

# Recommendations for Recovery and Reconstruction in Post-2015 Global Framework for DRR (HFA2)



## Summary of Consultations

INTERNATIONAL RECOVERY PLATFORM

# Summary of Consultations

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## Recommendations for Recovery and Reconstruction in Post-2015 Global Framework for DRR (HFA2)

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## Background

The International Recovery Forum, 22 January 2013 in Kobe, Japan highlighted the lessons on recovery from the Great East Japan Earthquake as well as global experiences on recovery to inform the Post-2015 Global Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2). Over 180 DRR practitioners and policymakers gathered for the event (Annex 1), and suggested strategic recommendations to ensure recovery and reconstruction are explicitly referred to in the HFA2.

Prior to the Forum, IRP organized a series of Expert Group Meetings (EGMs) to initiate the dialogue on HFA2. In particular, the Third Expert Group Meeting (EGM3), 3 July 2012 in Sendai City and the Fourth Expert Group Meeting (EGM4), 21 January 2013 in Kobe City was organized to discuss how the agenda of recovery and reconstruction can be made stronger and more explicit in the HFA2.

The EGM3 and EGM4 both recognized that the reference on recovery in the current HFA is insufficient and misses the opportunity recovery offers to building back better. In view of this, experts agreed that HFA2 should make the reference and link more explicit. In doing so, key lessons on recovery from mega-disasters, specifically the progress made in pre-disaster recovery planning, capacity building programs, solutions done locally, innovative mechanisms for effective information sharing, and systems that help ensure human security can be the starting points for review and analysis.

## Build Back Better

Recovery offers a unique window of opportunity to build back better through careful planning and coordination of activities of a variety of departments and agencies. For instance, some countries have used the recovery context to implement, reform, and improve their institutional and legislative arrangements for disaster risk reduction. Several case studies ([www.recoveryplatform.org](http://www.recoveryplatform.org)) have ascertained that the opportunity can be seized by integrating disaster risk reduction into the recovery agenda, in plans/policies and by strengthening partnerships and networks. This is possible by building new capacities and taking advantage of local technical and scientific institutions to assist in integrating disaster risk reduction with development, which is the aim of good recovery.

## Recommendations

Based on the discussions the following recommendations are summarized, in terms of: (i) *General Principles*; (ii) *Linking Development, DRR, Recovery, and Finance*; and (iii) *Local Actions*.

### 1. General Principles

- 1.1 Recovery must be viewed as an integrated process, inseparable from preparedness, response, mitigation and integrated with development. There is a need to recognize that recovery is part of a disaster management continuum which overlaps with development. DRR, recovery, and sustainable development are different aspects of the same disaster risk governance process.
- 1.2 Human security must be recognized as an essential foundation for effective recovery. Recognizing resilient recovery as a basic human right, governments and international organizations must ensure effective recovery that guarantees safety of the citizens from the impacts of future disasters.
- 1.3 Partnerships, both vertical and horizontal, can enhance impacts of recovery. Appropriate

engagement of public-private sector, mass media, civil society, and external organizations can facilitate effective long-term recovery.

- 1.4 A global mechanism for cooperation will be useful in assisting disaster-affected nations in accelerating recovery efforts.

## **2. Linking Development, DRR, Recovery and Finance**

- 2.1 Establish links between post disaster recovery efforts and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development (Rio +20), as stakeholders are the same across these agendas. Recovery and development deal with similar stakeholders and processes.
- 2.2 Link recovery plans with required financing. Explore ways for donors to become more engaged in longer term financing needs for recovery. Donors should also focus on the post needs assessment phase when the recovery planning and implementation take place.
- 2.3 Advocate for tools such as National Recovery Framework (to guide local actions), Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning (to better facilitate support functions, coordination, communication), and Checklists for effective recovery to further reduce risks, and address economic development concerns.
- 2.4 Develop and include concrete and measurable indicators to monitor progress of implementation and achievement of recovery goals. Specify the need for systems that enable the transparent generation of reliable and actionable knowledge about the recovery process and enforce appropriate accountability for the recovery and its consequences.
- 2.5 Strengthen capacity building efforts for recovery planning and monitoring at all levels (national, local, community) and make it more inclusive, engaging government, private sector, academe, and civil society organizations.

## **3. Local Actions**

- 3.1 Establish legal frameworks for recovery to encourage: (i) local governments to prioritize DRR; (ii) community involvement in the recovery process; (iii) public consultation and hearings for recovery plans; (iv) responsibility and accountability of key actors; (v) decentralization of recovery - design a mechanism that recognizes local solutions, including provision of long term support to local solutions that work; educate community through children; strengthen links between national and local governments; and institutionalize mechanisms for capturing collective memory with community involvement.
- 3.2 Set clear targets for local, and national, actions rather than general policy statements.
- 3.3 Explore the use of new communication tools, including social media and open data - develop appropriate applications for recovery.
- 3.4 The HFA2 should strengthen emphasis on recovery as an opportunity by promoting:
  1. Build back better
  2. Coordination among all sectors
  3. Allocation of resources
  4. Linkages between recovery and development
  5. Balanced role among actors, especially national and local governments
  6. Formal collaboration between public and private institutions

## Way Forward

On behalf of IRP partners the secretariat has initiated a dialogue on inputs to the dialogue for the post 2015 global framework for DRR. On finalization, the recommendations will become part of the background papers for the World Conference on DRR in Japan in 2015. The first consultation was organized at the Third Expert Group Meeting on the Great East Japan Earthquake ~ Applying Lessons on Recovery to Reduce Impacts of Future Disasters ~ 3rd July 2012 at Sendai International Center, Sendai City, Japan.

Based on the discussions, follow up activity was organized at the 4th Expert Group Meeting - Lessons from Tohoku and other mega disasters for Post-2015 Global Framework for DRR 21 January 2013, Kobe Japan. Additionally, IRP will organize a side event at the Global Platform for DRR in May 2013 at Geneva to discuss the issue. Simultaneously, IRP partners may have organized separate events for the dialogue on recovery in post HFA.

As the post HFA will be negotiated and finalized primarily by national governments, the three pillars of advocacy to the national governments will be via engagement with:

- a. National Platforms
- b. Regional Platforms
- c. Country offices of SC members

In June 2013, the IRP secretariat will compile the recommendations from all the discussions and consultations and make available to IRP SC members with the request to disseminate amongst member states of the organizations with the objective of ensuring buy in from the member states of the UN. It is expected the SC members will share the compilation of recommendations appropriately packaged for the post HFA with the government counter parts of member states, in a manner that may influence their input to the discussions leading to the World Conference on DRR in May 2015 at Japan.

The second part of the strategy will involve the engagement of IRP partners in the regional level platforms for DRR to discuss the set of recommendations on recovery in post HFA. We expect IRP partners to directly engage in the regional and national platforms for DRR, and advocate for the post HFA reference to post disaster recovery and reconstruction. Focus of the strategy is to have the points on recovery and reconstruction reflected in the country statements. Additionally, IRP partners may engage with the HPC, for a stronger link with sustainable development.

A simple mechanism for feedback, monitoring, and updates will be established through the IRP workspace.

**Annex 1**  
**International Recovery Forum 2013**  
List of Participants

No.	Country/ Organization	Prefix	Name	Title
1.	Hyogo Pref. Japan	Mr.	Toshizo Ido 井戸 敏三	Governor 知事
2.	Cabinet Office. Japan	Mr.	Katsuju Sasaki 佐々木 克樹	Deputy Director General 審議官
3.	Cabinet Office. Japan	Mr.	Masatoshi Yokkaichi 四日市 正俊	Director 参事官
4.	Sendai City	Ms.	Emiko Okuyama 奥山 恵美子	Mayor Sendai City 仙台市長
5.	Ofunato City	Mr.	Kimiaki Toda 戸田 公明	Mayor Ofunato City 大船渡市長
6.	Fukushima Pref. Japan	Mr.	Yoichi Nozaki 野崎 洋一	Director General 福島県企画調整部長
7.	Philippines	Mr.	Rico C. Rentuza	Mayor
8.	Maldives 2	Mr.	Hisan Hassan	Project Director
9.	Honduras	Mr.	Francisco Gaitan Aguero	Mayor
10.	Turkey	Mr.	Kazim Gokhan Elgin	Director
11.	TESEC (Ukraine)	Dr.	Viktor Poiarkov	Executive Director
12.	China	Mr.	Zhang Dingchun 張定春	Vice Director
13.	China	Dr.	Gu Linsheng 顧林生	Professor, planning and policy of disaster management
14.	WHO	Dr.	Arturo Pesigan	Technical Officer
15.	Belarus	Mr.	Evgeny Baranovsky	Principal specialist
16.	UNDP	Mr.	Jo Scheuer	Global Coordinator
17.	UNISDR	Mr.	Andrew Maskrey	
18.	El Salvador Gov.	Mr.	Alfredo Alvarenga	
19.	Philippines	Ms.	Vilma Batuhan Cabrera	Assistant Secretary
20.	Sendai City	Mr.	Jun Umenai 梅内 淳	Director
21.	Ofunato City	Mr.	Yoshinobu Kinno 金野 好伸	Director
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24.	EC	Mr.	Roberto Schiliro	Head of Sector-International CP Cooperation
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26.	ILO/CRISIS	Mr.	Alfredo Lazarte Hoyle	Director
27.	The World Bank	Mr.	Mikio Ishiwatari 石渡幹夫	Senior Disaster Risk Management Consultant
28.	The World Bank	Mr.	Francis Ghesquiere	Manager
29.	The World Bank	Mr.	Ayaz Parvez	Specialist, GFDRR's Central Results Team (CRT)
30.	UN-HABITAT	Mr.	Dan Lewis	Chief
31.	UN-HABITAT	Mr.	Ko Takeuchi	
32.	UNDP	Mr.	Hossein Sarem Kalali	Programme Specialist
33.	UNISDR	Ms.	Yuki Matsuoka 松岡 由季	Head / Senior Programme Officer
34.	UNCRD	Mr.	Jean D'Aragon	Coordinator
35.	University Tunku Abdul Rahman	Mr.	Yasuo Tanaka	Professor Emeritus
36.	Bullock & Haddow LLC	Mr.	Damon Coppola	
37.	WHO	Mr.	Jostacio Lapitan	Technical Officer
38.	ADPC	Mr.	Aslam Perwaiz	Head
39.	ADPC	Prof.	Krasae Chanawangse	Executive Director
40.	NCDR	Dr.	Wei-Sen Li	Deputy Executive Secretary
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42.	JICA	Mr.	Kazuyuki Kobori 小堀 一幸	Deputy Director
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46.	UNOCHA	Mr.	Khan Kikkawa	Intern
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48.	Development Bank of Japan	Ms.	Kumi Onuma 大沼 久美	
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50.	Cabinet Office of Japan	Mr.	Shinichiro Oe 大江 伸一郎	



51.	ADRC	Mr.	Kiyoshi Natori 名執 潔	
52.	ADRC	Mr.	Kozo Arakawa 荒川 浩三	
53.	Azerbaijan 1	Mr.	Niyazi Zamanov	Head of department / General - major (rank)
54.	Azerbaijan 2	Mr.	Rashad Gasimzade	Chief officer
55.	Nepal 1	Mr.	Yagya Raj Bohara	Under Secretary
56.	Maldives 2	Mr.	Hassan Hisan	Project Director
57.	Sri Lanka 1	Mr.	Sunil Jayaweera	Director-Preparedness Planning Division
58.	Armenia 1	Dr.	Valeri Arzumanyan	Head
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66.	Mongolia 2	Mr.	Baasansuren Demberelnyam	Senior officer
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70.	Malaysia 2	Mr.	Mohd Ariff Baharom	Under Secretary
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158.	JAPAN RADIO CO., LTD.	Ms.	Chiaki Akiyama 秋山 千秋	
159.	JAPAN RADIO CO., LTD.	Mr.	Masashi Nagata 長田 正嗣	
160.	JAPAN RADIO CO., LTD.	Mr.	Katsuhiko Nagaya 長屋 勝博	
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164.	一般	Mr.	Bambang Pramono	
165.	一般	Mr.	Hideyoshi Kinoshita 木下 英吉	
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175.	IRP	Mr.	Gerald E. Potutan	
176.	IRP	Ms.	Gulizaer Keyiem	
177.	IRP	Ms.	Khaerunnisa	
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179.	IRP	Mr.	Tyson	
180.	IRP	Mr.	Li Jin	
181.	IRP	Ms.	Ayako Fujimoto	
182.	1.117TV	Mr.	Shigeaki Miyoshi	
183.	1.117TV	Mr.	Daisuke Miyoshi	
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185.	通訳	Ms.	Chiaki Imaoka	
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209.	関西大学	Ms.	Risa Kato 加藤 梨沙	
210.	京都大学	Mr.	田 兵偉	
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## Annex 2

### **The Third Expert Group Meeting on the Great East Japan Earthquake** ~ Applying Lessons on Recovery to Reduce Impacts of Future Disasters ~

#### **Summary**

Organized in conjunction with the World Ministerial Conference on Disaster Reduction in Tohoku, the **Third Expert Group Meeting** (EGM3) gathered over 70 participants representing 10 countries, 8 international organizations, 3 inter-governmental organizations, NGOs, and research institutions on 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2012 at Sendai International Center, Sendai City, Japan. Field visit to disaster affected areas of Sendai City was also organized on 4<sup>th</sup> July 2012.

Mr. Fumio Yamada of Sendai City government delivered the keynote speech highlighting the city's current state of reconstruction as well as the remaining challenges. Moderated by Ms. Gwi-Yeop Son of UNOCHA, specific issues on governance, health, and environment that are commonly encountered during recovery from mega-disasters were presented. Ms. Angeles Arenas of UNDP/BCPR noted that poor disaster recovery is a governance issue that can be corrected through effective leadership and planning. Dr. Arturo Pesigan of WHO Kobe Center pointed that culturally adaptable lessons learned are useful in addressing some health issues in recovery, hence, promoting wider partnership and building knowledge-based experience for capturing lessons on recovery are essential to help reduce impacts of future disasters. Dr. Muralee Thummarukudy of UNEP presented the challenges of managing post-disaster debris in Japan and highlighted some options that included recycling, monitoring, and issuing waste management guidelines.

The panel discussion, moderated by Mr. Sanjaya Bhatia of IRP Secretariat/UNISDR, was aimed at addressing two key questions: How lessons on governance, health, and environment can be applied to reduce the impact of future disasters, specifically what more needs to be done to ensure better compliance with HFA? How to make the agenda of recovery and reconstruction stronger and more explicit in post-HFA? Broad recommendations on the first question include, promoting pre-disaster planning, strengthening capacity building programs, broaden partnerships, building on existing solutions done locally, enhancing mechanisms for effective information sharing, and putting systems in place that help ensure human security. Regarding the second question, suggestions for more explicit provisions for recovery in post-HFA include:

- Post HFA should be linked up with MDGs (which also end in 2015) and Sustainable Development (Rio +20 discussions) as recovery stakeholders are the same across these agendas.
- It should aim at strengthening the links between national and local governments, as a weak link here means less resilient recovery. Often communication gaps between national and local governments means lost opportunities. It should strengthen information and data on disaster and treat it like national security information.
- It should put greater emphasis on human security as foundation for disaster resiliency. Hence, it should aim at increasing awareness at the individual level. It should also engage community in recovery process – noting some unique cultural practices such as “self-help”, “mutual help”, or “community help”.
- It should strengthen the capacity and support for recovery planning, specifically at regional, national, and local levels.

- It should further explore the use of new communication tools, including social media and open data, as well as develop applications for recovery.
- It should explore ways for donors to become more aware of the financing needs for recovery. Currently, donors' attention is more focused on response and assessment. Donors should also pay more attention to the post assessment phase when the recovery planning and implementation take place.
- It should treat resilient recovery as a basic human right. The governments and international organizations have an obligation to ensure safety of the citizens from the impacts of future disasters.
- It should promote and strengthen actions of putting in place legal frameworks for recovery. Otherwise recovery will continue to be an *ad hoc* exercise.
- It should advocate for pre-disaster recovery planning as tool to further reduce risks, which may be further linked up with new economic development concerns.
- It should explore a system of monitoring and evaluating recovery by peers. Indicators for good recovery and an autonomous monitoring mechanism are needed to put up the system.
- It should set clear targets rather than policy statements. In particular, it should put more emphasis on actions at the local governments.
- It should enhance a global cooperation system so that countries affected by disaster can be assisted at the initial phase of recovery.
- It should design a mechanism that recognizes local solutions, including provision of long term support to local solutions that work.

Members of the panel included representatives from ASEAN, SAARC-DMC, SOPAC, and Sendai City Government. In his wrap up, Mr. Shun-ichi Murata, Deputy Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia Pacific, reiterated the importance of aligning post-HFA framework for disaster risk reduction with other global frameworks such as the post-MDGs framework on sustainable development, outcome of the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development, and climate change adaptation. Mr. Murata emphasized that one critical element for ensuring success of the post-HFA framework will be setting measurable goals and targets for disaster risk reduction. Strengthening resilience of disaster-prone countries will reduce vulnerabilities of populations at risk, and will complement efforts in achieving the MDGs. In this regard, a critical need for reliable disaster statistics based on official sources exists in the region and globally, together with the capacity of national authorities to collect data before, during and after disasters. Reliable statistics are essential for all stages of disaster management, and will provide a foundation for promoting investment in disaster risk reduction.



## Annex 3

### The Third Expert Group Meeting

#### List of Participants

No.	COUNTRY / Organization	Prefix	Name	Title
1	ASEAN	Dr. (Ms.)	Marqueza Cathalina Lepana Reyes	Senior Adviser for DRRM
2	SAARC	Mr.	Om Prakash Mishra	Head
3	SOPAC	Mr.	Peter James Sinclair	Water Resources Adviser
4	UNDP	Ms.	Angeles Arenas	Advisor
5	WHO	Mr.	Alex Ross	Director
6	UNEP	Mr.	Muralee Thummarukudy	Programme Officer
7	Sendai city	Mr.	Fumio Yamada	Director-General
8	UNESCAP	Mr.	Shunichi Murata	Deputy Executive Secretary
9	UNOCHA	Ms.	Gwi-Yeop Son	Director
10	Cabinet Office	Mr.	Katsuju Sasaki	Deputy Director General
11	Cabinet Office	Mr.	Masatoshi Yokkaichi	Director
12	ADRC	Mr.	Kiyoshi Natori	Executive Director
13	IRP	Mr.	Sanjaya Bhatia	IRP Knowledge Management Officer
14	China	Dr.	Gu lin Sheng	Doctor
15	Cambodia	H.E.	Sovann Ross	Deputy Secretary General
16	Lao	Mr.	Vilayphong Sisomvang	Deputy Director
17	Vietnam	Dr.	Nguyen Huu Phuc	Director
18	Japan	Mr.	Yasuo Tanaka	Brunsfeld Professor
19	Thailand	Mr.	Chainarong Vasanasomsithi	Chief
20	Consultant	Ms.	Jane Bullock	Consultant

21	ESCAP	Ms.	Mari Sawai	Associate Economic Affairs Officer
22	WHO	Dr.	Arturo Pesigan	Technical Officer
23	UNOCHA	Mr.	Masaki Watabe	Head of Office / Humanitarian Affairs Officer
24	JICA	Mr.	Fumihiko Matsushita	
25	DRI	Mr.	Masahiko Murata	Director, Research Department
26	DRI	Ms.	Mayumi Sakamoto	Senior Researcher
27	DRI	Ms.	Eiko Ishikawa	Senior Researcher
28	DRI	Ms.	Yoko Saito	Researcher
29	DRI	Ms.	Liz Maly	Researcher
30	DRI	Mr.	Mitsunari Amitani	
31	ADRC	Mr.	Kozo Arakawa	Senior Administrative Manager
32	ADRC	Mr.	Masami Sugiura	Senior Researcher
33	ADRC	Ms.	Takako Chinoi	Researcher
34	ADRC	Ms.	Junko Fujinaka	Administrative Officer
35	Sendai city	Mr.	Koichiro Yokono	Deputy Director
36	Sendai city	Mr.	Koichi Ono	
37	Sendai city	Mr.	Tetsuaki Kusunoki	
38	Cabinet Office	Mr.	Shinichiro Oe	Deputy Director
39	Cabinet Office	Mr.	Yoshihiro Hashizume	
40	Cabinet Office	Mr.	Takuya Orito	
41	IRP	Mr.	Yasuo Kawawaki	Senior Recovery Expert
42	IRP	Mr.	Gerald Potutan	Recovery Expert
43	IRP	Mr.	Yoshiyuki Akamatsu	Senior Researcher

## Annex 4

### The Fourth Expert Group Meeting on the Great East Japan Earthquake

~ Lessons on Recovery from Mega-disasters to Inform HFA2 ~

#### Summary

The Fourth Expert Group Meeting on the Great East Japan Earthquake (EGM4) was held on January 21 in Kobe, Japan, prior to the International Recovery Forum (IRF). Experts and researchers from around the world shared vital lessons on reducing the impacts of future disasters and on enhancing post-disaster recovery, derived from recent experiences in Japan and elsewhere. Reports from universities and organizations engaged in Tohoku's recovery provided crucial inputs for the discussions. Accordingly, a key outcome of EGM4 was a set of recommendations for the post-2015 global framework for disaster risk reduction (DRR). These important lessons and considerations for upcoming discussions on the successor to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) were then publicly presented to officials at the IRF on the following day.

The conference participants broke into three groups. Discussions in all three groups began from a common prompt: "Do you think the reference to recovery and reconstruction is sufficient in the HFA? Does it need to be more elaborated and explicit in the post HFA?" All participants agreed that the HFA's current reference to recovery and reconstruction, while a good and well-articulated starting point, does need to be considerably more elaborated and explicit in the post-2015 framework. From this common starting point, each group approached the question of how the post-HFA's treatment of post-disaster recovery should be elaborated from different angles. Group 1 considered the question of what principles are emerging from past and recent experiences in order to achieve resilient recovery. Group 2 discussed the question of how to enhance the effectiveness and sustainability of post-disaster re-development, including how to mainstream DRR into sustainable recovery, and what roles should be played by capacity building programs and legal recovery frameworks. Group 3 focused upon local action, community engagement, and how to use appropriate indicators for monitoring these recovery processes. Thus, each breakout group considered different aspects of effective and resilient post-disaster recovery and how these issues should be handled by the post-2015 framework. Below is a list of recommendations.

- HFA2 should incorporate recovery principles
- There is a need to guarantee that short-term recovery actions do not harm long-term development (sustainable recovery & development)
- Stages of preparedness, response and recovery are inseparable and overlapping
- Recovery is not only structural and economic but also non-structural, social, cultural, humanitarian
- Institutionalize mechanisms for capturing collective memory with community involvement
- It should be integrated into MDG's and tied to international aid (e.g. loans and development assistance)
- Build awareness of risk throughout society
- Community needs to take full ownership of recovery (e.g. relocation)
- Compulsory monitoring of recovery progress to guide the state addressing the issues to


- the right direction and help overcome political as well as technical barriers
- Connecting the recovery financing issue to the national interest to the DRM
  - Utilize mass media in the recovery. Collaboration with mass media for more effective DRR, risk awareness, and recovery
  - Educate the community through the children
  - Need to have pre-disaster recovery plan as framework for recovery, including general principles, policies, guidelines, and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs)
  - “Recovery is everyone’s business” — community as well as leaders need to take ownership & responsibility
  - Legal framework for recovery — not only national but international, enforced by UN and tied to fiscal incentives
  - Vertical and horizontal partnerships between different stakeholders, sectors, levels (national-local, public-private, civil society, etc.)
  - Holistic vision, systemic approach (national agreement is required), but local and sectoral implementation
  - Local capacity building “harmonized” and coordinated with regional and national levels.
  - Central/national support for sectoral, local actors
  - Consider DRR in all the phases of “disaster management continuum
  - Incorporate DRR into the design and implementation of recovery and reconstruction initiatives to reduce risks and vulnerabilities.
  - Link MDG to recovery and reconstruction initiatives to achieve sustainable development and provide for stronger monitoring.
  - Emphasis should be implemented on all levels: capacity building to include implementation at national/local, community/family levels and inclusive/multi-stakeholders (government, private, academe, non-governmental organizations, and civil society). Focus on strengthening local capacities
  - HFA2 should incorporate legal and regulatory provisions to mainstream recovery and reconstruction into government office/s tasked to implement the same
  - Include provisions for funding and personnel to avoid adhocacy
  - HFA2 should promote and strengthen actions of putting in place legal frameworks for recovery and reconstruction that encourage: local government officials to *prioritize DRR*; local governments to *engage community* in recovery and reconstruction process; public consultation and *hearings* for recovery and reconstruction plans; responsibility and *accountability* of key actors; *performance-based evaluation* of local officials; and *decentralization* of recovery and reconstruction
  - HFA2 should view recovery and reconstruction as an integrated process, and therefore, should be linked with: (i) national and local development plans, (ii) MDGs, and (iii) sustainable development.
  - HFA2 should ensure that development cycles are aligned with DRR cycles. The recovery planning process should factor “uncertainty” to help manage residual risks.
  - HFA2 should be expanded in terms of scope and actors: *Scope* – to include wider concerns for social dimensions such as livelihoods, psychosocial, employment, and health. *Actors* – to include greater engagement of local governments/communities (by putting them at the “driver’s seat” as well as encourage wider involvement of private sector
  - HFA2 should promote evidence-based tools to accelerate local action for recovery and reconstruction: National Recovery Frameworks that will guide local actions; Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning to better facilitate support functions, coordination, and communication; and Checklist for effective recovery and reconstruction

- HFA2 should encourage countries to have holistic recovery strategy that promotes: build back better, safer, and smarter approaches; coordination among all sectors; allocation of resources; linkages between recovery and development agendas; balanced-role among actors; and formal collaboration between public and private institutions

## Annex 5


### EGM4 Group Presentation: PPTs and Group Members

Group 1



**GROUP 1**  
Emerging Principles

Lessons from Tohoku and other mega disasters for  
**Post-2015 Global Framework  
for DRR**

 **GROUP DISCUSSION**


International Recovery Forum 2013  
21~22 January, 2013  
Kobe, Japan

**Emerging Principles**

**GROUP 1**  
International Recovery Platform

**Questions:**

- Do you think the reference to recovery and reconstruction is sufficient in the HFA? Does it need to be more elaborated and explicit in the post HFA?
- Based on past experiences and lessons, what do you think are the emerging principles to achieve resilient recovery?
- Should the post HFA specify more details, steps and **tools** (such as **pre-disaster recovery planning, recovery frameworks**) on how to integrate DRR into recovery, and into sustainable development (linking with **MDGs**)

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### Recommendations

- ❑ Need to guarantee that short-term recovery actions do not harm long-term development (sustainable recovery & development)
- ❑ Stages of preparedness, response and recovery are inseparable and overlapping
- ❑ Recovery is not only structural and economic but also non-structural, social, cultural, humanitarian
- ❑ Institutionalize mechanisms for capturing collective memory with community involvement.
- ❑ HFA 5 should also incorporate recovery principles



### Recommendations

- ❑ It should be integrated into MDG's and tied to international aid (e.g., loans, development assistance)
- ❑ Build awareness of risk throughout society
- ❑ Community needs to take full ownership of recovery (incl. relocation, etc.)
- ❑ Compulsory monitoring of recovery progress, to guide the state addressing the issues to the right direction, help overcome political as well as technical barriers
- ❑ Connecting the recovery financing issue to the national interest to the DRM
- ❑ Utilize mass media in the recovery. Collaboration with mass media for more effective DRR, risk awareness, and recovery
- ❑ Educate the community through the children



**Recommendations**

- Need to have pre-disaster recovery plan: framework for recovery incl. general principles, policies, guidelines SOP, etc
- “Recovery is everyone’s business” — community as well as leaders need to take ownership & responsibility
- Legal framework for recovery — not only national but international, enforced by UN and tied to fiscal incentives
- Vertical and horizontal partnerships between different stakeholders, sectors, levels (national-local, public-private, civil society, etc.)
- Holistic vision, systemic approach (national agreement is required), but local and sectoral implementation
- Local capacity building “harmonized” and coordinated with regional and national levels.
- Central/national support for sectoral, local actors



**Group Members**


**Chair:**  
Evgeny Baranovsky

**Rapporteur:**  
Tyson & Nisa

No	Name	Affiliation
1	Kazim Gokhan Elgin	Turkey
2	Zhang Dingchun	China
3	Gu Linsheng	China
4	Roberto Schiliro	EC
5	Alfredo Lazarte Hoyle	ILO/CRISIS
6	Francis Ghesquiere	The World Bank
7	Hossein Sarem Kalali	UNDP
8	Yasuo Tanaka	University Tunku Abdul Rahman
9	Jostacio Lapitan	WHO
10	Juichiro Sasaki	JICA
11	Hiromu Inoue	Cabinet Office of Japan
12	Malodall Sakaraia Vunisa	Fiji
13	Celestin Joseph Edgard	Haiti
14	Mayor Aldo Rovira	Philippines
15	Brian Tom	Solomon Islands
16	Gomez Cabrera Dario Andres	Colombia
17	Sandoval Garcia Lidia Margarita	Honduras
18	Myint Myint Aye	Myanmar
19	Otmar Pat Martin Firmin	Papua New Guinea
20	Le Doem Minh	Vietnam
21	Junji Moriwaki	ADRC
22	Duni Chand Rana	India
23	Ma Aletha Ahumada Nogra	Philippines
24	Masahiko Murata	DRI
25	Win Sandar Kyi	Myanmar







**GROUP 2**  
Development  
Outcomes

**Lessons from Tohoku and other Mega  
Disasters for  
Post-2015 Global Framework  
for DRR**

**GROUP DISCUSSIONS**


International Recovery Forum 2013  
21~22 January, 2013  
Kobe, Japan

**Development Outcomes**

**GROUP 2**  
International Recovery  
Platform

**Questions:**

- i. Do you think the reference to recovery and reconstruction is sufficient in the HFA? Does it need to be more elaborated and explicit in the post HFA?
- ii. How can governments ensure that recovery efforts help to **mainstream disaster risk reduction into development**?
- iii. Should the post HFA advocate for **capacity building** at national and regional levels for developing recovery frameworks and for recovery planning?
- iv. Should the post HFA suggest **legal provisions** in the disaster management legislations to ensure recovery and reconstruction is given due importance, and is not an ad hoc arrangement, and more aligned to the process of economic development?

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1. Do you think the reference to recovery and reconstruction is sufficient in the HFA? Does it need to be more elaborated and explicit in the post HFA?

**NO.** Recovery and reconstruction are not elaborated in the the Hyogo Framework for Action.

**YES.** There is a need to explicitly state recovery and reconstruction in any post-HFA frameworks.

### Recommendations:

- Strengthen emphasis on disaster recovery and reconstruction in any post-HFA Frameworks-
- incorporate concrete and measurable indicators to determine progress of implementation and achievement of set goals



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2. How can governments ensure that recovery efforts help to mainstream disaster risk reduction into development?

### Recommendations:

- Consider DRR in **all the phases of “disaster management continuum**
- Incorporate DRR into the design and implementation of recovery and reconstruction initiatives to reduce risks and vulnerabilities.
- Link MDG to recovery and reconstruction initiatives to achieve sustainable development and provide for stronger monitoring.



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3. Should the post HFA advocate for **capacity building** at national and regional levels for developing recovery frameworks and for recovery planning?

**YES.**

### Recommendations:

- Emphasis should be implemented on all levels:
  - capacity building to include implementation at national/local, community/family levels and inclusive/multi-stakeholders (government, private, academe, non-governmental organizations, civil society, etc).
  - focus on **strengthening local capacities**



4. Should the post HFA suggest **legal provisions** in the disaster management legislations to ensure recovery and reconstruction is given due importance, and is not an ad hoc arrangement, and more aligned to the process of economic development? **YES!**

### Recommendation:

- Post-HFA frameworks should incorporate legal and regulatory provisions to mainstream recovery and reconstruction into government office/s tasked to implement the same
- Include provisions for funding and personnel to avoid adhocacy.



### Additional Recommendation:

- Share/Disseminate information on recovery and reconstruction to stakeholders.
- Risk reduction should be considered in the pre and post recovery planning processes.
- Government must insure that implementation of recovery and reconstruction initiatives involved the local people, inclusive (concerned sectors) and comprehensive (social, economic, cultural, etc).



## Group Members


## GROUP 2

**Chair: Vilma B. Cabrera** (Philippines)

**Rapporteur: Gulzar & Liz**


	Name	Affiliation
1	Viktor Poiarkov	TESEC (Ukraine)
2	Arturo Pesigan	WHO
3	Jo Scheuer	UNDP
4	Myra Calonia Rentuza	Philippines
5	Mikio Ishiwatari	The World Bank
6	Ko Takeuchi	UN-HABITAT
7	Yuki Matsuoka	UNISDR
8	Damon Coppola	Bullock & Haddow LLC
9	Kazuyuki Kobori	JICA
10	Shinichiro Oe	Cabinet Office of Japan
11	Kiyoshi Natori	ADRC
12	Shunichi Koshimura	Tohoku University
13	Ma Jin-Shan	China
14	Aminigrum	Indonesia
15	Nobin Karl Mario	Mauritius
16	Siam Abdallah Tawfiq	Palestinian Authority
17	Kirchman Watson Diany Rebeca	Colombia
18	Rodriguez Rueda Suyapa	Honduras
19	Ramos Daisy Lamoste	Philippines
20	Ince Zeynep Digidem	Turkey
21	Kojima	JICA
22	Agustian Rizal	Indonesia
23	Yumi Shiomi	ADRC
24	Kazutami Kishi	DRI
25	Win Sandar Kyi	Myanmar





**GROUP 3**  
Local Action

Lessons from Tohoku and other mega disasters for  
**Post-2015 Global Framework  
for DRR**

 **GROUP DISCUSSION**


International Recovery Forum 2013  
21~22 January, 2013  
Kobe, Japan

**Local Action**

**GROUP 3**  
International Recovery Platform

**Questions:**

- i. Do you think the reference to recovery and reconstruction is sufficient in the HFA? Does it need to be more elaborated and explicit in the post HFA?
- ii. How can governments **engage community** in recovery planning, development of **recovery frameworks** and project implementation, and ensure that these actions are monitored through appropriate recovery monitoring systems?
- iii. Should the post HFA mention and suggest **indicators** for monitoring the recovery process?

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1. Post-HFA should promote and strengthen actions of putting in place **legal frameworks for recovery and reconstruction** that encourage,
  - Local government officials to *prioritize DRR*
  - Local governments to *engage community* in recovery and reconstruction process
  - Public consultation and *hearings* for recovery and reconstruction plans
  - Responsibility and *accountability* of key actors
  - *Performance-based evaluation* of local officials
  - *Decentralization* of recovery and reconstruction



2. Post-HFA should view recovery and reconstruction as **an integrated process**, and therefore, should be linked with: (i) *national and local development plans*, (ii) *MDGs*, and (iii) *sustainable development*.

It should ensure that **development cycles are aligned with DRR cycles**. The recovery planning process should factor “uncertainty” to help manage residual risks.



3. Post-HFA should be expanded in terms of **scope** and **actors**:

- *Scope* – to include wider concerns for **social dimensions** such as livelihoods, psychosocial, employment, and health
- *Actors* – to include **greater engagement of local governments/communities** (by putting them at the “driver’s seat” as well as encourage wider involvement of **private sector**

4. Post-HFA should promote **evidence-based tools** to accelerate local action for recovery and reconstruction.

- **National Recovery Frameworks** that will guide local actions
- **Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning** to better facilitate support functions, coordination, and communication
- **Checklist** for effective recovery and reconstruction

5. Post-HFA should encourage countries to have holistic **recovery strategy** that promotes,

- build back better, safer, and smarter approaches
- coordination among all sectors
- allocation of resources
- linkages between recovery and development agendas
- balanced-role among actors
- formal collaboration between public and private institutions



**Chair**

Alfredo Alvarenga  
El Salvador

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5	Ayaz Parvez	The World Bank
6	Dan Lewis	UN-HABITAT
7	Jean D'Aragon	UNCRD
8	Masao Watanabe	JICA
9	Yoshimitsu Shiozaki	Ritsumeikan University
10	Tadao Hasuue	Development Bank of Japan
11	Kumi Onuma	Development Bank of Japan
12	Tvaga Sitiveni	Fiji
13	Novanti Ritma	Indonesia
14	Francois Jose Faidnia	Haiti
15	Hibbirt Ricardo	Jamaica
16	Servansing Khemraj	Mauritius
17	Jornacion Franco Nuevo Magno	Philippines
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