

International Recovery Platform

A Tool for Building Back Better



OUTLINE

- I. INTRODUCTION TO IRP
- II. DRR THROUGH RESILIENT RECOVERY
- III. CASES-DRIVEN GUIDANCE ON RECOVERY
- IV. WAY FORWARD ON TECHNICAL GUIDANCE





MEMBERSHIP

International Recovery Platform 

- Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)
- Cabinet Office, Government of Japan
- Hyogo Prefectural Government, Japan
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Italy
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Government of Switzerland
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)
- United Nations Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR)
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN/OCHA)
- United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)
- World Bank (WB)
- ...















OBJECTIVES

- **Integration** of risk reduction into post disaster recovery
- **Dissemination** of lessons learned
- **Advising and supporting** post-disaster recovery planning



WHAT IRP OFFERS?

IRP products serve the needs of country governments in recovery

- Guidance Notes and Capacity Building
- PDNA Workspace
- Post-disaster recovery lessons - Yogyakarta Earthquake, Leyte Landslide, Aceh, Sichuan Earthquake, and Myanmar Cyclone
- Thematic Reports
- Newsletter
- IRP Website



Guidance Notes

- **Objective:** provide *menu of options* drawn from past and present recovery efforts, presented in the form of *cases* to ensure build back better
- **Audience:** policymakers, planners, and implementers engaged in long-term recovery process
- **Themes:** Shelter, Livelihood, Environment, Gender, Public Infrastructure, Governance, Health, Psychosocial, and Climate Change
- **Emphasis:** best practices and lessons
- **Quality:** peer review, inputs from experts, living document
- **Annexes:** Tools, Checklists, and Manuals

Guidance Notes

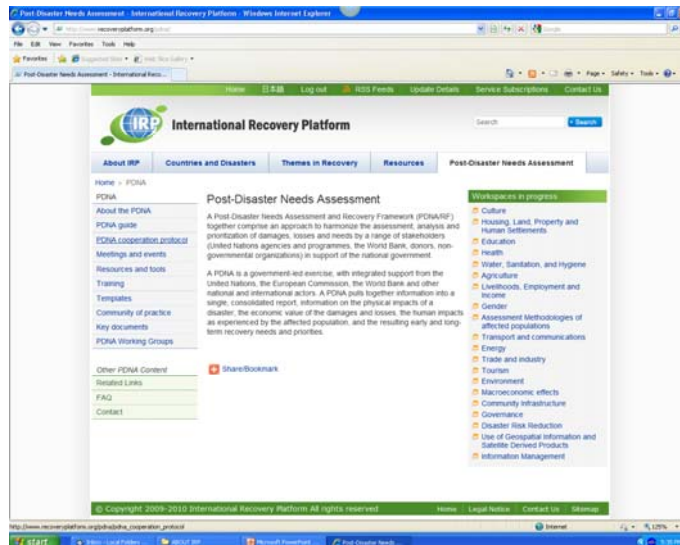


Capacity Building

Government	Date & Venue	No. of Participants	Implementing Partners
1. Vietnam	Nov 30 ~ Dec 3 2010 Hanoi, Vietnam	38	DMC-Vietnam, GFDRR, WB-Vietnam, UNISDR
2. Philippines	Dec 6-10, 2010 Makati, Philippines	38	NDRRMC-Philippines, GFDRR, UNISDR
3. Sri Lanka	Feb 8-9, 2011 Colombo, Sri Lanka	20	DMC-Sri Lanka, Government of Japan, TDLC, ADRC
4. Pakistan	Feb 8-9, 2011 Islamabad, Pakistan	20	Government of Japan, TDLC, NDMA-Pakistan, ADRC
5. Haiti	March 16-18, 2011 JICA Hyogo, Japan	15	JICA, Hyogo Prefecture, Government of Japan
6. Serbia	April 11-14, 2011 Belgrade, Serbia	27	Ministry of Interior-Serbia, UNDP Serbia, Government of Japan



Post-Disaster Needs Assessment - Web based Workspace for all future PDNAs




Recovery Lessons


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Thematic Reports

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Volume 3 January 2011

Guidance Notes on Recovery

In this issue

- Guidance Notes on Recovery p.1
- Capacity Building on Resilient Recovery (Vietnam, the Philippines and Indonesia) p.1
- Recovery Status Reports: Cebu, Iloilo, Marikina and Sorsogon Earthquake, China 2008 p.2
- Case Study: Post-Disaster Recovery Planning The City of Los Angeles, U.S.A. p.3
- Case Study: Training Assistance on School Earthquake Recovery, China p.3
- IRP East National Consultation on Lytle Landslide Recovery Report, the Philippines p.3
- Case Study: Employment Center Post Tsunami Aceh, Indonesia 2004 p.4
- IRP East: Climate Change Adaptation in Recovery: The East of WMSDR in Iceland, Korea p.4

Upcoming Events 2011

January

- 11 Orientation on Recovery Aceh, Japan Heavy Consecutive Meeting
- 12 International Recovery Forum 2011

February

- 14 Training on Recovery through Video Conference for Sri Lanka and Pakistan
- 22 Orientation on Recovery Aceh, Indonesia National Consultation on Aceh Tsunami Recovery Report, Indonesia

May

- 12 World Conference on Reconstruction, Geneva, Switzerland

Capacity Building on Resilient Recovery (Vietnam, the Philippines and Indonesia)

23 November to 11 December 2010

IRP has joined a training with support from the Government of Japan and the World Bank (JPOB) that will enhance the capacity of government officials in "post-disaster resilient recovery". The "disaster, recovery and the Philippines" connected with who conference with Indonesia, and was facilitated by the IRP East's East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) team at joint session to be back to back having a total of one hundred government officials were given an orientation on resilient recovery. It also included sharing of expert and practical issues on general concepts, priorities, and guidance for recovery. Group discussions then reflections from participants on

These Guidance Notes are drawn from the substantial experience of IRP partners and the community of practice. The guidance notes emphasize lessons learned and good practices from global recovery operations and provide a manual of actions for planning and implementation of future recovery initiatives. These documents will be officially launched at the International Recovery Forum 2011 on January 12 in Korea and can be downloaded at: <http://www.recoveryplatform.org/resources/guidance-notes-on-recovery>

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how to develop post-disaster recovery plans based on certain scenarios. Related tools to facilitate the development of the Recovery Action Plans primarily focused more on the strategic and approaches for recovery, with the design from the group work. The pilot training was evaluated by the participants, and their recommendations and suggestions were reflected in the revised training module in related recovery.

For more information on the capacity building program, <http://www.recoveryplatform.org/resources/guidance-notes-on-recovery> or info@recoveryplatform.org

For more information visit our website: www.recoveryplatform.org

www.recoveryplatform.org



The screenshot shows the homepage of the International Recovery Platform website. The header includes the IRP logo and navigation links: Home, About IRP, Countries and Disasters, Themes in Recovery, Resources, Post-Disaster Needs Assessment, and Contact Us. The main content area features a central banner for "IRP Guidance Notes on Recovery" with a graphic of several documents. To the left, there are sections for "About IRP" and "Recovery Network". To the right, there is a "Key Challenges in Recovery" section with a list of links to various reports and documents, including "Report on the 2008 Great Sichuan Earthquake 2009", "The Use of Remote Sensing Data for Damage Assessment (PDF, 1.9MB) 2004", "Guidelines on Non-structural safety in health facilities (PDF, 3.8MB) 2004", "Recovery in Education UNESCO (PDF, 1.5MB)", "ILO STRATEGY FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND RECOVERY: Building (PDF, 654KB)", "China reconstruction plan (PDF, 625.2KB) 2008", "IRP Recovery Status Report 01 Yogyakarta: The Yogyakarta and Central Java Earthquake 2006 Current Status Report 2010", "Disaster Reconstruction in Japan: Lessons Learned from the Kobe Earthquake (PDF, 106.2KB) an AICD presentation at World Bank 2006", and "Adaptation to Climate Change by Reducing Disaster (PDF) Country Practices and Lessons 2009".



DRR THROUGH RESILIENT RECOVERY



Key Points

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Long-term recovery:

- should be a **coordinated** process
- should aim to restore **emotional, social, financial,** and **physical** well-being as well as ensuring that **physical reconstruction** takes place
- should be treated as a **developmental activity** and **opportunity to build back better**



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Principles

Recovery is most effective:

- when communities and stakeholders recognize that it is a **long** process;
- when activities are **integrated** with risk management;
- when conducted with the **participation** of all affected persons;
- when **services** are provided in a timely, fair, and flexible manner



Actions to be **AVOIDED**

In the aftermath of a disaster to:

- ❖ Reconstruct **same as before**
- ❖ Rebuilding the **pre-existing vulnerabilities**
- ❖ Community in the **same state** as before the disaster



Rebuilding Pre-existing Vulnerabilities

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1

chair

2

disaster

3

rehabilitation

United Nations Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP)



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Building Back Better

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1

chair

2

disaster

3

reconstruction

United Nations Disaster Management Training Programme (DMTP)



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CASES-DRIVEN GUIDANCE ON RECOVERY



Case 1: 1995 Earthquake & 2011 Earthquake, Japan

Background

- ❑ 1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake (urban areas)
- ❑ 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake (coastal areas)

What is Unique? Japan invested 5% of national budget for DRR after the 1995 Earthquake

Process

- ❑ Strict implementation of building codes
- ❑ Massive awareness-raising programs and drills
- ❑ Wider disaster preventive measures both structural and non-structural

Lessons

- ❑ More lives were saved
- ❑ Strong political will – DRR as priority agenda
- ❑ Documentation and application of lessons learned from previous disasters



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Case 2: Flexi Vouchers, MALAWI

Background

- ❑ Provision of “Shelter Packs” of seeds and fertilizers traditionally practiced
- ❑ Beneficiaries’ feedbacks, and modifications made

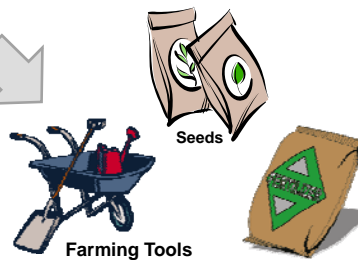
What is Unique? Vouchers made flexible

Process

- ❑ NGO & Government partnered in the provision of flexi vouchers
- ❑ Vouchers can be exchanged for cash or seeds

Lessons

- ❑ Use of vouchers when most needed
- ❑ Flexibility: season-sensitive vouchers



Case 3: Ownership of Recovery Effort through BRR, INDONESIA

Background

- ❑ Tsunami affected Aceh
- ❑ Local governments: poor planning, low-capacity
- ❑ Gaps: legislative framework and discharging functions

What is Unique? BRR was established to coordinate recovery efforts

Process

- ❑ BAPPENAS formulated Master Plan
- ❑ BRR Headquarters in Aceh: coordination & implementation
- ❑ BRR developed the capacity of local governments

Lessons

- ❑ Sole government agency to
- ❑ Physical presence in Aceh
- ❑ Progressive building of capacity



IV

WAY FORWARD ON TECHNICAL GUIDANCE

In the context of Recovery:

- Documentation of cases that address “new patterns of vulnerability” (e.g. technological interdependency) at the recovery phase
- Development of “Just-in-Time” support services
- Easy-to-Use Assessment & Planning Tools (covering both structural & non-structural aspects)
- Easy-to-Use Guidance for Decision-makers
- Pre-disaster recovery planning/preparedness
- Recovery Observatory/Monitoring
- Effective Information Exchange Mechanism (in various languages)

