Pre Disaster Recovery Planning

Benefits of PDRP

PDRP consists of three components -

- Developing **goals and strategies** for post disaster recovery based on disaster scenarios
- Creating a recovery **organizational structure** with post disaster **roles and responsibilities**
- Planning pre-disaster actions that will **expedite** post disaster **planning**

PDRP -

- Expedites recovery
- **Reduces risk** of future disasters - Building back better
- Enables demand-driven and **inclusive recovery**
- Minimizes **development deficits**
- Reduces **recovery costs**

Pre-Planning Process

1. What Is Pre-disaster Recovery Planning?
2. Why Plan For Recovery Before A Disaster Happens?
3. At What Scale Should Pre-planning Take Place?
4. How Does PDRP Fit Within The Disaster Management Cycle?
5. How Does One Pre-plan For Recovery
6. Getting Started
7. Collecting Preliminary Information
8. Establishing The Post Disaster Recovery Organization
9. Formulating Recovery Principles And Goals
10. Defining Strategies And Actions
11. Assessing And Maintaining The Plan
Creating the Planning Team
Include not only departments involved in post disaster recovery, but also those that could provide resources.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster Management</th>
<th>Social Services</th>
<th>Public Infrastructure</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Planning</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance &amp; Budget</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Trade / Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment / Natural Resource Management</td>
<td>Waste Management</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office off the Chief Executive – Mayor, Governor, etc</td>
<td>Civil society organizations, private firms and businesses, faith based organizations, national/international humanitarian organizations, donors and NGOs</td>
<td>Experts from local universities, research organizations, media, community leaders</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Hillsborough County, Florida
An existing recovery task force assigned to lead post-disaster recovery efforts led the PDRP. With a pre-planning team of over 100 representatives, eight sub committees were formed focusing on particular sectors (housing, economy, health, etc.)

Panama City, Florida
Responsibility for Panama City’s PDRP rested with the executive committee. The 27 member executive committee composed of city and county officials as well as other local and regional stakeholders. Because of its smaller size the committee developed the plan as a whole group, engaging other stakeholders where further expertise was needed or working at times in small groups for specific issues. The PDRP process was facilitated by a hired consulting firm, who also produced the final plan.

1. CREATE DISASTER SCENARIO
2. ANALYSE EXISTING PLANS THAT ADDRESS RECOVERY-RELATED ISSUES
   • Development plans
   • Disaster risk reduction / mitigation plans
   • Emergency response / disaster relief plans
   • Business Continuity Plans
3. DETERMINE KEY AREAS OF INTERVENTION

THE LOS ANGELES'S RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION PLAN
Divided into 10 key issue areas, called functions.
1. Organization and Authority
2. Residential, Commercial and Industrial Rehabilitation
3. Public Sector Services
4. Economic Recovery
5. Land Use/Re-use
6. Psychological Rehabilitation
7. Vital Records
8. Inter-Jurisdictional Issues
9. Traffic Mitigation
10. Public Information Plans

THE US NATIONAL DISASTER RECOVERY FRAMEWORK
Employs a different set of categories as it plays a support role to local governments.
1. Community Planning & Capacity Building
2. Economic Development
3. Health, Social & Community Services
4. Housing
5. Infrastructure Systems
6. Natural & Cultural Resources

NOTE: Whilst determining the areas of intervention think of:
- Functions or key recovery topics
- Policies
- Actions
RSF bring together departments and agencies to collaborate on recovery needs. By organizing long-term recovery into these RSF, relevant stakeholders and experts can effectively be brought together to identify and resolve recovery challenges.

Provides a model coordinating structure for stakeholders, such as local governments, businesses, and voluntary, faith-based and community organizations. This helps facilitate local stakeholder participation and promote inter-governmental and public-private partnerships.

Each RSF has -
1. RSF coordinator ensures communication and coordination between primary and support agencies.
2. RSF primary agency is a Federal or Local agency with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for a particular function.
3. Support agencies are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agency in executing the mission of the RSF.

Source: National Disaster Recovery Framework Draft February 5, 2010 United States

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**PLAN STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS**
Sample: Education-related strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>The extended disruption of schooling</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post disaster recovery strategy</td>
<td>To ensure school services are restored within a one month period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre disaster recovery actions</th>
<th>Make arrangements between neighboring schools to absorb the affected student population</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identify transitional facilities and make agreements to secure them</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Develop contingency plans to support teachers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make pre-contractual agreements with local businesses to provide teaching and learning materials</td>
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**Determine how the strategy will be operationalized - Action Plan**

I. TRAFFIC MITIGATION (key area of intervention)
POLICY STATEMENT NO. I.1 - EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION NETWORK (strategy/policy)
It is the city’s policy that during the recovery and reconstruction phase of a major disaster, an emergency transportation network be implemented that would maintain public health and safety and aid in the economic recovery of the city
ACTION (IMPLEMENTATION) PROGRAMS (corresponding actions)
Pre-event
I.1.1 Identify and develop a priority list of those essential primary streets which provide access to key emergency facilities, such as hospitals, fire and police stations, and major utility buildings and structures that would be critical in maintaining public health and safety. (*Transportation, Fire, Police, Public Works)
I.1.2. Identify those streets or routes that would be significant in aiding the economic recovery of the City. These streets could include those that provide access to major transportation transfer facilities such as the Los Angeles Harbor and the Los Angeles International Airport, and those that connect the region to other areas of the state. (*Transportation, Airports, Harbor)
Post-event Short-term
I.1.3. Identify those streets that have been closed due to a major disaster. (*Transportation)
I.1.4. Implement the priority opening list for those essential primary streets that have been closed. (*Transportation)
I.1.5. Implement detour routes as required to quickly regain any lost roadway capacity. (*Transportation)
Source: City of Los Angeles Emergency Operations Organization Recovery and Reconstruction Plan
**NOTE:** Be sure to estimate disaster impacts on revenue sources and availability of public funds for recovery.

Actions should include procedures for organizing a recovery budget. Elucidation of the principles for a Recovery Financial Plan, identifying methods to access funds for recovery, and their payback, would save time and effort during the actual recovery.

Principles for tax incentives for businesses, increase of taxes, issue of bonds and other means may be determined in the PDRP.

**NOTE:** Pre-contracting of suppliers and pre-audit procedures and guidelines can be key policy principles of the PDRP.

**EXERCISE THE PLAN**

To test the recovery plan and familiarize citizens with their recovery roles and responsibilities, the TMG conducted a **exercise** to place the planning participants in the disaster scenario. With a worst-case earthquake scenario in mind, participants were brought to a selected area of the city.

While **walking through the city**, they were first asked to observe the infrastructure around them and think of the predicted damages and ensuing recovery issues. In a worst-case scenario earthquake, many of the houses would be destroyed and one short term recovery issue would be to identify where temporary shelters could be erected to house people. Reflecting on the issue of **temporary shelter**, participants were asked to identify vacant lots which could be used to shelter people temporarily. To enhance the experience, the TMG rented a school gymnasium in the area, set it up as a shelter and had the participants spend the night there on cots as if they had evacuated their own homes. Finally, participants were asked to define how they would like to redevelop the city and present it to the planning team.


**REVIEW AND UPDATE THE PLAN**

Every 3-5 years

**www.recoveryplatform.org**