	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**25.0**	**335.0**
China, People's Republic of	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	330.0
Kyrgyz Republic	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
Tajikistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	5.0
Southeast Asia	**0.0**	**0.0**	**20.0**	**100.0**	**35.0**	**37.0**	**26.0**	**18.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Philippines	0.0	0.0	20.0	100.0	35.0	37.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
South Asia	**20.0**	**109.3**	**124.0**	**0.0**	**28.0**	**115.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**24.0**	**0.0**	**104.0**	**0.0**
Afghanistan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bangladesh	0.0	94.3	80.0	0.0	28.8	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	104.0	0.0
India	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	0.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sri Lanka	20.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Greater Mekong Subregion	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**67.7**	**76.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Cambodia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Viet Nam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pacific	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**9.1**	**1.0**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**0.0**	**2.0**
Cook Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Papua New Guinea	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Republic of Marshall Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Samoa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Solomon Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vanuatu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Total Emergency Loans	**20.0**	**109.3**	**144.0**	**100.5**	**63.8**	**228.8**	**103.5**	**18.5**	**0.0**	**24.0**	**0.8**	**129.0**	**337.0**
Total ADB Loans	**2,439.0**	**3,146.0**	**3,624.0**	**3,972.0**	**4,781.0**	**5,109.0**	**5,210.0**	**3,679.0**	**5,504.0**	**5,545.0**	**9,344.0**	**5,982.0**	**4,979.0**
Percentage of Emergency Loans	**0.8**	**3.5**	**4.0**	**2.5**	**1.3**	**4.5**	**2.0**	**0.5**	**0.0**	**0.4**	**0.0**	**2.2**	**6.8**

Source: Asian Development Bank loan documents; ADB loan, technical assistance, and private sector operations approvals; ADB. 2002.*Summary Report on the Lending, Technical Assistance, and Private Sector Operations*, *1987-2001*. Manila.

Table A1.4: Technical Assistance for Emergency Rehabilitation and Disaster Mitigation, 1987–2002

DMC	TA No.	TA Title	Amount ($)	Approval Date
PPTA				
AZE	3864	Flood Mitigation Project	700,000	15 May 2002
BAN	1205	Second Coastal Embankment Rehabilitation	408,000	14 Sep 1989
BAN	1207	Medium-Scale Irrigation, Flood Control and Drainage	150,000	20 Sep 1989
BAN	1318	Dhaka Integrated Flood Protection	600,000	7Jun 1990
BAN	1396	Secondary Towns Integrated Flood Protection	600,000	24 Oct 1990
BAN	1816	Tree and Palm Plantation Project in Cyclone-Prone Areas	340,000	23 Dec 1992
BAN	3659	Jamuna and Meghna River Erosion Mitigation	1,000,000	28 May 2001
BAN	4000	Second Secondary Towns Integrated Flood Protection	900,000	25 Nov 2002
INO	857	Telang and Saleh Drainage Improvement	650,000	23 Feb 1987
INO	1576	Sustainable Mangrove Coastal Zone Management	590,000	11 Oct 1991
INO	2185	Java Flood Control	900,000	19 Oct 1994
MAL	1876	Klang River Basin Integrated Flood Mitigation	800,000	28 Apr 1993
PAK	2562	Second Flood Control Protection Sector	800,000	30 Apr 1993
PHI	1087	Bicol River Basin Flood Control Irrigation Development	3,753,000	8 Dec 1988
PHI	1342	Assessment of Reconstruction Costs of Earthquake-Damaged Infrastructure in Luzon	100,000	26 Jul 1990
PHI	1915	Second Highland Agriculture Development	550,000	26 Jul 1993
PHI	2807	Clark Area Municipal Development	600,000	10 Jun 1997
PHI	3692	Integrated Coastal Resource Management	933,000	2 Aug 2001
PRC	3376	Songhua River Flood, Wetland, and Biodiversity Management	250,000	30 Jul 2001
SRI	3542	Preparation of the North East Emergency Rehabilitation Project	150,000	10 Nov 2000
UZB	3828	Aral Sea Area Drought Relief	150,000	3 Jan 2002
		Total PPTA	**14,924,000**	
AOTA				
AFG	3875	Disaster Preparedness and Management Capacity Building	500,000	30 May 2002
BAN	1609	Formulation of Land Development Controls and Procedures for Dhaka City	570,000	21 Nov 1991
BAN	2012	Khulna-Jessore Drainage Rehabilitation	920,000	14 Dec 1993
BAN	3357	Oil Spill Impact and Response Management Program	1,000,000	22 Dec 1999
CAM	1794	Project Implementation in the Transport and Agriculture Sectors	4,200,000	26 Nov 1992
ETM	3401	Transport Sector Restoration	1,000,000	10 Feb 2000
ETM	3428	Rehabilitation of the Telecommunications Sector	150,000	17 Apr 2000
ETM	3504	Rehabilitation of the Telecommunications Sector	150,000	26 Sep 2000
ETM	3731	Transport Sector Improvement	500,000	1 Oct 2001
ETM	3819	Postal Services Development	250,000	19 Dec 2001
IND	2066	Earthquake Emergency Rehabilitation Management	600,000	3 Mar 2001
IND	3379	Strengthening Disaster Mitigation and Management at the State Level	1,000,000	28 Dec 1999
IND	3644	Capacity Building for Earthquake Rehab. and Reconstruction of Housing	1,300,000	26 Mar 2001
INO	1910	Remote Sensing Applications for Natural Resource Management	600,000	20 Jul 1993
INO	2684	Capacity Building in Resettlement Management	325,000	7 Nov 1996
INO	2999	Planning for Fire Prevention and Drought Management	1,000,000	20 Mar 1998
KAZ	3647	Technology and Institutional Devt. for Sustainable Locust Management	700,000	23 Apr 2001
PHI	1467	Study on Foodcrop Policies	400,000	24 Jun 1991

[a] Includes mitigation and rehabilitation assistance. Amount includes cofinancing.

AOTA = advisory and operational technical assistance, AZE = Azerbaijan, BAN = Bangladesh, CAM = Cambodia, ETM = Timor-Leste, GMS = Greater Mekong Subregion, HIV/AIDS = human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome, ICT = Information and Communication Technology, IND = India, INO = Indonesia, KAZ = Kazakhstan, MAL = Malaysia, PAK = Pakistan, PHI = Philippines, PPTA = project/program technical assistance, PRC = People's Republic of China, REG = Regional, RETA = regional technical assistance, SRI = Sri Lanka, TA = technical assistance, TAJ = Tajikistan, VIE = Viet Nam

DMC	TA No.	TA Title	Amount ($)	Approval Date
PHI	1829	Subic Bay Area Urban Development	600,000	29 Dec 1992
PRC	3663	Optimizing Initiatives to Combat Desertification in Gansu Province	610,000	5 Jun 2001
PRC	4061	Songhua River Water Quality and Pollution Control Management	1,000,000	19 Dec 2002
RMI	1847	Disaster Mitigation and Management	150,000	28 Jan 1993
SAM	1303	Consultancy Services Related to the Western Samoa Emergency Power Rehabilitation Loan	40,000	30 May 1990
SAM	1790	Monitoring and Management of the Cyclone Rehabilitation Program	350,000	19 Nov 1992
SRI	3624	Integrating Cleaner Production into Industrial Development	800,000	25 Jan 2001
SRI	4040	Needs Assessment in Conflict-Affected Areas	150,000	16 Dec 2002
TAJ	3114	Institutional Strengthening of the Transport and Energy Sectors	1,500,000	10 Dec 1998
TAJ	3319	Flood Disaster Management	205,000	2 Dec 1999
TAJ	4052	Farm Debt Resolution and Policy Reforms	960,000	18 Dec 2002
VIE	1968	Operation and Maintenance Strengthening	1,800,000	26 Oct 1993
VIE	3528	Capacity Building for Water Resources Management (TA cluster)	3,800,000	30 Oct 2000
		Total AOTA	**27,130,000**	
RETA				
REG	5353	Regional Study on Disaster Mitigation	370,000	30 Oct 1989
REG	5553	Institutional Strengthening of the Asian Disaster Preparedness Center	380,000	16 Nov 1993
REG	5575	World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction	100,000	4 Apr 1994
REG	5778	Strengthening the Capacity of the ASEAN to Prevent and Mitigate Transboundary Atmospheric Pollution	1,000,000	24 Feb 1998
REG	5972	Promotion of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency, and Greenhouse Gas Abatement	5,000,000	4 Jan 2001
REG	5982	Support to the Sixth International Congress on AIDS in Asia and the Pacific	150,000	30 Mar 2001
REG	6068	Prevention and Control of Dust and Sandstorms in Northeast Asia	1,000,000	11 Dec 2002
REG	6083	ICT and HIV/AIDS Preventive Education in the Cross-Border Areas of GMS	1,000,000	19 Dec 2002
		Total RETA	**9,000,000**	
		Total TA	**51,054,000**	

Source: Asian Development B's technical assistance documents.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE AND DISASTER MITIGATION PROJECTS AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE INVOLVING COFINANCING, 1987–2002

Country	Loan No.	Project/Technical Assistance Title	Date of Approval	ADB Financing[a]	Cofinancing Amount ($ million)	Cofinancing Source
Emergency Assistance Projects						
BAN	882	Flood Rehabilitation (flood control and irrigation)	4 Feb 1988	14.3	0.07	United Nations Development Programme
SRI	888	Emregency Schools Restoration	30 Jun 1988	15.0	4.00	Canada
PAK	957	Flood Damage Restoration	30 Mar 1989	44.0	40.00	World Bank
					10.00	Islamic Development Bank
PAK	1209	Flood Damage Restoration (sector)	15 Dec 1992	100.0	100.00	World Bank
CAM	1824	Emergency Flood Rehabilitation	21 Dec 2000	55.0	2.00	World Food Program
SRI	1846	Northeast Community Restoration and Development Program	16 Oct 2001	25.0	2.50	Deutsche Gesellschaft fur Technische Zusammenarbeit
					0.50	The Netherlands
					4.00	OPEC Fund for International Development
		Subtotal			**163.07**	
Disaster Mitigation Projects						
PAK	837	Flood Protection Sector	25 Aug 1987	115.0	0.20	USA
PHI	1421/1422	Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource Mgt	11 Jan 1996	19.0	9.20	International Fund for Agricultural Development
PAK	1578	Second Flood Protection Sector	13 Nov 1997	100.0	50.00	Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan
PHI	1599	Subic Bay Area Municipal Development	19 Dec 1997	22.0	1.00	Ministry of Economy and Finance, Kingdom of Spain
PHI	1745/1746	Pasig River Environmental Mgt and Rehabilitation	20 Jul 2000	175.0	2.20	Danish International Development Agency
					0.50	US Trade Development Agency
PRC	1835	Yellow River Flood Management (Sector)	18 Aug 2001	150.0	0.30	Danish International Development Agency
VIE	1855	Second Red River Water Resources Sector	13 Nov 2001	70.0	30.00	Agence Francaise de Developpement
					10.60	The Netherlands
PRC	1890	Acid Rain Control and Environmental Improvement	19 Dec 2001	147.0	69.20	Domestic banks, PRC
		Subtotal			**173.20**	
Technical Assistance for Emergency Rehabilitation and Disaster Mitigation						
INO	857	Telang and Saleh Drainage Improvement	23 Feb 1987	0.35	0.30	Netherlands
PHI	1087	Bicol River Basin Flood Control Irrigation Development	8 Dec 1988	1.90	1.85	United Nations Development Programme
BAN	1396	Secondary Towns Integrated Flood Protection	24 Oct 1990	0.25	0.35	Finland
BAN	1816	Tree and Palm Plantation Project in Cyclone-Prone Areas	23 Dec 1992	—	0.34	Norway

[a] Corresponds to Asian Development Bank (ADB) loan in the case of projects, and financing from TASF/JSF/ACCSF in the case of technical assistance.

— = not available

Country	Loan No.	Project / Technical Assistance Title	Date of Approval	ADB Financing [a]	Cofinancing Amount	Cofinancing Source
VIE	3528	Capacity Building for Water Resources Management	30 Oct 2000	1.00	2.80	The Netherlands
PHI	3692	Integrated Coastal Resource Management	2 Aug 2001	0.60	0.34	Global Environment Facility
REG	5972	Promotion of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Abatement	4 Jan 2001	0.50	4.50	The Netherlands
REG	6068	Prevention and Control of Dust and Sandstorms in Northeast Asia	11 Dec 2002	0.50	0.50	Global Environment Facility
		Subtotal			**10.98**	
		Total			**347.25**	

BAN = Bangladesh, CAM = Cambodia, INO = Indonesia, PAK = Pakistan, PRC = People's Republic of China, PHI = Philippines, SRI = Sri Lanka, VIE = Viet Nam, REG = Regional Technical Assistance

Source: ADB loan and technical assistance documents.

MAJOR OPERATIONS EVALUATION FINDINGS IN RELATION TO EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

Table A3.1: Rehabilitation Assistance Loans, as of 31 December 2001

Country	Loan No.	Project Title	PPAR Rating	PCR Rating	Lessons Learned
1987 Policy					
Cook Islands	1588	Cyclone Emergency Rehabilitation		GS	• A clear separation in time is needed between relief, recovery, and reconstruction activities. • A participatory approach is essential for reconstruction activities. • Experience in Manihiko suggests that communities are unable to participate in reconstruction activities until some level of recovery has been achieved. • Efforts are needed to strengthen local capacity. • Managing external inputs is crucial to ensure that they are used effectively and in conformity with community expectations. • Risk management should be encouraged among pearl farmers perhaps by encouraging them to insure themselves against losses. • Coastal areas should be reforested to reduce damage by future cyclones. • Efforts should focus on dealing with social issues and communication, project management, and engineering works. • Relief and recovery programs should ensure that all intended beneficiaries have equitable access to services. • The Government should set aside funds to enable it to cope with additional welfare needs and improve aid coordination among external funding agencies and aid donors.
Marshall Islands	1218	Emergency Typhoon Rehabilitation Assistance Program		No rating	• Future emergency loans should have realistic objectives, avoid complicated procedures, be designed and implemented by the relevant project division, and address transportation issues adequately. • ADB should field more frequent missions.
Papua New Guinea	1330	Rabaul Emergency Program		GS	• Future emergency loans should provide funds for the use of consultants to help with technical work and administration supervision. • The involvement of experienced local and foreign NGOs and relief and reconstruction agencies should be considered to assist overburdened government agencies. • Standard project and program loan formats should be in place in advance for use in emergency situations caused by natural disasters. • Compliance with domestic competitive bidding procedures proved difficult because of the lack of domestic suppliers.

ADB = Asian Development Bank, GS = generally successful, NGO = nongovernment organization, PCR = project completion report, PPAR = project/program audit report, PS = partly successful.

Country	Loan No.	Project Title	PPAR Rating	PCR Rating	Lessons Learned
Samoa	1019	Emergency Power Rehabilitation		No rating	• The objective of providing emergency rehabilitation quickly was defeated by long delays incurred in completing the Project caused by unsatisfactory bids under the turnkey project approach and the time taken to determine the final requirements and contract details for international shopping for equipment.
Solomon Islands	1219	Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation		GS	
1989 Policy					
Bangladesh	882	Flood Rehabilitation	GS	No rating	• Emergency projects should focus on immediate restoration of functions rather than rehabilitation of facilities to provide relief to affected communities immediately, restore their economic activity, and reduce their vulnerability to damage from the next natural disaster. • Flexible approaches and procedures and consultation with and the involvement of affected communities are required during preparation and implementation to ensure the speedy processing and timely completion of emergency projects. • Ranking alternative restoration works will ensure determination of the most cost-effective way of carrying out emergency works and efficient allocation of a limited amount of money. • Long-term sustainability of projects requires adequate routine and preventive maintenance of repaired infrastructure.
Bangladesh	892	Flood Damage Restoration	GS	No rating	• ADB should not expect disaster rehabilitation projects to restore and repair transport infrastructure and achieve significant gains in technical, operational, or economic efficiency. • ADB should review and, if appropriate, revise its requirements relating to reimbursement procedures for emergency projects.
Bangladesh	941	Flood Rehabilitation		No rating	• The executing agency's efforts to ensure the equitable distribution of project funds reduced the Project's efficiency and effectiveness. • Herring-bone-bond brick pavement, used as an immediate measure to provide quick repairs, is not durable and is more costly than other pavement types in the long run. • Environmental issues in relation to the Project were not properly addressed during implementation because of insufficient funds. • For some civil works, the executing agencies responded to small contractors' demands for participation by splitting large contracts into several small contracts, leading to quality control problems.
Bangladesh	967	Second Flood Damage Restoration		No rating	• The initial implementation stage was somewhat slow for an emergency restoration project due to inadequate staff, support services, and monitoring mechanisms. • The implementation of emergency projects requires considerable flexibility.
Bangladesh	1149	Cyclone-Damaged Road Reconstruction		GS	• The single most important factor in road failure in Bangladesh is the lack of compaction and preparation of the road substructure, leading to saturation and failure under traffic. A high level of supervision ensured the application of design standards and recommended construction techniques.
Bangladesh	1182	Rehabilitation of Damaged School Facilities		GS	• A monitoring system should be provided at the field level. • The continuation of project implementation units established under a previous project was useful and helped to accelerate overall project implementation. • The submission of the list of selected schools to ADB should be time bound and should be

Country	Loan No.	Project Title	PPAR Rating	PCR Rating	Lessons Learned
					appropriately phased during appraisal. • The coordination at the central Government level should be strengthened. • Flexibility is needed in the construction design within the agreed upon criteria and technical features of the basic structural design.
Cambodia	1199	Special Rehabilitation Assistance	GS	GS	• Emergency loans should not include components with complicated issues that require long-term preparation. • Emergency loans should adopt a process approach to allow flexible adjustment of project design during implementation. • To ensure expeditious delivery of the emergency assistance along with good project quality and sustainability, special measures should include intensive use of experienced consultants and ADB review missions; ADB financing of most, or even all, project costs; and ADB financing of operation and maintenance funds for a fixed period, which should be phased out gradually when the government's financial situation improves or when follow-up projects develop a mechanism for collecting user fees. • Follow-up projects should be prepared in parallel with the implementation of emergency loans to provide supplementary support to address policy and institutional issues and sustain the benefits of emergency loans.
Indonesia	1241	Flores Emergency Rehabilitation	GS	PS	• Given the bureaucratic delays and poor communications associated with remote areas, the *Operations Manual* should permit revisions to initial damage estimates and timing during project implementation. • ADB should help to build borrowers' capacity to respond to disasters. • To ensure the quality of project implementation, a capable project monitoring office is needed. • During the design of emergency projects, the classification of civil works should be carefully evaluated to distinguish between emergency works and works that can be implemented under normal contracting procedures. • The requirement to minimize drainage costs should be revised to ensure that future road projects provide for adequate cross-culverts and lateral side ditches.
Indonesia	1321	West Lampung Emergency Reconstruction		GS	• Provincial authorities, which have a better knowledge of affected areas and can generally provide more efficient and rapid responses, should continue to implement most emergency projects. • Contractors should not be permitted to start construction before good-for-construction drawings are issued. • ADB should require the Government to provide operation and maintenance funding during and after the completion of each facility.
Pakistan	957	Flood Damage Restoration	GS	No rating	• For countries that often experience disasters, a suitable approach would be to combine advanced studies on disaster characteristics with a facility for the rapid release of funds in an emergency to carry out temporary works. • A comprehensive flood action plan should be formulated by the Government to develop and implement a long-term water and flood strategy. • ADB should assess the viability of all subprojects in preliminary terms during an early stage of emergency projects. • The training of local staff in risk and cost-benefit analyses should be efficient. • Procedures for disbursing emergency loans should be modified to suit local conditions and

Country	Loan No.	Project Title	PPAR Rating	PCR Rating	Lessons Learned
					procedures to avoid possible long delays. • Emergency loans need more frequent "newest development" monitoring.
Pakistan	1209	Flood Damage Restoration (Sector)		GS	• Implementation experience suggests that projects to restore civil works require an allocation for the capacity building of implementing agencies. • ADB should consider early delegation of projects to its resident mission. • In relation to project implementation, in-country funding agency coordination is beneficial for sharing experiences and raising common issues with the executing agency. • A national strategy for disaster mitigation would have been helpful, especially for early estimation of infrastructure damage and identification of subprojects.
Philippines	946	Infrastructure Restoration	GS	No rating	• Efficient coordination among agencies involved at the central and local levels is essential for ensuring speedy and effective implementation of emergency projects. • ADB should pay more attention to implementation supervision. • ADB should carry out a survey of the implementing agency's technical skills and expertise prior to implementation. • ADB must ensure that construction standards are adhered to during the design and construction stages as a key criterion for successful implementation. • ADB needs to pay greater attention to postconstruction maintenance of project facilities and should seek monitorable assurances.
Philippines	1053	Earthquake Damage Reconstruction		GS	• Imprest account disbursement procedures do not work satisfactorily in the Philippines, because they fail to facilitate quick disbursement. • Subprojects of emergency restoration loans tend to be extremely small and do not attract larger, experienced contractors from outside the disaster area. • The Department of Public Works and Highways should waive the normal lengthy procedures for consultant recruitment for emergency projects. • ADB should require that international consultants with specific seismic expertise be appointed to ensure the quality of the design of high-risk structures.
Philippines	1075	Special Agricultural Inputs Supply		No rating	• A requirement for the release of counterpart funds should be included as a covenant. • The executing agency should prepare a comprehensive assessment of the performance of all subprojects to ensure their economic viability and social justification. • ADB should ensure a more realistic implementation schedule, taking into account the mechanism for notice of cash allocation issuance.
Philippines	1163	Mt. Pinatubo Damage Rehabilitation		PS	• A sector loan for an infrastructure project would give ADB the opportunity to continuously assess the situation and to select the most appropriate infrastructure. • A sector loan could have focused on roads or facilities requiring immediate repair while waiting until further studies of lahar flow patterns had been finished. • A better response to the disaster would be to rebuild damaged agriculture infrastructure with grant assistance and then, after communities are more stable, consider a credit facility, possibly through NGOs. • NGOs should be involved in emergency projects. • Due to conditions in the calamity area, extensive technical support should be given to farmers. • ADB should review procedures for establishing revolving fund accounts and making them operational to be certain that repayments on subloans are re-lent as intended.

Country	Loan No.	Project Title	PPAR Rating	PCR Rating	Lessons Learned
Samoa	1193	Cyclone Damage Rehabilitation		PS	• Additional benefits could have been achieved by paying more attention to improving road drainage. • The project has been classified as partly successful because some components may not have been cost-effective. • More attention to minimizing soil erosion related to nonproject road construction in the watershed would have more benefits than replanting forest cover. • Institutional capacity assessment must be done. • ADB should not have agreed with the procurement procedure and should have assisted the Government. • Protection works on the Vaisigano River and the Leone Bridge emphasized the need to strengthen ADB's capacity for project management and supervision.
Sri Lanka	865	Emergency Road Restoration		No rating	• Insurgency was the main problem at the project site, and the lack of security during project implementation prevented ADB review missions. • The Government should streamline procurement procedures to expedite the implementation of future projects. • Even in formulating emergency assistance, ADB should maintain the same standard of quality control in project preparation along with safeguard provisions.
Sri Lanka	888	Emergency Schools Restoration		GS	• The implementation steering committee was effective. • Use of an imprest account and statement of expenditure procedures provided the necessary flexibility in implementation. • Future projects could improve their performance in benefit monitoring and evaluation by including support for staff as well as for the technical assistance financed under the project. • Flexibility should be built into the project for its implementation.
Sri Lanka	1438	Emergency Rehabilitation of Petroleum Facilities		GS	• Single-approval procurement replaced Sri Lanka's normal multistage procurement system and contributed significantly to a shorter procurement schedule.

Source: ADB postevaluation information system, project performance audit reports, and project completion reports.

Table A3.2: Time Taken for Processing and Administration for Emergency Assistance Projects Approved in 1987–2001

DMC	Loan No.	Loan Title	Loan Amount ($ million)	Approval Date	Time Lapse (number of days)						
					Disaster to Approval	Approval to Effectiveness	Effectiveness to Project Completion	Project Completion to Loan Closing	Disaster to Project Completion	Disaster to Loan Closing	Approval to Project Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)=(6)+(7)+(8)	(11)=(6)+(7)+(8)+(9)	(12)=(7)+(8)
SRI	865	Emergency Road Restoration	20.0	24 Nov 1987	[a]	136	1,894	223	—	—	2,030
BAN	882	Flood Rehabilitation (flood control and irrigation)	14.3	4 Feb 1988	218	55	1,355	240	1,628	1,868	1,410
SRI	888	Emergency Schools Restoration	15.0	30 Jun 1988	[a]	70	2,198	244	n.a.	n.a.	2,268
BAN	892	Flood-Damage Restoration (roads and railways)	40.0	30 Jun 1988	365	78	1,002	345	1,445	1,790	1,080
BAN	941	Flood Rehabilitation (rural infrastructure)	40.0	22 Dec 1988	540	104	1,350	381	1,994	2,375	1,454
PHI	946	Infrastructure Restoration	20.0	19 Jan 1989	421	78	1,499	97	1,998	2,095	1,577
PAK	957	Flood-Damage Restoration	44.0	30 Mar 1989	272	81	1,092	480	1,445	1,925	1,173
BAN	967	Second Flood-Damage Restoration	80.0	24 Aug 1989	785	106	1,468	265	2,359	2,624	1,574
SAM	1019	Emergency Power Rehabilitation	0.5	17 May 1990	105	90	762	499	957	1,456	852
PHI	1053	Earthquake Damage Restoration	100.0	22 Nov 1990	129	34	2,302	183	2,465	2,648	2,336
PHI	1075	Special Agricultural Inputs Supply	35.0	24 Jan 1991	192	6	136	15	334	349	142
BAN	1149	Cyclone-Damaged Road Reconstruction	28.8	19 Dec 1991	234	105	1,474	359	1,813	2,172	1,579
PHI	1163	Mt. Pinatubo Damage Rehabilitation	37.0	23 Apr 1992	319	137	1,560	757	2,016	2,773	1,697
COO	1171	Emergency Telecommunications Rehabilitation	0.5	16 Jul 1992	[a]	18	316	36	n.a.	n.a.	334
BAN	1182	Rehabilitation of Damaged School Facilities	15.0	27 Oct 1992	547	146	450	502	1,143	1,645	596
SAM	1193	Cyclone-Damage Rehabilitation	8.6	19 Nov 1992	349	137	1,624	219	2,110	2,329	1,761
CAM	1199	Special Rehabilitation Assistance	67.7	26 Nov 1992	[a]	111	—	—	—	—	—
PAK	1209	Flood-Damage Restoration (Sector)	100.0	15 Dec 1992	197	231	1,320	695	1,748	2,443	1,551
RMI	1218	Emergency Typhoon Rehabilitation Assistance Program	0.5	28 Jan 1993	72	1	320	86	393	479	321
SOL	1219	Emergency Inftastructure Rehabilitation	0.5	18 Feb 1993	48	82	583	117	713	830	665
INO	1241	Flores Emergency Reconstruction	26.0	1 Jul 1993	201	88	1,265	138	1,554	1,692	1,353
VIE	1259	Irrigation and Flood Protection Rehabilitation	76.5	26 Oct 1993	[b]	153	2,454	—	—	—	2,607
INO	1321	West Lampung Emergency Reconstruction	18.0	27 Sep 1994	223	65	684	569	972	1,541	749
PNG	1330	Rabaul Emergency Program	0.5	8 Nov 1994	50	210	497	73	757	830	707
SRI	1438	Emergency Rehabilitation of Petroleum Facilities	24.0	16 May 1996	[a]	88	1,190	137	—	—	1,278
COO	1588	Cyclone Emergency Rehabilitation	0.8	8 Dec 1997	37	29	343	549	409	958	372

— = Not available because of any of the following: (i) project is not yet physically completed; (ii) loan is not yet closed, (iii) project relates to conflict and not disaster, and not disaster, (iv) data required for computation are not available.

BAN = Bangladesh, CAM = Cambodia, COO = Cook Islands, DMC = developing member country, IND = India, INO = Indonesia, KGZ = Kyrgyz Republic, PAK = Pakistan, PHI = Philippines, PRC = People's Republic of China, RMI = Marshall Islands, SAM = Samoa, SRI = Sri Lanka, TAJ = Tajikistan, VAN = Vanuatu, VIE = Viet Nam.

[A] = post-conflict assistance.

[B] Date of disaster not available on loan documents.

[C] Periods relate only to loans approved during 1998-2001.

DMC	Loan No.	Loan Title	Loan Amount ($ million)	Approval Date	Time Lapse (number of days)						
					Disaster to Approval	Approval to Effectiveness	Effectiveness to Project Completion	Project Completion to Loan Closing	Disaster to Project Completion	Disaster to Loan Closing	Approval to Project Completion
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)=(6)+(7)+(8)	(11)=(6)+(7)+(8)+(9)	(12)=(7)+(8)
KGZ	1633	Flood Emergency Rehabilitation	5.0	24 Sep 1998	146	63	689	—	898	—	752
TAJ	1651	Post-conflict Infrastructure Program	20.0	10 Dec 1998	[a]	60	615	68	—	—	675
BAN	1666	Flood Damage Rehabilitation and Proposal to Use Loan Savings	104.0	18 Dec 1998	151	45	622	—	818	—	667
VAN	1684	Cyclone Emergency Rehabilitation	2.0	20 Apr 1999	90	107	407	95	604	699	514
PRC	1685	Northeast Flood Damage Rehabilitation	110.0	22 Apr 1999	325	127	780	—	1,232	—	907
PRC	1686	Northeast Flood Damage Rehabilitation	110.0	22 Apr 1999	325	127	780	—	1,232	—	907
PRC	1687	Northeast Flood Damage Rehabilitation	110.0	22 Apr 1999	325	127	780	—	1,232	—	907
TAJ	1714	Emergency Flood Rehabilitation	5.0	2 Dec 1999	149	36	708	—	893	—	744
SOL	1823	Post-conflict Emergency Rehabilitation	10.0	21 Dec 2000	[a]	88	—	—	—	—	—
CAM	1824	Emergency Flood Rehabilitation	55.0	21 Dec 2000	173	1	—	—	—	—	—
BAN	1825	Southwest Flood Damage Rehabilitation	54.8	21 Dec 2000	111	161	—	—	—	—	—
IND	1826	Gujarat Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	500.0	26 Mar 2001	59	52	—	—	—	—	—
SRI	1846	Northeast Community Restoration and Development Program	25.0	16 Oct 2001	[a]	85	—	—	—	—	—
TAJ	1852	Emergency Restoration of Yavan Water Conveyance Systems	3.6	30 Oct 2001	182	43	—	—	—	—	—
		Average period (days)			237	89	1,046	284	1,302	1,691	1,138
		Average period (years)			0.6	0.2	2.9	0.8	3.6	4.6	3.1
Average periods for: [c]											
		Project loans excluding emergency assistance, program loans, and sector loans									
		in days			—	222	1,880	337	—	—	2,078
		in years			—	0.6	5.2	0.9	—	—	5.7
		Program loans									
		in days			—	76	847	286	—	—	904
		in years			—	0.2	2.3	0.8	—	—	2.5
		Sector loans									
		in days			—	207	2,045	341	—	—	2,228
		in years			—	0.6	5.6	0.9	—	—	6.1

Source: ADB loan and technical assistance, and private sector operations approvals; ADB. 2002. *Summary Report on the ADB's Lending, Technical Assistance, and Private Sectors Operations*. Manila.

DISASTER-MITIGATION LOANS, 1972–2002

($ million)

DMC	Loan No.	Project Title	Date of Approval	Loan Amount		
				OCR	ADF	Total
BAN	819	Khulna Coastal Embankment Rehabilitation	11 Dec 1986	0.0	16.9	16.9
BAN	1124	Dhaka Integrated Flood Protection	21 Nov 1991	0.0	91.5	91.5
BAN	1202	Secondary Towns Integrated Flood Protection	3 Dec 1992	0.0	55.0	55.0
BAN	1289	Khulna-Jessore Drainage Rehabilitation	14 Dec 1993	0.0	50.0	50.0
BAN	1941	Jamuna-Meghna River Erosion Mitigation	25 Nov 2002	0.0	42.2	42.2
INO	92	Wampu River Flood Control and Development	4 Apr 1972	0.0	5.9	5.9
INO	434	Tulungagung Drainage	6 Dec 1979	39.0	0.0	39.0
INO	479	Lower Citanduy Irrigation	13 Nov 1980	55.2	0.0	55.2
INO	685	Arakundo-Jambu Aye Irrigation and Flood Control	5 Jul 1984	68.0	0.0	68.0
INO	1251	Mangrove Rehabilitation and Management in Sulawesi	9 Sep 1993	0.0	8.1	8.1
INO	1425/1426	North Java Flood Control Sector	18 Jan 1996	45.0	45.0	90.0
INO	1479	South Java Flood Control Sector	7 Nov 1996	103.0	0.0	103.0
INO	1770	Marine and Coastal Resources Management	26 Oct 2000	0.0	50.0	50.0
MAL	446	Agricultural Drainage	19 Dec 1979	25.4	0.0	25.4
MAL	1500	Klang River Basin Environment Improvement and Flood Mitigation	5 Dec 1996	26.3	0.0	26.3
PAK	837	Flood Protection Sector	25 Aug 1987	0.0	115	115.0
PAK	1578	Second Flood Protection Sector	13 Nov 1997	0.0	100.0	100.0
PHI	1421/1422	Cordillera Highland Agricultural Resource Management	11 Jan 1996	9.5	9.5	19.0
PHI	1599	Subic Bay Area Municipal Development	19 Dec 1997	22.0	0.0	22.0
PHI	1658	Clark Area Municipal Development	15 Dec 1998	24.3	0.0	24.3
PHI	1745/1746	Pasig River Environmental Management and Rehabilitation SDP	20 Jul 2000	175.0	0.0	175.0
PRC	1919	Songhua River Flood Management Sector	20 Sep 2002	150.0	0.0	150.0
PRC	1835	Yellow River Flood Management (sector)	18 Aug 2001	150.0	0.0	150.0
PRC	1890	Acid Rain Control and Environmental Improvement	19 Dec 2001	147.0	0.0	147.0
VIE	1855	Second Red River Water Resources Sector	13 Nov 2001	0.0	70.0	70.0
		Total		**1,039.70**	**659.10**	**1,698.80**

ADF = Asian Development Fund, BAN = Bangladesh, INO = Indonesia, MAL = Malaysia, OCR = ordinary capital resources, PAK = Pakistan, PHI = Philippines, PRC = Peoples Republic of China, SDP = state development planning, VIE = Viet Nam.
Source: Asian Development Bank loan documents.

APPROACHES, POLICIES, AND EXPERIENCES OF OTHER MULTILATERAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS

1. All major Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) have policies governing natural disaster rehabilitation and post-conflict reconstruction (Table A5). Aside from their traditional role in disaster response operations, MDBs now treat disaster prevention as an integral part of their support to member countries. This represents a major shift from 1989, when ADB last formulated a policy. By 2003 most MDBs had policies, instruments, and institutional arrangements to structure assistance in disaster, emergency, and post-conflict situations.

A. World Bank

2. The World Bank has clearly defined its operational approach to dealing with disasters, beginning with the formulation of its emergency assistance policy in 1995.

1. Disaster Management Facility

3. In 1998 the World Bank established the Disaster Management Facility to improve disaster prevention and mitigation practices and emergency response. The objective was to mainstream disaster prevention and mitigation considerations into all World Bank activities. Key activities of the facility have included the following:

(i) Market Incentives for Mitigation Investment Project, which established partnerships between the insurance and reinsurance industry and development institutions to promote market incentives for risk reduction;
(ii) assistance to member countries and World Bank staff in preparing country assistance strategies that reduce risks from natural disasters;
(iii) development of partnerships with the international and scientific communities to promote dialogue on disaster management issues;
(iv) review of the World Bank's disaster assistance portfolio to identify lessons learned for future operations;
(v) identification and dissemination of the World Bank's and other organizations' good practices; and
(vi) provision of training events in disaster prevention, mitigation, and response.

4. Lessons from the World Bank's approach to disaster assistance are congruent with the growing experience of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).[1] Based on the lessons learned, effective disaster assistance should be characterized by (i) speedy response; (ii) active promotion of disaster risk management, especially of mitigation measures; (iii) community participation; (iv) simple project design; (v) appropriate institutional framework; (vi) early introduction of teams to assess damage, identify rehabilitation needs, engage in project formulation, and coordinate the contributions of external funding agencies; and (vii) strong focus on medium-term recovery measures.

5. In February 2000 the facility launched a new international partnership to minimize the impact of disasters on developing countries. Comprehensive analysis of 198 disaster-related projects during 1980–1998 was carried out. Of these, 102 were for rehabilitation after a disaster ($7.5 billion) and 96 designed to mitigate the likely effects of hazards before disaster struck

[1] World Bank. 1999. *Learning from the World Bank's Experience of Natural Disaster Assistance, Disaster Management Facility*. Urban and Local Government Working Paper Series 2. Washington DC.

($6.5 billion). The facility's report concluded that a new paradigm for natural disaster management consistent with the Yokohoma strategy is called for. According to the Yokohama strategy:

> The impact of natural disasters is on the rise. Death, injury and economic ruin caused by disasters are avoidable. Countries should make natural disaster reduction part of their development plans; otherwise, progress in social and economic development will continue to be eroded by recurring disasters.[2]

6. This paradigm involves a shift away from a primarily reactive stance based on rehabilitation after disasters, toward a proactive approach emphasizing disaster prevention. The World Bank implemented the lessons learned through the ProVention Consortium, a global partnership that brings governments, international organizations, academic institutions, the private sector, and civil society together to reduce hazard risks and integrate disaster prevention into development efforts. The consortium's activities include the following:

(i) strengthening coordination among external funding agencies and promoting policies to reduce the risk of disaster;
(ii) promoting a culture of safety through education, training, and dissemination of good practices for reducing vulnerability;
(iii) developing institutional capacity for disaster prevention and effective response by the government;
(iv) establishing linkages between the public and private sectors and between scientific communities and policymakers for reducing the risk of disaster; and
(v) supporting pilot projects that demonstrate risk reduction or risk transfer strategies.

7. The ProVention Consortium reaches out to civil-society organizations and uses community-based activities to build support and effectiveness. The networks of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies provide an important mechanism for heightening the visibility of the ProVention agenda at the regional and local levels, and the ProVention secretariat is now in the federation's headquarters in Geneva. A member of the ProVention steering committee, ADB is using knowledge acquired in that role to enhance its capabilities in disaster risk management.

2. Emergency Reconstruction Loans

8. The World Bank uses emergency reconstruction loans to help countries experiencing natural or non-natural emergencies. Such loans do not address long-term sectoral or institutional issues and do not include conditionality linked to macroeconomic policies, but are used solely for emergency recovery activities and disaster preparedness and mitigation. Other characteristics of emergency reconstruction loans include (i) the absence of a formal ceiling; (ii) the use of standard International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) or

[2] United Nations International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. 1995. *Yokohama Strategy and Plan of Action for a Safer World. Guidelines for Natural Disaster Prevention, Preparedness, and Mitigation.* World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction. Yokohama, Japan, 23–27 May 1994. Geneva. See also United Nations General Assembly. 1999. *International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction.* New York; Kreimer, A. and M. Arnold, eds. 2000. *Managing Disaster Risk in Emerging Economies*. Disaster Risk Management Series 3. Washington DC: World Bank; UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Secretariat with special support from the Government of Japan, World Meteorological Organization, and Asian Disaster Reduction Center. 2002. *Living with Risk: A Global Review of Disaster Reduction Initiatives*. Geneva.

International Development Association (IDA) rates; and (iii) the use, whenever possible, of blend funding or bilateral funds to subsidize loan interest rates during an implementation period of up to 3 years.

3. Trust Funds

9. With board approval, the World Bank redeploys net income in the form of grants on a case-by-case basis to establish special country and regional trust funds. The World Bank has done this for emergencies resulting from civil conflict (e.g., for Bosnia and Timor-Leste), and for natural disasters (e.g., following Hurricane Mitch in Central America). The bank also uses grant funding under its trust fund umbrella to leverage and mobilize additional bilateral and multilateral financing. However, post-conflict grants are limited in amount (typically capped at $1 million) and are used primarily for immediate assessment, preparatory, and early reconstruction (pilot) interventions.

B. International Monetary Fund

10. Since the early 1960s the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has provided rapid financial assistance to member countries affected by natural disasters.

1. Emergency Assistance Loans

11. In 1995 IMF expanded this policy to cover countries in post-conflict situations. Since its inception, IMF has provided emergency assistance to 25 countries affected by natural disasters ($1.9 billion) and 11 post-conflict countries ($307.0 million). IMF's emergency assistance loans do not involve performance criteria or the phasing of disbursements.

2. Policy Advice and Technical Assistance

12. IMF helps disaster-affected countries reestablish macroeconomic stability after emergencies through policy advice and technical assistance (TA) to rebuild administrative and institutional capacity. Policy advice covers the full range of macroeconomic policies and structural measures. TA addresses (i) strengthening monetary and exchange institutions, i.e., upgrading institutions of financial and economic governance such as the central bank and establishing payment systems; (ii) enhancing fiscal management (e.g., by developing tax revenues) and government expenditure capacity (e.g., by strengthening ministries of finance and planning and building customs and tax capacity); and (iii) improving economic and financial statistics on monetary, fiscal (debt and expenditure), and pricing indicators.

3. Emergency Financing Mechanisms

13. IMF's Compensatory Financing Facility addresses sudden balance-of-payments problems caused by steep declines in exports or increased imports in post-disaster situations. IMF's Emergency Post-conflict Assistance Facility provides from 25–50% of quota with limited conditionality related to the country's economic policy framework. The Emergency Post-conflict Assistance Facility can front-load disbursements in a lump sum. Terms are the same as for standby credit, typically 4–5% over 3–5 years. While this is not concessionary financing, access can be augmented under the poverty reduction and growth strategy. When possible, such

emergency loans are concessionary at 0.5% over 10 years and require the country to develop an interim poverty reduction strategy.[3]

4. Debt Relief and Clearance of Arrears

14. The World Bank collaborates with IMF to help heavily indebted poor countries clear their arrears and reverse the negative net flow of capital available for reconstruction and development. In April 2001 this approach was modified for post-conflict heavily indebted poor countries to shorten the period for access to debt reduction and reduce the requirements. IMF has also orchestrated a clearing of arrears, especially for post-conflict countries, through a mix of bilateral bridging loans, debt forgiveness, and grants.[4]

C. Inter-American Development Bank

15. Recently, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) enhanced its capacity to assist its DMCs struck by disaster and launched in 2001 a new mitigation instrument to reduce and manage risk.

5. Emergency Reconstruction Facility

16. In connection with its Operational Policy for Natural and Unexpected Disasters,[5] in 1998 IDB established a special financing mechanism, the Emergency Reconstruction Facility.[6] With the consent of the board of executive directors, the president of IDB has an initial approval authority of up to $100 million for loans that meet the following emergency eligibility criteria: (i) the country has officially declared a state of emergency; (ii) the country meets the requirements specified in the operational policy paper; and (iii) the government has provided assurances that it will strengthen its capacity for emergency preparedness, prevention, and management. The maximum amount of an individual Emergency Reconstruction Facility loan is $20 million for ordinary capital and $10 million for concessionary financing. Facility loans are usually approved within 1 month and disbursed within a year. Emergency operations may be covered by a facility loan or by the redirection of undisbursed balances within the same sector or across sectors.

6. Sector Facility for Disaster Prevention

17. In March 2001 IDB launched the Sector Facility for Disaster Prevention, a new mitigation instrument that uses an integrated approach to reduce and manage risk. This facility finances up to $5 million for risk identification and forecasting, mitigation and preparedness actions, risk transfer (especially insurance and capital market schemes), and national systems for risk reduction. Terms and conditions are the same as for the Emergency Reconstruction Facility. Under certain conditions, IDB can provide emergency technical cooperation assistance, with approval usually within a week for immediate needs, e.g., assessing damage, restoring essential services, and strengthening local and/or national institutions responsible for essential services.

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[3] IMF. 1995. *Fund Involvement in Post-conflict Countries*. Board Paper. Washington DC; IMF. 1999. *Fund Assistance to Post-conflict Countries.* Board Paper. Washington DC.
[4] IMF. 2001. *Assistance to Post-conflict Countries and the HIPC Framework*. Board Paper. Washington DC.
[5] IDB. *OP-704 Natural and Unexpected Disasters.* Washington DC.
[6] IDB. 1999. *PR-806 The Emergency Reconstruction Facility.* Washington DC.

D. African Development Bank

18. The African Development Bank (AfDB) has supported emergency operations after natural and non-natural disasters since the early 1970s.

1. Policy on Emergency Operations

19. AfDB has traditionally supported emergency operations following natural or non-natural disasters to (i) save, protect, or rehabilitate AfDB-funded projects; (ii) help resuscitate paralyzed development activities; (iii) support the stability necessary for other shareholders to be confident about intervening in the country; and (iv) demonstrate AfDB's concern with humanitarian issues and its solidarity with the afflicted member country. AfDB funds rehabilitation, reconstruction, and some preparedness operations through loans, including supplementary loans; reallocation of funds under ongoing projects; and loan savings. The bank applies special measures to facilitate the timely processing of relief operations.

20. AfDB's rehabilitation and reconstruction operations are financed primarily through regular loans, and as such are subject to AfDB's usual processing and implementation procedures, including its policy on sanctions. AfDB takes an active role in policy dialogue and aid coordination initiatives to minimize the recurrence of disasters. AfDB also provides TA services financed through its Technical Assistance Fund, in particular, for pre-investment studies, institutional strengthening, and capacity building to facilitate conflict prevention and resolution.

2. Emergency Relief Assistance and Special Relief Fund

21. Emergency relief assistance is funded largely from the Special Relief Fund. Such assistance does not exceed $500,000 for any one operation in a given country. Emergency relief assistance takes the form of grants to support short-term AfDB interventions in post-emergency situations to alleviate human suffering and preserve the viability of development projects and programs. About $5 million per year is budgeted under the Special Relief Fund to finance such grants. Recognizing that it has no comparative advantage in emergency relief assistance, AfDB entrusts grant administration to specialized agencies or nongovernment organizations (NGOs).

22. The first AfDB emergency operation took place in response to the 1973–1974 drought and famine in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Special Relief Fund, created in 1973 by an appropriation from AfDB's general reserves and voluntary contributions from 10 member countries, financed short-term relief in disaster situations. During the joint AfDB 26th and African Development Fund 17th annual meetings in 1990, the boards of governors examined a proposal to create a fund within the Special Relief Fund for emergency operations using the African Development Fund's accumulated net income and AfDB's 1989 net income.

Table A5: Overview of Disaster Rehabilitation and Emergency Assistance Policies of Selected Multilateral Development Banks

Category	Asian Development Bank	World Bank	International Monetary Fund	Inter-American Development Bank	African Development Bank
Coverage	Natural and non-natural emergencies	Natural and non-natural (conflict and technological) emergencies	Natural and non-natural emergencies	Natural and non-natural (technological) emergencies	Natural and non-natural emergencies
Purpose	• Reestablish serviceability of capacities in existence before the disaster • Assist in disaster mitigation	• Restore assets and production levels in the disrupted economy • Prevent and mitigate disasters • Facilitate transition to sustainable peace and promote social cohesion, institutional capacity building, and good governance to minimize potential causes of conflict	• Help countries address economic problems caused by sudden and unforeseeable natural disasters • Assist post-conflict countries	• Prevent and prepare for disasters • Repair and rebuild damage to service infrastructure so that countries can resume socioeconomic development	• Assist in emergencies to save and protect lives, salvage property, and minimize the destruction of basic infrastructure • Help with emergency rehabilitation and reconstruction operations • Assist in conflict prevention and resolution
Analytical Assessment for Disasters and Emergencies	Environmental and social assessment	• Watching brief for all or part of a country when continued assistance is not possible to position the World Bank to support an appropriate investment portfolio when conditions permit • Risk and vulnerability assessment • Joint damage and needs assessment • Transitional support strategy to develop a short- to medium-term program of assistance for a country in transition from conflict	Policy advice	• Integrated disaster risk management • Risk assessment • Damage and emergency needs assessment • Reconstruction needs assessment	• Policy dialogue and donor coordination initiatives to minimize the recurrence of disasters

Category	Asian Development Bank	World Bank	International Monetary Fund	Inter-American Development Bank	African Development Bank
Assistance Instrument for Disasters and Emergencies	• Regular loans • Technical assistance	• Emergency reconstruction loans • Post-conflict assistance • Regular loans	• Emergency assistance loans • Emergency post-conflict assistance • Adjustment program	• Disaster prevention loans • Emergency reconstruction loans • Regular loans • Emergency technical cooperation	• Emergency relief assistance • Regular loans • Technical assistance
Special Facility or Fund for Disasters and Emergencies		• Disaster Management Facility • Post-conflict Fund • Country and regional trust funds	• Compensatory Financing Facility • Emergency Post-conflict Assistance Facility • Emergency technical assistance	• Sector Facility for Disaster Prevention • Emergency Reconstruction Facility • Emergency technical cooperation	Special Relief Fund
Institutional Arrangement		• Natural Disaster Unit • Post-conflict Unit	Focal point	Emergency focal point and network	Focal point

Source: Asian Development Bank staff.

USE OF LOANS SAVINGS FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE, 1998–2001

($ million)

DMC	Loan No.	Project Title	Original Loan Amount	Amount of Savings Reallocated for Emergency Assistance	Date Reallocation was Approved	Sector Assisted	Type of Emergency Assisted
BAN	467	Tubewell	50.0	4.0	22 Aug 1991	Irrigation and Rural Development	Disaster
BAN	684	Second Railway	46.0	10.0	22 Aug 1991	Roads and Roads Transport/Railways	Disaster
BAN	699	Secondary Science Education Sector	37.0	15.0	22 Aug 1991	Education	Disaster
BAN	819	Khulna Coastal Embankment Rehabilitation	16.9	11.0	22 Aug 1991	Irrigation and Rural Development	Disaster
BAN	1059	Secondary Towns Infrastructure Development	43.0	1.4	18 Dec 1998	Urban Development and Housing	Disaster
BAN	1124	Dhaka Integrated Flood Protection	91.5	5.0	18 Dec1998	Urban Development and Housing	Disaster
BAN	1125	Northeast Minor Irrigation	73.0	1.3	18 Dec 1998	Irrigation and Rural Development	Disaster
BAN	1159	Second Bhola Irrigation	39.8	4.0	18 Dec 1998	Irrigation and Rural Development	Disaster
BAN	1202	Secondary Towns Integrated Flood Protection	55.0	2.0	18 Dec 1998	Irrigation and Rural Development	Disaster
BAN	1215	Second Rural Infrastructure Development	83.4	1.3	18 Dec 1998	Irrigation and Rural Development	Disaster
BAN	1264	Second Water Supply and Sanitation	31.0	7.3	18 Dec 1998	Multisectoral	Disaster
BAN	1293	Third Natural Gas Development	107.0	10.0	18 Dec 1998	Transport and Communications	Disaster
BAN	1376	Second Secondary Towns Infrastructure Development	65.0	1.7	18 Dec 1998	Urban Development and Housing	Disaster
BAN	1298	Jamuna Bridge	200.0	2.2	21 Dec 2000	Multisectoral	Disaster
BAN	1268	Secondary Education Development	72.0	3.5	21 Dec2000	Multisectoral	Disaster
BAN	1353	Coastal Greenbelt	23.4	2.3	21 Dec 2000	Industrial Crops and Agro-Industry	Disaster
BAN	1486	Forestry Sector	50.0	5.0	21 Dec 2000	Industrial Crops and Agro	Disaster
CAM	1385	Rural Infrastructure Improvement	25.1	2.5	21 Dec 2000	Industrial Crops and Agro	Disaster
CAM	1659	GMS: Phnom Penh to Ho Chi Minh Highway	40.0	10.0	21 Dec 2000	Industrial Crops and Agro	Disaster
PAK	428	South Rohri Fresh Groundwater Irrigation	47.0	5.3	30 May 1991	Industrial Crops and Agro	Conflict (Gulf crisis)
PAK	617	Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan	50.0	10.0	30 May 1991	Industrial Crops and Agro	Conflict (Gulf crisis)
PAK	619	Balochistan Fisheries Development	35.4	11.0	30 May 1991	Industrial Crops and Agro	Conflict (Gulf crisis)
PAK	702	Tarbela Hydropower Extension (Units 11 & 12)	31.8	10.0	30 May 1991	Industrial Crops and Agro	Conflict (Gulf crisis)
PAK	791	Cotton Development	66.1	9.6	30 May 1991	Industrial Crops and Agro	Conflict (Gulf crisis)
PAK	957	Flood Damage Restoration	44.0	4.1	30 May 1991	Industrial Crops and Agro-Industry	Conflict (Gulf crisis)

DMC	Loan No.	Project Title	Original Loan Amount	Amount of Savings Reallocated for Emergency Assistance	Date Reallocation was Approved	Sector Assisted	Type of Emergency Assisted
PAK	1146	Chasma Right Bank Irrigation III[a]	185.0	5.0	16 Aug 2001	Multisectoral	Disaster
PAK	1185	Provincial Highways[a]	165.4	4.5	16 Aug 2001	Multisectoral	Disaster
PAK	1200	Health Care Development [a]	60.0	5.0	16 Aug 2001	Multisectoral	Disaster
PAK	1210	Teacher Training[a]	52.1	4.0	16 Aug 2001	Multisectoral	Disaster
PAK	1260	Urban Water Supply and Sanitation[a]	72.0	5.0	16 Aug 2001	Multisectoral	Disaster
PAK	1278	Middle School[a]	78.0	9.5	16 Aug 2001	Multisectoral	Disaster
PAK	1297	Third Punjab On-Farm Water Management[a]	62.2	7.0	16 Aug 2001	Multisectoral	Disaster
PAK	1373	Technical Education[a]	60.0	5.0	16 Aug 2001	Multisectoral	Disaster
PAK	1401	Rural Access Roads[a]	140.0	5.0	16 Aug 2001	Multisectoral	Disaster
PAK	1403	Forestry Sector [a]	42.6	5.0	16 Aug 2001	Multisectoral	Disaster
PAK	1413	National Drainage Sector[a]	140.0	20.0	16 Aug 2001	Multisectoral	Disaster
PAK	1493	Social Action Program (Sector) II [a]	200.0	25.0	16 Aug 2001	Multisectoral	Disaster
VIE	1259	Irrigation and Flood Protection Rehabilitation [b]	76.5	4.5	18 Dec 2000	Multisectoral	Disaster
VIE	1273	HCMC Water Supply and Sanitation [b]	65.0	2.0	18 Dec 2000	Multisectoral	Disaster
VIE	1344	Red River Delta Water Resources [b]	60.0	1.5	18 Dec 2000	Multisectoral	Disaster
VIE	1358	Power Distribution and Rehabilitation [b]	80.0	16.8	18 Dec 2000	Multisectoral	Disaster
VIE	1404	Fisheries Infrastructure Improvement [b]	57.0	10.0	18 Dec 2000	Multisectoral	Disaster
VIE	1487	Second Road Improvement [b]	120.0	2.0	18 Dec 2000	Multisectoral	Disaster
VIE	1515	Forestry Sector [b]	33.0	10.0	18 Dec 2000	Multisectoral	Disaster
VIE	1537	Lower Secondary Education Development [b]	50.0	2.0	18 Dec 2000	Multisectoral	Disaster
VIE	1653	Third Road Improvement [b]	130.0	8.0	18 Dec 2000	Multisectoral	Disaster
VIE	1660	HCMC Phnom Penh Highway [b]	100.0	2.0	18 Dec 2000	Multisectoral	Disaster
		Total	**3452.2**	**308.3**			

[a] Saving were pooled under a new loan category under Loan 1413: National Drainage Sector Project, one of the 12 loans with identified loan savings.
[b] Savings were pooled under a new loan category under Loan 1653: Third Road Improvement Project, one of the 10 loans with identified loan savings.
BAN = Bangladesh, CAM = Cambodia, HCMC = Ho Chi Minh City, PAK = Pakistan, VIE = Viet Nam
Source: Asian Development Bank loan documents.

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION-13
FRAMEWORK FOR CONFLICT AND NATURAL DISASTERS

1. Consensus exists in the development community that the quality of the policies and institutions of a country is critical if it is to achieve economic growth and poverty reduction. Accordingly, the performance-based allocation system is recommended to distribute International Development Association (IDA)-13 resources.

2. Recognizing that conflict is a development problem and remains a major obstacle to improving the lives of millions of poor people, IDA should play an important role in the transition to sustainable peace and economic and social recovery and in the provision of development assistance that can help poor countries become more resilient to violent conflicts. However, a focus on country performance is important, including transparency in government spending, with particular attention paid to the security sector to ensure that development assistance is used to reduce poverty and is not diverted to military and other nonproductive expenditures. Early coordination of post-conflict assistance is also important, and IDA should collaborate closely with the United Nations system, given its specialized skills in supporting the political and security frameworks required for humanitarian, reconstruction, and development aid to be effective.

3. IDA also has a significant role in helping countries that have experienced major disasters. For example, the provision of grants to such countries can slow the buildup of unplanned debt for emergency reconstruction and can help offset the loss of productive capacity that disasters often cause.

A. Financing Outside Normal Country Allocations

4. Despite the emphasis on performance-based allocation in the context of IDA-13, a number of instances continue to merit special consideration in allocating IDA resources, including post-conflict situations and major disasters. For post-conflict countries, a new assistance framework is welcomed to help consider IDA resource allocations to these countries and measure their performance along those policy dimensions that are most relevant to post-conflict circumstances. Therefore, post-conflict progress assessments will be used in considering IDA resource allocations.

5. The new allocation procedure for post-conflict countries encompasses the entire transition period and comprises three steps. After the decision to engage has been made in consultation with other development partners, the country's eligibility for exceptional allocations is evaluated. If considered eligible, the country's needs and circumstances are assessed along with the likelihood that IDA resources will have a positive impact on the recovery process. This assessment forms the basis for deciding the appropriate size of the initial one-year allocation and is a key component of the effort to formulate a transitional support strategy setting out IDA's assistance program for the immediate post-conflict period.[1] Subsequent allocations are then made at annual intervals based on performance and with country-specific adjustments as specific circumstances dictate. Performance is measured by a set of post-conflict progress

[1] Based on experience, expectations are that allocations will generally range from $10 to $15 per capita per year. By comparison, the average allocation per capita per year to all IDA-only countries is approximately $7.50.

indicators (Table A7).[2] A country would normally be expected to return to IDA's regular allocation process within three years. Given the level of destruction and dislocation that some countries have experienced, exceptional treatment might have to be extended for at most two additional years in some cases.

6. Allocations to countries affected by major disasters may be temporarily increased to take into account the disaster's abnormal effects on the development scheme and to allow IDA to contribute appropriately to an international response.

B. Use of Grants

7. Recognizing the special difficulties facing some of the poorest and most vulnerable IDA-eligible countries, an expanded use of IDA grants for recovery from conflict and natural disasters is recommended. Grant use is recommended up to 40% of post-conflict countries' IDA allocation, for a limited period, to establish the main functions of governance and to rebuild basic infrastructure once arrears have been cleared. IDA grants are also recommended to finance up to 100% of specific reconstruction efforts in IDA-only countries that have suffered a natural disaster of exceptional scope.

[2] The rating scale for post-conflict progress indicators ranges from 2 to 5, with a higher number indicating better progress. The maximum allocation per capita for countries rated close to 5 has been set at $20, which is significantly higher than the amount that most post-conflict countries would receive under the regular allocation system. For countries rated close to 2, the maximum allocation has been set at $4 per capita.

Table A7: Post-conflict Progress Indicators

Security and Reconciliation Public Security • Effectiveness of civilian policing and efforts to reduce crime • Security for war-affected populations	These indicators underscore the importance of a sustainable peace in post-conflict countries and assess the authorities' efforts to reduce the probability of renewed conflict and to provide security. The indicators are measures of the actions taken by the government to improve the environment for sustainable peace. For several of these indicators, IDA will need to rely on information provided by UN and bilateral agencies.
Reconciliation • Government legitimacy • Progress of mediation process • Integration of parties to the conflict	
Demobilization and Disarmament (D&D) • Effectiveness of D&D program • Effectiveness of efforts to integrate ex-combatants	
Economic Recovery Management of Inflation, External Debt, Adequacy of Budget • Composition of budget • Progress on structural reforms and IMF programs • Management of fiscal deficit and debt	This cluster measures the extent to which policies have been implemented to spur economic recovery.
Trade Policy, Foreign Exchange, and Price Regimes • Functioning of customs authorities • Efficiency of foreign exchange regimes	
Management and Sustainability of the Development Program • Soundness of reform program • Progress on implementation • Use of partnership processes	
Social Inclusion and Social Development Reintegration of Displaced Population Government efforts to assist displaced people and returnees	This cluster assesses if immediate social needs are addressed and focuses on the distribution of assets, income, and services among the groups affected by the conflict, and on government policies to reintegrate the displaced population and its provision of the most crucial services in education and health.
Education • Efforts to address urgent needs in particular primary education • Efforts to address disparities among individuals or groups affected by conflict	
Health • Urgent health care needs, particularly in war-affected areas • Disparities among individuals or groups by conflict	
Public Sector Management and Institutions Budget Formulation and Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization • Budget formulation and implementation • Effectiveness of revenue collection and tax administration • Effectiveness of public auditing	This cluster evaluates the quality of governance by focusing on the government's efforts to effectively manage the public sector, and on the state of its institutions.
Reestablishing the Administration and Rule-Based Governance • Functioning of civil administration • Payment of government salaries • Enforcement of contracts • Number of ministries	
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector • Level of government accountability • Extent of corruption and government commitment to reduce it	