

FIFTH WORLD RECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

(WRC5)

KNOWLEDGE REPORT

JULY 2022



Acknowledgements (WRC5 Knowledge Report)

This Knowledge Report has been developed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the World Bank/Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction (GFDRR), under technical coordination of Saudia Rahat (UNDP) and contributions from Rita Missal (UNDP), Joana Sampainho (UNDP), Yuki Matsuoka (UNDRR), Paul Rosenberg (UNDRR), Abhilash Panda, (UNDRR) and Aleksandrina Mavrodieva (UNDRR), Ayaz Parvez (GFDRR).

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ACRONYM	MEANING
AA	Anticipatory Action
ACP	Organisation Of African, Caribbean and Pacific States
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AUC	African Union Commission
BBB	Building Back Better
CDEMA	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency
CEPREDENAC	El Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres en América Central y República Dominicana
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CRNA	Covid Recovery Needs Assessment
DRF	Disaster Risk Financing
DRF	Disaster Recovery Framework
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
GNDR	Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction
HLP	Housing, Land, and Property
IRP	International Recovery Platform
NBS	Nature Based Solutions
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
PDF	Pacific Disability Forum
PDNA	Post Disaster Needs Assessment
PHC	Primary Health Care
RPBA	Peace-Building Assessments
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SFDRR	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
SPS	Social Protection System
UHC	Universal Health Coverage
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WRC	World Reconstruction Conference



**Fifth World
Reconstruction
Conference**
(WRC5)

Knowledge Report

July 2022

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Joint Communique on Reconstructing for a Sustainable Future

World Reconstruction Conference 5

The Fifth Edition of the World Reconstruction Conference (WRC5) was held in Bali, Indonesia on May 23-24, 2022 in conjunction with the Seventh Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction and gathered people representing 160 countries with 1600 in-person and online participants from national and local governments, civil society, the private sector, academia, and international organizations from around the world. The conference was jointly organized by the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, the United Nations Development Programme, and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction under the umbrella of the International Recovery Platform (IRP).

WRC5 addressed the theme of "Reconstructing for a sustainable future: Building resilience through recovery in a COVID-19 Transformed World" and shared experiences on resilience and sustainability dimensions of recovery, with a view to advance the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030. The conference noted that, with the advent of COVID-19, the world has been transformed with severe socioeconomic consequences that are likely to outlast the pandemic, particularly for the most vulnerable, disadvantaged groups, including persons living with disabilities, and threatens to unravel decades of development progress, and derail global prospects for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

The international community now faces an era of unprecedented multiplicity and complexity of crises due to the pandemic, disasters, climate change, rapid environmental degradation, armed conflict and forced displacement and migration. This complexity, in the context of COVID-19, has necessitated a rethinking of how recovery is planned, financed and managed in order to protect socio-economic gains, build resilience and contribute to sustainable development.

Building upon the conference themes, the participants at the conference were able to: a) take stock of the approaches, methodologies, and tools as well as emerging best practices and challenges for estimating

and addressing the socio-economic effects and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the SDGs; b) advocate for greater commitment and integration of social and economic recovery, greening and Building-Back-Better in disaster recovery and development planning at all levels; and c) discuss and propose more effective, innovative, and coordinated planning, financing and management tools and institutional systems for recovery from complex and interconnected disaster-conflict events, including pandemics, natural hazards and climatic shocks and stressors.

Deliberations on the issue of recovery for a sustainable future have strengthened our resolve to:

- **Use recovery from the pandemic, disasters, conflicts, and other threats as an opportunity to reset the development pathway towards a greener and more resilient future**

A greener, more resilient and inclusive approach to recovery will help to address social and economic impacts of COVID-19, accelerate climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, and restore momentum on poverty reduction and human security. This integrated approach seeks to achieve a more sustainable and equitable recovery and growth by: i) promoting investments in "greener" systems of production and consumption; ii) supporting resilience building to a variety of shocks – economic, social, climate, or health-related; iii) considering investment in anticipatory action in the preventative states of the disaster risk management cycle to reduce recovery costs; and iv) ensuring that the recovery does not leave anyone behind. Successful long-term recovery outcomes depend in part on the extent to which countries and communities, including the private sector and civil society organizations, have planned, anticipated, and prepared for recovery. Developing the human capacities, tools, baseline data and systems, plans, pre-arranged financing and risk governance arrangements pre-disaster is instrumental in building back stronger, faster, and more inclusively.

— **Address the social and economic effects and impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on “hard-won” development gains**

Noting that COVID-19 has disproportionately affected the most vulnerable population such as children, elderly, persons with disabilities, migrants, and refugees and exacerbated inequalities. There is a need to have organized responses to stabilize economies and societies, seeking to forestall further damage and lay the basis for a sustainable recovery and work towards long term outcomes of human well-being.

— **Re-think our recovery governance models in order to better plan and manage recovery from complex and interconnected disaster-conflict events in the post-COVID-19 world**

Addressing the challenges for recovery in urban environments demands approaches that consider the interconnectedness of urban systems, the complexity of vulnerabilities and needs of the urban poor and leveraging local knowledge and diverse financing. Innovative solutions for urban recovery include ex ante planning, investments and programmes aligned with development plans and strategies that maximize co-benefits to sustainable development, climate change and local resilience. Key governance approaches that need to be reviewed include the role of National Disaster Management Authorities in a public health crisis; challenges in recovering from complex crisis including capacity constraints (human, financial, institutional); and strategies to build resilience to future shocks in a way that helps to resolve conflict. Participants identified innovative approaches and good practices that address these issues and provided examples for improved governance models for adoption.

— **Change our behaviour and actions to build resilience through recovery and reconstruct for a sustainable future.**

— **We call for and commit to a resilient recovery process that will build back better, puts agency in the hands of affected people, implements predictable** and pre-arranged financial, institutional and technical measures at all levels, and embraces and explores new technologies and mechanisms such as anticipatory action and prioritize medium to long term outcomes recognizing that recovery takes a long time.

— **We call on all policy makers to install health systems that incorporate sustainable risk management measures, resilient health infrastructure, Universal Health Coverage** at the center of all recovery efforts to support all people to enjoy the highest attainable standard of health.


— **We emphasize the need for a shock responsive universal social protection for all vulnerable groups to ensure a secure income and consumption to sustain communities during a crisis.** We seek to strengthen national social protection systems by drafting and updating National Social Protection Policies, transitioning towards digitalisation of processes, establishing efficient institutions that deliver social assistance and social insurance to all citizens and residents, and exploring linkages with anticipatory financing.

— **We encourage a strong collaboration with civil society and communities, utilization of local knowledge in recovery of critical infrastructure** and coherence with SDG9. Infrastructure recovery strategies should be redesigned to address risks, while integrating alternative and contingent recovery strategies, and avoiding siloed thinking.

- **We seek the cooperation of all governments, partners and agencies to closely monitor recovery programmes to ensure they are green, sustainable** and directing recovery funds into domains such as renewable energy, waste

management, green jobs and nature-based solutions to contribute towards disaster and climate resilience and sustainable development.

- **We seek to promote women as recovery leaders and adopt gender-responsive recovery governance, strategies, and processes** to address the gender dimensions of disasters, conflict and fragility, and other threats such as Covid-19; to ensure the human rights, needs, and priorities of women and girls in all their diversity for a risk-informed and inclusive recovery. This includes situating women as leaders in recovery decision-making processes and mobilizing finance and technical resources to enable women's meaningful participation.



Resilient and sustainable recovery is not a luxury; it is an imperative for a better future.

Bali, 24 May 2022

Introduction

COVID-19 which was declared as a global pandemic in March 2020 by the World Health Organization (WHO) is more than a public health crisis. It is estimated that in the first year alone, the virus killed more than 1.5 million people and infected more than 70 million others (WHO, 2020). Additionally, the pandemic has had severe socioeconomic consequences. In the immediate term, global economic activity has stalled, and has led to the greatest global economic downturn in a century. In the longer-term, the pandemic's socioeconomic consequences are likely to outlast the pandemic, particularly for the most vulnerable, disadvantaged groups that have suffered disproportionately from the impacts of the pandemic (UNCTAD, 2020). The pandemic threatens to unravel decades of development progress, and to derail global prospects for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Simultaneously, countries around the world are being forced to confront the challenges of managing compound risks from natural hazards and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Priority Four of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030 calls on governments to build back better in recovery from disasters. It represents a global consensus view that recovery presents an opportunity to not only restore what was lost, but to build greater resilience and make progress across the development sphere. Importantly, it also presents an opportunity to reduce disaster risk as societies recover,

rebuild, and rehabilitate.

The World Reconstruction Conference (WRC) is a global forum that provides a platform for policy makers, experts, and practitioners from government, international organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the academia, and private sector from both developing and developed countries to come together to collect, assess, and share experiences in disaster recovery and reconstruction and take forward the policy dialogue.

Hosted by the Government of Indonesia, WRC5 took place on 23rd and 24th May 2022 under the theme "Reconstructing for a sustainable future: Building resilience through recovery in a COVID-19 Transformed World". The WRC5 focused on addressing the unprecedented socio-economic recovery needs as a pathway to rebuilding a resilient and sustainable society in the post Covid-19 world. The conference was organized under three sub-themes: 1) Addressing the social and economic effects and impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on "hard-won" development gains, 2) Social, infrastructural and economic recovery from disasters as an opportunity to reset the development pathway towards a greener and resilient future, and 3) Rethinking recovery governance models: Planning, Financing and Managing recovery from complex and interconnected disaster-conflict events in the post Covid-19 world.

Objectives of the WRC

Building on the theme “Reconstructing for a sustainable future: Building resilience through recovery in a COVID-19 Transformed World” the overall goal of the WRC5 was to build consensus on how to reconstruct a resilient and sustainable society in a post

Covid-19 world. To this end, the conference had the following three specific objectives:

One

Take stock of the approaches, methodologies, and tools as well as emerging best practices and challenges for estimating and addressing the socio-economic effects and impact of Covid-19 pandemic on Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and the SDGs

Two

Advocate for greater commitment and integration of social and economic recovery, Greening and Building-Back-Better in disaster recovery and development planning at all levels

Three

Discuss and propose more effective planning, financing and management tools and institutional systems for recovery from complex and interconnected disaster-conflict events, including pandemics, natural hazards and climatic shocks and stressors

WRC5 gathered people representing **160 countries with 1600 in-person and online participants** from national and local governments, civil society, the private sector, academia, and international organizations from around the world.

The WRC5 convened three **(3) plenary sessions and ten (10) parallel sessions**. Participants identified and shared best practices, lessons, and solutions for critical thematic areas of recovery, including **critical infrastructure recovery, green recovery, recovery challenges in the urban environment, social protection and local recovery, recovery needs of women and girls, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, recovery priorities for the health system, recovery governance, anticipatory financing to address recovery needs, institutional arrangements for managing recovery, assessing recovery in complex and interconnected disaster-conflict events and pre-disaster recovery planning**.

There were approximately **75 speakers** representing **Ministerial Level and Senior Level Officials** (from Government of Indonesia, Fiji, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Timor-Leste, Haiti, Zimbabwe, South Sudan, Japan, Cabo Verde, Philippines, Thailand, Bangladesh, Paraguay, Armenia, Sri Lanka, India, New Zealand, Nepal, Mozambique, Ghana), **Academia** (Oxford University, University College of London, University of Florida, Beijing Normal University), **Intergovernmental Organizations** (CEDEMA, CEPREDENAC, AUC, ASEAN, ACP), **Civil Society Organisations** (Pacific Disability Forum, Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)) and **Development Partners** (WB, EU, FEMA, ODI). For more details on the speakers per session, please see Annex 1 - List of Speakers.

This report highlights the key lessons and recommendations emerging from the discussions during the fifteen (15) sessions **(including opening and closing ceremonies)** of the WRC5.

Opening Ceremony

The WRC5 focused on addressing the unprecedented socio-economic recovery needs as a pathway to rebuilding a resilient and sustainable society in the post Covid-19 world.

The objectives of the opening session were to (i) welcome participants and speakers to the fifth WRC, (ii) highlight the theme and sub-themes of the conference (iii) recognize the role of the host and partners; and (iv) outline the expectations and structure of the two-day conference.

The notable lessons and recommendations highlighted are as follows:

- With the increasing frequency, intensity, and complexity of crisis, which are affecting millions of people around the globe and posing enormous challenges for reaching the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which the COVID-19 pandemic

had further intensified and complexified; there is the need for increased resolve, collective action, new partnerships and coalitions, and rethinking the way individuals, communities, and institutions work together and are engaged.

- There is also a call for resilient recovery to address 'Build Back Better' (BBB), put agency in the hands of the affected people, implement predictable mechanisms (financial, institutional, and technical) at all levels, embrace and explore new technologies and prioritize medium to long term outcomes since development is a long-term process
- There is the need to embrace the opportunity provided by the midterm review of the SFDRR for shaping a vision for reducing disaster risk and BBB in light of our changed and changing world.



From left to right: Mr. Ronald Jackson, Head, Disaster Risk Reduction, Recovery for Building Resilience Team, UNDP, Ms. Asako Okai, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General, and Director, UNDP Crisis Bureau, Mr. Muhadjir Effendy, Coordinating Minister of the Ministry for Human Development and Culture, Government of the Republic of Indonesia, Ms. Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, and Head, UNDRR, and Mr. Sameh Wahba, Global Director, Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land Global Practice, World Bank

Watch this session on-demand at:
<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/conference-event/wrc5-opening-ceremony>



PLENARY 1

**Social, Infrastructural, and Economic Recovery From
Disasters: an Opportunity to Reset the Development
Pathway Towards a Greener and More Resilient Future**

In the last few years, the world has profoundly changed; for example, COVID-19 is the worst disaster that this generation has experienced, and the impacts of the pandemic have been compounded by other natural disasters, conflicts and crises. Similarly, the opportunities for social, infrastructural and economic recovery.

The objectives of this session were to (i) clarify how recovery opportunities and challenges have changed and become more complex since WRC4 with the advent of the pandemic; (ii) identify challenges and opportunities for more sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery, (iii) tease out the various elements and modalities of making social, economic and infrastructural recovery more resilient and sustainable and (iv) develop a roadmap of specific policy, strategic and operational measures for ensuring that disaster recovery can in turn promote greener and resilient development.

The notable lessons and recommendations highlighted are as follows:

- Moving forward, we need to develop integrated planning for infrastructure recovery, build intensive dialogue at national and sub-national levels in the planning process of recovery infrastructures, decentralized risk governance in the context of infrastructure recovery, develop local mechanism to address small and medium loss of infrastructure, develop usable, understandable and accessible resilience matrix, standard regulation and financing mechanism.
- There is need to focus on the ‘developmental change’ and not just the physical structures when it comes to resilient infrastructure recovery. That is, not only how many schools were rebuilt; but how many students have improved access.



From left to right: Mr. Sameh Wahba, Global Director, Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land Global Practice, World Bank, Ms. Elizabeth Riley, Executive Director, Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA), Mr. Kamal Kishore, Member Secretary, National Disaster Management Authority, Republic of India, Ms. Charlotte Norman, Director, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Department, NDMA, Republic of Ghana and Mr. Anil Pokhrel, CEO, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal

- Ensure that infrastructures are BBB to cope with projected climate change
- There are three pillars recommended to be focused on for infrastructure recovery: (i) have usable, understandable accessible risk and resilience metrics (ii) have up to date standards and regulation and (iii) financing mechanisms
- Utilize an inclusive recovery approach (people's participation) and promote research and innovation to build green and resilience infrastructure; for instance, in Nepal they developed an interlocking compressed stabilized earth block that is requires less energy to produce than concrete blocks and are also made by local NGOs in collaboration with communities.
- Building green, resilient and inclusive infrastructures need collaborative efforts
- between research institutions, private sectors, donors, government agency, etc.
- Indigenous practices are very important to be considered in the infrastructure recovery process; existing local practices are key element to build resilient communities.
- Recovery planning should also consider structural (early warning systems) and non-structural components (contingency planning, simulations, strengthening capacity, developing recovery framework, building partnership, financing recovery etc)
- Overall, critical issues to be addressed in the future: policy and regulation development, strengthening private sector cooperation in the face of limited financial resources, structural adjustment at government and community level, capacity and institutional building, nature-based solutions.

Watch this session on-demand at:
<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/conference-event/wrc5-plenary-session-social-infrastructural-and-economic-recovery-disasters>

Parallel Session

Addressing Critical Infrastructure Recovery

Evidence shows that existing infrastructure systems are increasingly being affected by natural and man-made hazards, and from the impacts of climate change.

The objectives of this session were to (i) improve understanding of the role and importance of resilient infrastructure for recovery, (ii) strengthen policy instruments to integrate and finance resilient infrastructure and (iii) identify ways for improved data collection as a basis for evidence-based decision-making and financing of infrastructure recovery.

The notable lessons and recommendations highlighted are as follows:

- The gaps in recovery strategies for strengthening resilience of key infrastructure sectors include (i) data collection from different sources and continuous vulnerability, exposure and resilience assessments are still missing, (ii) current finance initiatives, such as climate and green bonds, do not take resilience or other criteria into specific consideration to ensure resilience is integrated

and (iii) more collaborative planning between stakeholders is limited. Recovery starts well before an event actually happens, and every effort to improve the resilience of infrastructure can help a faster and more sustainable recovery and restoring the livelihood of communities. A long-term view is necessary to ensure this.

- The Principles for Resilient Infrastructure give us a global benchmark and key actions that provide the basis for resilient and more sustainable infrastructure strategies, policies and management.
- Improvements in recovery strategies for strengthening resilience of key infrastructure sectors can be achieved through (i) strengthened legislation and policies, which integrate resilience

prior to disasters (ii) collaborative planning among key stakeholders and 'Building Back Differently'.

- Regular stress testing exercises should become a common practice. UNDRR's Resilient Infrastructure Stress Test tool helps governments and stakeholder to base policy decisions and investments on factual and up-to-date information on the status of resilience of infrastructure systems. The stress test can help prioritize financing and policies.
- As per the SFDRR, there is also the need to embrace an all-of-society approach, to include the communities in the design process and utilize their local knowledge. Further, we need to have a coherent approach that is linked to SDG9 and across the various global platforms and commitments.

Watch this session on-demand at:

<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/conference-event/wrc5-technical-session-addressing-critical-infrastructure-recovery>

Parallel Session Green Recovery

As economic activities had to be curtailed due to COVID-19's health-related restrictions, environmental issues took a backseat across the world. For instance, the use of packaging, medical and protective equipment exploded.

This session's objectives were to (i) discuss the challenges and opportunities presented by disasters and the post-COVID pandemic recovery for mainstreaming environmental considerations and (ii) present country examples of environmental challenges as well as opportunities and best practices for mainstreaming environmental considerations in recovery programmes.

The notable lessons and recommendations highlighted are as follows:

- The Portoviejo City in Ecuador case study highlighted how post-disaster recovery planning represents an opportunity to BBB, inclusive of green recovery. The reconstruction process after the 7.8 magnitude earthquake in 2016 provided an opportunity to rethink the city, analyse the urban form and understand risks posed by formal and informal developments on the hills, riversides, and other vulnerable places. It is now estimated that by the year 2035, Portoviejo has the goal of becoming the best and healthiest city to live in

Ecuador by building a network of parks, green corridors and a green belt that will increase the quality of life of citizens and protect its natural resources from urbanisation processes.

- Green recovery in a COVID-19 pandemic context demands that social, environmental, and economic sustainability are integrated simultaneously.
- Policy and technology go hand-in-hand to foster green recovery
- Monitoring and evaluation is important to demonstrate the success from the use of nature-based solutions (NbS) and to advocate for its scaling up and replication

- The SFDRR provides opportunities to foster green recovery but there is no indicator focused on nature-based solutions

This session also hosted the **pre-launch of the UNDP e-book entitled “Green Infrastructure on the Go”**, which fosters the importance of ‘build back better’ and ‘leave no one behind’ in recovery efforts with a focus on reconstruction, renewable energy, gender equality and environmental and green practices. This e-book (draft version) is available at: <https://heyzine.com/flip-book/60de22b8a2.html#page/1>. The final version is subject to the final launch.

Watch this session

on-demand at:

<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/conference-event/wrc5-technical-session-green-recovery>

Parallel Session

Responding to Recovery Challenges in the Urban Environment

Many urban areas are becoming hotspots of disasters due to population growth, increasing and unplanned urbanization, environmental challenges including climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, and other anthropogenic pressures. Cities present unique challenges for recovery.

The objectives of the session were to (i) assess to what extent preparedness for recovery and building back better are implemented at sub-national and local levels in an urban setting, (ii) demonstrate emerging partnership models among local government, the private sector, civil society, academia, scientific and research institutions to strengthen disaster and climate risk reduction actions in cities, (iii) recognize the adjustments required in urban planning and local governance especially in recovery given the systemic nature of risk, and experiences (including cascading and indirect impacts) of the COVID-19 pandemic; and (iv) define priority actions to harness the transformative potential of the pandemic recovery and achieve multiple SDGs.

The notable lessons and recommendations highlighted are as follows:

- Disaster recovery in Central Sulawesi, especially the City of Palu, demonstrated the important role of local knowledge, the need to implement DRR measures, and ensuring business continuity and peace in times of crises.
- Barcelona City’s resilience program demonstrated that to reduce risks, stakeholder engagement through a people centered approach, and the incorporation of proactive, holistic and complex systems thinking approaches to resilience building are critical. Further, the elements highlighted for consideration in the process of resilience building include (i) the identification of critical events (i.e., current and plausible) and maintaining a resilience atlas and register of critical events, (ii) impact analysis, (iii) taking



From left to right (high table): Mr. Steven Goldfinch, Disaster Risk Management Specialist, Asian Development Bank (ADB) as Moderator, Mr. Patta Tope, Professor and former Head of Central Sulawesi Province Development Planning Agency, Indonesia and Ms. Elizabeth Riley, Executive Director, Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)

- To the best extent possible, recovery in the urban environment should maximize co-benefits to sustainable development, climate change and local resilience, where possible.
- The urban poor plays a key role in recovery and building resilience. We can support the fight against urban poverty through investing in local resilience by providing adequate financing for cities; recognizing the importance of secondary cities, which are expected to get the main share of urban growth and adopting inclusive approaches to building back better.
- Promoting stronger partnerships and local innovations is also essential to building smarter, equitable and inclusive communities. Recognizing the city as a system should start with the weakest link.

action on lessons learned and opportunities, (iv) developing improvement proposals as a continuous improvement process, and (v) conducting regular disaster/stress monitoring and analysis.

- Successful recovery requires innovative financing, urban planning that ensures adequate provision of basic social services (intersectoral planning), risk governance arrangements, land banking, risk communication, economic and livelihood opportunities, and environmental sustainability

**Watch this session
on-demand at:**
<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/conference-event/wrc5-technical-session-responding-recovery-challenges-urban-environment>



PLENARY 2

Addressing the Social and Economic Impact of
Covid-19 Pandemic on “Hard-won” Development Gains

Evidence confirms that the global pandemic has negatively impacted hard-won development gains of the 2030 Agenda; however, the recovery from COVID-19 also presents opportunities to support building sustainable and healthier environments, addressing effects on environmental degradation, pollution and climate change and reduce the impact on the environment.

The objectives of this session were to (i) share experience on how COVID 19 pandemic has impacted development gains and avenues to reverse the trend, (ii) take stock of best practices and challenges for identifying and addressing the impacts of COVID 19 pandemic and (iii) share lessons from the implementation of national and regional recovery frameworks.

The notable lessons and recommendations highlighted are as follows:

- An important way to advance human development is to promote inclusivity, empower people and protect the most vulnerable, that is, going back to the genesis of human security which is based on three key concepts 1) Free from want 2) Free from Fear and 3) Free from Indignity.
- Many governments responded to the pandemic by scaling up social protection and assistance programmes (Asia-pacific countries, West, East, central, Northern and Southern Africa countries) but sustainability is an issue due to high financial implications on national budgets. Other options to consider include 1) increasing vaccination rates, avoid unnecessary lockdowns; 2) domestic resource mobilization and efficient use of resources; 3) job creation, especially for youth, and minimizing learning loss; 4) create labor market institutions and policies that will support creation of decent jobs.
- The five pillars of Africa's COVID-19 recovery framework, which should be considered by other regions and countries, are 1) Protect Health 2) Tackle Macro-Economic Challenge 3) Safeguard Human Development 4) Stimulate Economic Recovery, 5) Address Cross-Cutting Issues - e.g. Social Protection, Gender, Greening Recovery
- A complementary pillar to consider, as per the lessons from ASEAN countries and Central American region, is the role of digital transformation. For example, CEPREDENAC used a digital platform to identify people exposed by country, capacities for COVID infrastructure, prioritized hospitals and isolation centers, as well as track movements



From left to right: Ms. Rita Missal, Recovery Advisor (a.i), Crisis Bureau, UNDP, Ms. Claudia Herrera, Executive Secretary, CEPREDENAC, Mr. Har-sen Nyambe, Director, Directorate of Sustainable Environment and Blue Economy, Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment, African Union Commission and Ms. Riyanti Djalante, Assistant Director for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance at the ASEAN Secretariat (standing in-person for Mr. Ahmad Zafarullah Abdul Jalil, Director of ASEAN Integration Monitoring Directorate)

at entry points by air, sea and land ports in order to contain the spread of the pandemic

- The Covid Recovery Needs Assessment (CRNA), which was adapted to reflect the pandemic crisis conditions requires government ownership that can be achieved through up-front training and increasing accessibility to CRNA tools (guides, templates, reports) through a dedicated platform
- The CRNA can be further enhanced in light of a more uncertain and multi-risk future to integrate peacebuilding and conflict management expertise and methodologies/tools, include monitoring and evaluation, tracking increased expenditures and revenue shortfalls.

Watch this session on-demand at:
<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/conference-event/wrc5-plenary-session-addressing-social-and-economic-impact-covid-19-pandemic-hard>

Parallel Session

Mechanisms for Strengthening Social Protection and Local Recovery

For the first time in 20 years, the number of people living in poverty globally is expected to rise due to the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. In fact, up to 10 years of progress in reducing multidimensional poverty have been threatened to be reversed, a concern exacerbated by the emerging challenge of climate change.

The objectives of this session were to (i) demonstrate national innovative measures in terms of the design, implementation and financing of social protection measures to support local recovery efforts, (ii) share lessons learned and best practices and (iii) advocate for the leveraging of initiatives under the UN's Our Common agenda, such as the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection and the High-Level Coalition of Ministers on green and digital economy.

The notable lessons and recommendations highlighted are as follows:

- Challenges in social protection systems often arise from weak governance, limited information system, and lack of an integrated network of services.
- An effective social protection system (SPS) ensures that everyone has access to social protection – one that is comprehensive in terms of the contingencies covered, that is adequate in terms of the level of benefits offered, and that can be maintained throughout life when it is needed. This also includes a SPS that addresses the needs of persons with disabilities. In this regard, using a one-size fit all approach will not work; it can only be achieved when persons with disabilities are consulted and involved in the planning, designing and implementing processes.
- Sustainable and transformational recovery must aim at promoting investments in decent job creation as well as bridging humanitarian cash transfers with social protection systems.
- The social protection system combined with public employment must be able to automatically kick in and play the fundamental role of automatic stabilizer, as it provides access to basic services and assets, including education and health care, gives people income security. For this to occur, comprehensive employment and social protection



From left to right: Ms. Paola Albrito, Chief of Branch, Intergovernmental processes, Intergovernmental co-operation and Partnerships, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction as Moderator, Ms. Michiko Miyamoto, Country Director, Indonesia, International Labour Organization and Mr. Setareki Macanawai, Chief Executive, Pacific Disability Forum

policies must be coordinated with other policy areas including employment, environment, disaster risk management and human security, among others, to ensure coherence and sustainability.

recommendations. Data management should also be complemented with appropriate legislation to promote its use in evidence-based decision-making in the most prompt and efficient way.

- To achieve universal social protection, a new level of investment is needed, leveraging the power of partnerships, including across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus, making the most of capacities and technologies, and based on the principles of social dialogue, accountability, and solidarity.
- The case study from Armenia advocates that Integrated Data Management is necessary and must be based on up-to-date data. Further, there should be constant review, self-analysis, and identification of lessons to inform improvement as well as implementation of
- The sustainability of social protection systems needs the commitment and cooperation of the government, private sector, and vulnerable populations and should promote innovation, public-private partnerships and transparency
- Overall, there was a call for an inclusive process in building social protection, particularly if they are to be appropriately tailored to meet and meet the needs of people with disability, informal workers and vulnerable population. The second element that emerged commonly it was data, the relevance of data, how it is collected, how it is analyzed how it is used

**Watch this session
on-demand at:**
<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/conference-event/wrc5-technical-session-mechanisms-strengthening-social-protection-and-local>

Parallel Session

Addressing the Recovery Needs of Women and Girls, People with Disabilities and Other Vulnerable Groups

The pandemic has had severe and long-lasting effects, especially as they relate to women and young women's socioeconomic well-being.

The objectives of this session were to (i) highlight women's recovery experiences and their unique resources and capacities to support gender-responsive and inclusive recovery including for COVID-19, (ii) address challenges to women's inclusion in recovery governance, strategies, processes, and action, (iii) showcase the value of meaningful participation and leadership of women in all their diversity in efforts to rebuild equal, resilient, sustainable, just, and peaceful societies; and (iv) identify existing and potential entry points and opportunities for key stakeholders at all levels.



Ms. Nur, Aisyah Maulidah, Presidium of Girl Ambassadors for Peace (GA4P), Indonesia

The notable lessons and recommendations highlighted are as follows:

- A landscape survey conducted by Shifting the Power Coalition (November 2021) highlighted that intersecting crises and risks, together with the protracted nature of patriarchal systems and lack of an enabling environment and infrastructure for feminist organising, are exacerbating gender inequalities and exclusion.
- The Bangladesh case study provides an outstanding model for gender-responsive and inclusive disaster risk management (DRM) given its paradigm shift to proactive DRM, which included the whole of society and government approach. This approach entails the promotion of disability and gender inclusive DRM guided by the key message “leave no one behind”. For example, their damage and loss forms collect gender, age, and disability disaggregated data for recovery and development planning processes, constructing accessible and inclusive cyclone and flood shelters.
- The Indonesia case study highlighted that there was the highest increase of gender-based violence (50%) since the pandemic. However, programmes that focused mainly on building young women's capacity to actively participate, including through peer-to-peer participation and by promoting human rights to recognise girls as leaders of change, have been impactful
- Considerations for promoting transformative changes during recovery include (i) weaving women's traditional knowledge to enable safety and protection (ii) establishing and promoting women-led networks, coalitions and businesses/innovation to support women's full, meaningful, and equal participation in owning, designing, and ensuring their representation and leadership in diverse situations, (iii) addressing the root causes and structural inequalities by ensuring women are part of processes, such as PDNA assessments, and (iv) ensuring coherence across the multitude of governmental commitments and gender requirements

- The term Housing, Land, and Property (HLP) rights for women include the rights to a home (as owner, tenant, informal dweller etc.), the ability to secure a livelihood, and to live in a home free from fear of forced displacement. During recovery and reconstruction, women may need specific support to exercise their property rights and rebuild their lives. If women's HLP rights are misunderstood or ignored during recovery and

reconstruction, serious protection concerns can emerge leading to violence, conflict, and further displacement. Therefore, HLP rights can be fostered by engaging displaced women, men, boys, and girls co-designing and carrying out recovery plans that address their needs for HLP and services, contributing to whole of community resilience.

**Watch this session
on-demand at:**

<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/conference-event/wrc5-technical-session-addressing-recovery-needs-women-girls-people>

Parallel Session

COVID-19 Whole-of-Society Recovery Priorities for Health System Strengthening Following a Risk Management Approach

It is vital that countries strategize their recovery actions based on learning from COVID-19, adopting innovations and building on thorough assessments.

The objectives of this session were to (i) highlight the impacts of the pandemic on the health sector, including how it affected vulnerable groups, including women and girls disproportionately, (ii) share lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and discuss how well informed strategies can be applied to build more resilient health systems that protect communities from crisis, (iii) advocate WHO's policy approaches for health system recovery, that bring together and integrate Primary Health Care (PHC) based health systems for Universal Health Coverage (UHC) with health security and essential public health functions and (iv) promote core concepts that apply to operationalizing risk informed BBB, using whole of society and whole of

government principles and partnerships from global to national levels focusing on 'health' as central to socio-economic recovery and development for a gender sensitive and inclusive post COVID-19 recovery

The notable lessons and recommendations highlighted are as follows:

- Vulnerable and marginalized populations must be at the heart of our collective efforts, which can only accomplish this by working across borders, sectors, businesses and communities – a whole-of-society approach – to reduce the risks of disasters and emergencies
- The Nepal case study has implemented five lines of delivery to improve their health system during the pandemic include (i) substantial increase in

health infrastructure and equipment to also serve as multi-purpose emergency shelters in the event of other disasters – an important dual use of the investment, which is a key component of maximizing such investments towards an all-hazards approach to health care and disaster risk management (ii) multisectoral approaches to response that have seen health actors in the public sector working with private and nongovernmental actors across all sectors, (iii) strengthening workforce capacity country-wide, at all levels, (iv) massive improvement in risk communications across communities and establishing daily situation reports during the pandemic and (iv) COVID-19 vaccination campaigns

- Now that the peak demand has passed in many settings, stakeholders must decide how best to utilize this added capacity within the health system. An example from Bangladesh was shared, which involved the distribution of increased medical oxygen production capacity in hospitals in urban areas to more remote health facilities and outposts – a dual use for this asset.
- The Thailand case study highlighted the importance of data and volunteerism to effectively plan response and recovery efforts from the pandemic, particularly addressing the needs of women, children and older people with disabilities. Specifically, data about COVID-19 cases were not disaggregated by sex, therefore, policymakers and planners were unable to strategically meet the gender-related needs of affected populations; hence a new database is being created to address this gap. Further, Thailand's health system utilized approximately 2 million health system volunteers (more than 50% of whom are women), which proved instrumental in managing the pandemic and being able to guide the development and distribution of personal hygiene kits for women, children and older people with disabilities
- Effective disaster risk governance must consider the ways in which gender dynamics influence the design and delivery of recovery. Whilst advancements have been made in this regard, the following considerations were advocated: better collection and use of disaggregated data; continued monitoring of the pandemic's effects on

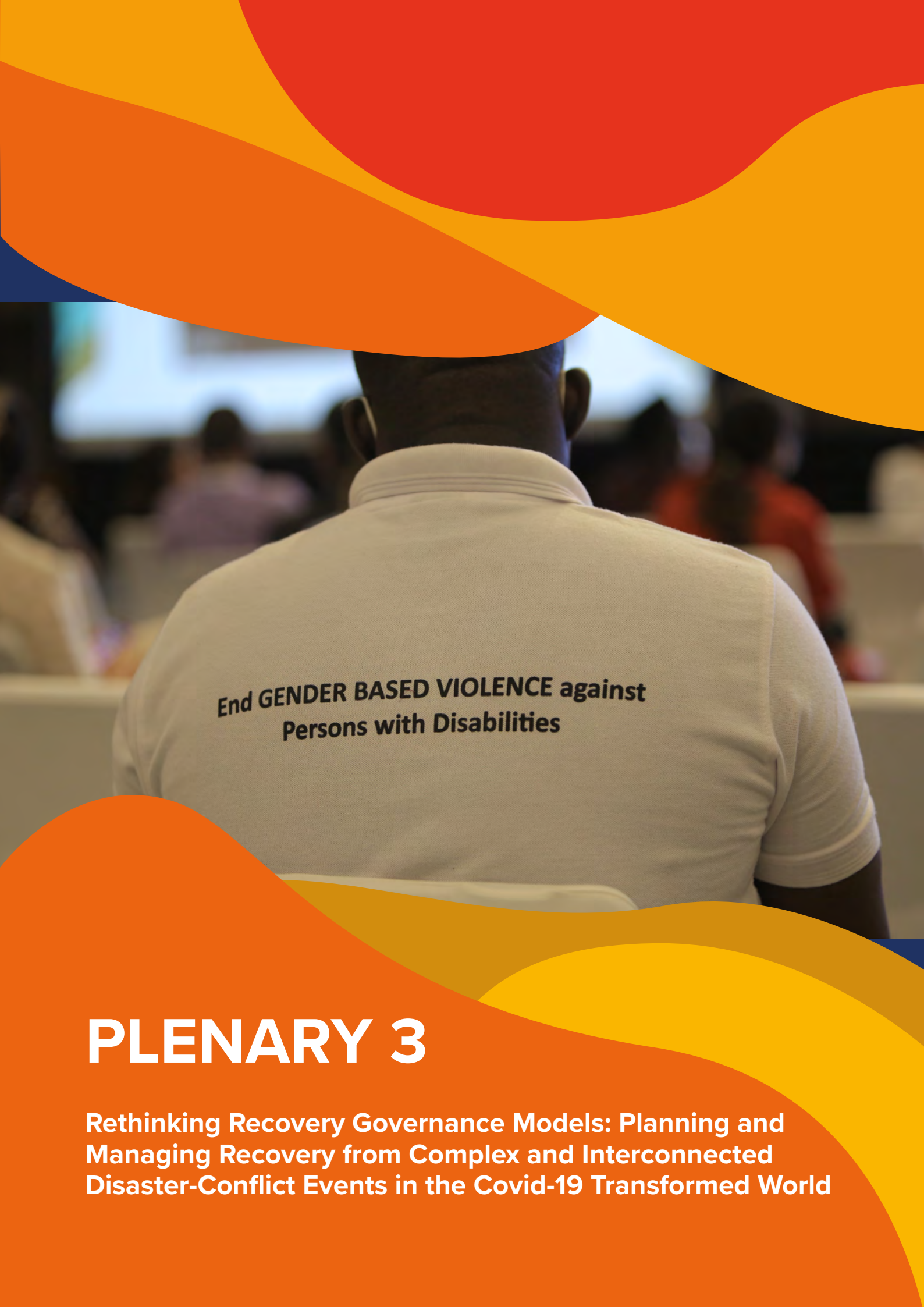
different groups and gender identities; including women and minorities in decision-making; and prioritizing investments in the health workforce. Any investment in health workforce is an investment in women, given so much of that workforce is women

- The lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic must be applied worldwide: to institutionalize collaboration between health and other sectors and build our societies back better with the active participation of the whole-of-society, whole-of-government, local health workers and all citizens.
- The maintenance of multi-purpose resilient health facilities, application of indigenous knowledge and people-centered action, such as personal hygiene kits for women, children and older people, require attention in recovery and in applying the principle of building back better. Investment in prepared and resilient health systems that provide equitable and accessible, high-quality essential health services is a prerequisite for effective risk management of future health challenges.



From left to right: Mr. Kai Von Harbou, Technical Officer, World Health Organisation, Mrs. Pannapa (Aimee) Na Nan, Director of International Cooperation Section at the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM), Ministry of Interior of Thailand and Mr. Anil Pokhrel, CEO, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal.

Watch this session on-demand at:
<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/conference-event/wrc5-technical-session-covid-19-whole-society-recovery-priorities-health-system>



**End GENDER BASED VIOLENCE against
Persons with Disabilities**

PLENARY 3

**Rethinking Recovery Governance Models: Planning and
Managing Recovery from Complex and Interconnected
Disaster-Conflict Events in the Covid-19 Transformed World**



From left to right: Mr. Ronald Jackson, Head, Disaster Risk Reduction, Recovery for Building Resilience, UNDP Crisis Bureau, Mr. Niels Holm-Nielsen, Head, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, World Bank, Mr. Antonio Freitas, Deputy Finance Minister, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, Mr. Jerry Chandler, Director General, Civil Protection, Republic of Haiti, and Mr. Nathan Nkomo, Chief Director, Civil Protection, Republic of Zimbabwe

In majority of cases, existing governance models have not been up to the task of planning and managing recovery in the case of complex and interconnected disaster-conflict events that have occurred during the response to the pandemic.

The objectives of this session were: (i) assess how well existing governance models for disaster recovery have performed in disaster-conflict situations during COVID-19; (ii) identify and explore the unique governance challenges for recovery that have emerged during the pandemic; (iii) highlight key governance issues for complex recovery that have not been adequately handled by existing institutions and management approaches; (iv) share innovations and good practices that address these issues; and (v) make recommendations for adapting and improving governance models.

The notable lessons and recommendations highlighted are as follows:

- ▶ Disasters from time to time can fuel conflict and fragility but disaster sometimes can also be an equalizer and the starting point to address vulnerabilities and building more resilient communities. However, we don't give enough emphasis and attention to the complexities and the interconnectedness of disasters and conflict events. And by not doing that we are under estimating some of the significant

risks that exist in that kind of context. To address this requires innovation, continuing to document lessons on disaster recovery, in conflict contexts, disaster conflict and fragility, disaster conflict and displacement to facilitate continuous learning and to become more agile

- ▶ Governance context in a fragile country, is different from disaster recovery, hence a one size fits all approach is not appropriate
- ▶ From a development agency perspective, there is need to be sensitive to the country context, to look for opportunities to reduce conflict, tensions, drivers and triggers, to understand in terms of the nature of our engagement, to analyze, and to react on the findings of these analysis
- ▶ The Zimbabwe case study highlights the importance of having strong political leadership and their active engagement as important elements for governance models to succeed. For instance, they established an ad hoc inter-ministerial task force which comprised several sub-committees, each of which was headed by a Minister. Other important features of their governance model were (i) the creation of a COVID-19 command center, which was responsible for the legwork related to all the sub-committees (health strategy and infrastructure, resource mobilization and coordination, logistics and monitoring to note a few), (ii) the establishment

of the Civil Protection Agency within the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works and therefore working from the bottom-up, (iii) engagement of the private sector participation was also very, very critical in our governance model. They also took a lead into sector standard operating procedures

- ▶ The role of civil society organizations needs to be more deeply considered in the context of differences within different types of civil society organizations, how they can be included in the ecosystem, to address economic health, natural and cultural resources we're covering
- ▶ The role of adaptive governance models is particularly critical in an overlapping disaster context also needs more consideration moving forward

- ▶ A research paper conducted in West Africa by the Overseas Development Institute provides the following valuable points for consideration (i) we need to strengthen the linkages between emergency response and recovery by having greater strategic emphasis on mainstreaming recovery efforts into humanitarian action as a way to try and actually enhance resilience (ii) stop viewing post disaster needs assessments, and disaster recovery frameworks as the end game, we need to view them as an entry point to longer term processes (iii) make recovery outcomes much more explicit within conceptualizations of DRR since the research found that there's a very narrow understanding of the DRM cycle which then limits the actual incorporating effective recovery processes into the institutional mandates, or regulatory frameworks, and particularly of those that are dealing with DRM and (iv) promote resilience through recovery

Watch this session on-demand at:

<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/conference-event/wrc5-plenary-session-rethinking-recovery-governance-models-planning-and-managing>

Parallel Session

Exploring Anticipatory Financing to Address Recovery Needs

Anticipatory Action (AA) can provide predictable funding complementing other funding mechanisms, as well as reduce the lag between anticipated impacts of disasters and release of funds for recovery.

The objectives of this session were to (i) share success stories and good practices from implementing AA in the early action phase, (ii) discuss how anticipatory financing can be conceived, designed and implemented in the recovery phase, based on lessons learned, (iii) explore the magnitude and type of multi-sectorial impact that pre-arranged financing for recovery could have, (iv) identify gaps and opportunities for adopting anticipatory financing mechanisms for improved and more resilient recovery and (v) identify the ways in which various

stakeholders can engage by leveraging their expertise and mandates.

The notable lessons and recommendations highlighted are as follows:

- ▶ Anticipation is at the heart of DRR and broader risk management and includes climate change adaptation and response. AA reduces the resources needed for humanitarian, recovery and rebuilding phases, which justifies the need to scale up financing for AA.
- ▶ UNOCHA has established a US\$450 million Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), with the

purpose to release funds quickly. For instance, the Bangladesh flood framework triggered the release of financing and goods— which was the fastest CERF allocation in history. Success in part is due to existing, trusted partnerships with the governments.

- ▶ The case study from Start Network’s Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) for Pakistan highlighted that success is dependent on involving all actors (UN, local and international civil societies, local academic societies, the government) from the start, having different response plans for each hazard, building on what already exists and the knowledge of existing stakeholders, and the coordination of efforts and resources among key actors/players (scientists, practitioners, policy makers). However, there was a call for flexibility of funds from donors



Mr. Ronald Jackson, Head, Disaster Risk Reduction, Recovery for Building Resilience Team, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

- it needs to be clear to donors and accepted that not all earmarked funds will be used exactly in the way it has been planned in the beginning and can be rolled over for different emergencies.

- ▶ Despite the growing number of countries that have implemented anticipatory financing mechanisms, there are still many barriers: the fragmentation of financing systems; fragmentation of government budgets; absence of understanding of how financing actually affects the communities and if the funds reflect the local context.
- ▶ There needs to be horizontal and vertical scale up of anticipatory financing - more countries/ hazard and more people protected whilst building systems, protocols and capacity on the ground.
- ▶ Organizing recovery financing ahead of time is dependent on the quality of the data available, particularly the granularity of the data - i.e. understanding what happens in a specific place and then do impact-based forecasting. The OCHA Centre for Humanitarian data tackles data challenges and can help build a strong AA framework.
- ▶ There are some foundational principles for implementing AA: high thresholds for organisations to act; protect hard-won gains; coordination and networks to work together.
- ▶ There is need to embrace a risk management imperative right along the value chain and intra-regional learning and exchange and South-South Cooperation

Watch this session on-demand at:

<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/conference-event/wrc5-technical-session-exploring-anticipatory-financing-address-recovery-needs>

Parallel Session

Institutional Arrangements for Managing Complex Crises

Crises (climate, political polarization conflict, displacement etc.) have exposed weaknesses in our systems. How institutions are set up to respond, recover and rebuild from these crises will play a critical role in whether recovery and reconstruction will proceed smoothly or not.

The objectives of this session were to (i) understand how institutional arrangements can be critical to whether post-crisis recovery succeeds or flounders; (ii) highlight the special institutional and managerial challenges that are posed by complex crises, especially those cascading and concurrent events that have coincided with the pandemic; (iii) share good practices for institutional arrangements and recovery management at the national, local and community levels that are effective, inclusive and sustainable; (iv) identify characteristics of institutional and managerial approaches that can be replicated or adapted to complex crises and a range of country contexts; and (v) elaborate next steps for enhancing resilient recovery through better institutional preparedness.

The notable lessons and recommendations highlighted are as follows:

- ▶ Institutional and management challenges include (i) recovery being complex, large scale and essentially not business-as-usual, (ii) limited range of technical capacities needed for large-scale, (iii) limited or lack of appropriate policies, political authority and public confidence and trust and (iv) absence of pre-disaster recovery plans/policies/frameworks
- ▶ Key requirements for implementing capable institutional arrangements include having (i) legal frameworks that codify the functions and powers, (ii) an empowered recovery institution established as the authority/leader, (iii) competent staffing that span roles such as leadership, financial management, legal, communications etc., (iv) stakeholder participation to promote a bottom-up approach, (v) establishing good governance (policy group, review committee etc.), and (vi) linkages to financing mechanisms.
- ▶ Experience has identified the following key lessons: (i) communicate accurate information, (ii) use existing capacities, (iii) clarify roles and responsibilities, (iv) maintain flexibility, (v) promote sustainable development and (vi) be based in the disaster-affected area
- ▶ The South-Sudan case study historically reflected some of the challenges noted above but with the establishment of the National Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs & Disaster Management in 2010, they began to have a better handle of DRR, including recovery. For instance, they implemented some of the requirements noted above, such as the establishment of a national and community or state level disaster management committees and implemented a national DRM policy. Still, they were not fully prepared to cope with the pandemic due to flooding, locust invasion and inter-communal violence in some parts. Moving forward, they plan to strengthen their institutional arrangements, reflecting on lessons to strengthen their BBB approaches, and strengthening the involvement of communities
- ▶ The Indonesia case study demonstrated the importance of having an empowered leader – the government appointed the National Authority for Disaster Management (BNPB) as the Coordinator of the Task Force for the Acceleration of COVID-19 handling, regulated by Presidential Decree. Further, the task force was adaptive and shifted their strategies from emergency response to recovery and they also updated and/or developed plans and protocols to guide both phases e.g., the Ministry of Social Affairs issued guidelines for evacuation and camp management under COVID-19.

- ▶ The India case study demonstrated how to institutionalize recovery over the long-term horizon. India has a national recovery Resource Center at the national level and will set up a recovery and reconstruction unit in all the state disaster management authority. Key recommendations offered for strengthening institutional arrangements in the long-term include (i) investing in recovery leadership, financial planning, coordination and implementation and capacity building in same, (ii) institutions need to include cross cutting themes such as environment, gender, social equity, community participation, as these are all critical for a recovery program and (iv) develop policy framework, assessment methods, planning implementation modalities, so that recovery becomes a regular feature of the disaster management cycle

**Watch this session
on-demand at:**
<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/conference-event/wrc5-technical-session-institutional-arrangements-managing-complex-crises>

Parallel Session

Assessing Recovery Needs in Complex and Interconnected Disaster-Conflict Events

One of the key messages at WRC5 is that disasters are becoming more frequent, intense, complex and interconnected, making the recovery process more challenging. However, there is no common approach to assessing recovery needs from disaster-conflict situations such as the occurrences of drought and civil war in Somalia, cyclones and Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh or earthquakes and civil unrest/political instability in Haiti.

The objectives of this session were to (i) understand the current assessment approaches conflict-sensitive Post Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA) and Peace-Building Assessments (RPBA); (ii) clarify the roles that disaster-conflict recovery assessment should play, including disaster risk management and peacebuilding; (iii) review recent experience with hybrid approaches that have been used for recovery assessment in complex settings; and (iv) develop recommendations for improving recovery assessment in complex and interconnected disaster-conflict events.

The notable lessons and recommendations highlighted are as follows:

- ▶ The development of sectorial PDNA guidelines that are adapted to the country context is important for facilitating local recovery.
- ▶ The inclusion of principles of “Building Back Better” should be included in national Disaster Recovery Frameworks (DRF).
- ▶ Channeling recovery funding through capable civil society organizations is important for facilitating and implementing recovery programmes at the local level.
- ▶ Using a combination of different techniques such as drones, satellites images and social media as well as on the ground surveys accelerates that rate of completing PDNAs. Further, it was recommended to use anonymized cell phone data to track the traffic and occupancy of partially destroyed buildings to determine their level of damage.

- ▶ Because crises are nowadays increasingly multi-layered, governments and international partners should use a diversity of tools that allow them to address different risks simultaneously and that engages the impacted to understand their needs.
- ▶ Governments that conduct natural, health and fragility risk assessments and recovery plans should not use a one-size fit all approach but instead adapted to the national context that is focused on addressing the underlying risk factors in addition to the immediate risks.
- ▶ There is need to think about how to make sure that a PDNA has the right level of conflict sensitivity as well as to make sure that an RPBA pays attention to disaster resilience. This is more a question of looking at different typologies of crises rather than looking at different typologies of methodologies.



Ms. Rita Missal, Recovery Advisor (a.i), Crisis Bureau, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Watch this session on-demand at:
<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/conference-event/wrc5-technical-session-assessing-recovery-complex-and-interconnected-disaster>

Parallel Session Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning

The long-term societal impacts of the pandemic and disasters highlight the need to enhance readiness and prepare for disasters and shocks better. Pre-disaster recovery planning offers solutions that can mitigate challenges toward better, faster, and more equitable recovery outcomes.

The objectives of this session were to (i) demonstrate effective models for implementing pre-disaster recovery

planning at national and local levels; (ii) share practical experiences and lessons from practitioners, including success factors, barriers, evidence of effectiveness; (iii) explore the scope of pre-disaster recovery measures and their feasibility to support building back better; and (iv) develop recommendations for a core set of pre-disaster recovery measures.

The notable lessons and recommendations highlighted are as follows:

- ▶ Pre-disaster recovery planning offers an opportunity to address many of the challenges to recovery, including (i) access to disaster risk financing to avoid delays in the recovery process, (ii) strengthening building standards, (iii) integration of CCA and DRR; and (iv) addressing siloes e.g. within and across sectors, civil society, etc., and (v) scalability of recovery programmes and resources in affected communities
- ▶ Pre-disaster recovery planning can help to ensure alignment between development objectives, resilience, and sustainability, integration of inclusion, gender and other key considerations in recovery plans across sectors
- ▶ PDRP enables communities to consider future recovery needs, to prepare better for a changing landscape of hazards, and to link disaster recovery plans with long-term DRR objectives and the SDGs.
- ▶ PDRP provides an opportunity to establish and strengthen trusted relationships between national and local governments, in order to develop recovery plans that are tailored to local contexts, goals, resources, capabilities, and needs through a whole of society approach that is supported by a strong government-led coordination mechanism.
- ▶ PDRP processes can streamline recovery policies, plans, regulations and partnerships pre-disaster to ensure that recovery can be implemented effectively e.g the Government of Japan has in place the Pre-Disaster Planning Guideline for City Reconstruction (2018) and Recovery Handbook (2021)
- ▶ Japan's Pre-disaster Planning guideline uses five steps for pre-disaster recovery planning for local governments, which include (i) setting up institutional arrangement for recovery, (ii) identifying steps and timelines for recovery, (iii) conducting reconstruction exercises, (iv) collecting and analyzing basic data and (v) pre-develop reconstruction goals
- ▶ The Philippines case study on the 'Ready to Rebuild Project', a flagship training program focused on pre-disaster recovery preparedness for national and local governments, showcased the feasibility to effectively conduct scalable capacity building of mayors, disaster risk management officers and technical staff in preparing baseline data, risk-informed pre-disaster recovery plans and risk financing strategies prior to disasters. Examples of questions to be addressed during the training included: How long it will take to recover, how recovery should evolve to account for compound shocks, how to start (need for a playbook, framework), how to address challenges of pre-disaster baseline data and local financing.
- ▶ The case studies from the Philippines, Japan and Cabo Verde also underscored the importance of pre-disaster baseline data collection, building local capacities to access and use hazard and exposure data for planning, and the establishment of broadly accessible databases for streamlining recovery efforts. In the Philippines these efforts include software applications to enable easy access to national level databases on hazard and exposure data, linked to their pre-disaster recovery planning application. In Cabo Verde a National Disaster Observatory aims to support reporting of damage and losses and access for local officials to historical hazard, damage and loss data. In Japan, a recovery practices database, linked to its PDRP guidelines and recovery handbook, supports learning from best practices and recovery experiences.
- ▶ Scalability is a key area of consideration to have clear priorities and the ability to meet the incoming support, whether it's personnel or resources, and factoring in future conditions, not just those of previous years as part of pre disaster planning are important due to uncertainties and the changing hazard landscape.
- ▶ Overall, the discussion highlighted the importance of supporting subnational government, planning at the national level but also decentralizing, and developing scalable PDRP programs that can be applied elsewhere in the world.



From left to right: Mr. David McLachlan-Karr, Regional Director Asia-Pacific, United Nations Development Coordination Office (UNDCO), Mr. Takeo Murakami, Director, Cabinet Office of Japan, Ms. Lesley Jeanne Y. Cordero, Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank, Mr. Renato Solidum Jr., Undersecretary, Department of Science and Technology, Government of the Philippines, Mr. Jeremias Cabral, Recovery Project Coordinator Recovery 1 and II, National Service for Civil Protection and Fire Brigades (SNPCB), Government of the Republic of Cabo Verde and Mr. Raul Salazar, Chief, UNDRR Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean

Watch this session on-demand at:
<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/conference-event/wrc5-technical-session-pre-disaster-recovery-planning>

Closing Ceremony

The objectives of the closing ceremony were to (i) acknowledge and thank the host country (Indonesia), sponsors, speakers, and participants, (ii) summarize the key findings from WRC5 by sharing joint communique, (iii) set the scene for WRC6 and (iv) welcome participants to the GPDRR.

In addition to the reading of the Joint Communique, the following notable pledges and recommendations were highlighted:

- A multi-sectoral response is needed to address the vast scale of COVID-19 impacts, with the involvement of both national and international actors in joint analysis, harmonized decision-making, and coordinated programmatic and financial support.
- The World Bank committed to supporting and upping the ante on the global sustainable and resilient disaster recovery agenda through (i) support for systematic, global standard disaster recovery damage and needs assessments in collaboration with our partners; by (ii) emphasizing, financing and implementing Building Back Better from disasters

as a standard guiding principle, including resilient structural engineering solutions, rightsizing and right-siting of infrastructure and facilities, green and environment friendly recovery; promoting interconnected disaster-conflict recovery solutions in Fragile, Conflict and Violence (FCV) affected countries and settings; and gender and vulnerability targeting in disaster recovery assessments and projects; supporting countries in recovery and converting the challenges of disaster recovery into opportunities for policies and investments.

Watch this session on-demand at:
<https://globalplatform.undrr.org/conference-event/wrc5-closing-ceremony>



From left to right: Mr. Ricardo Mena, Director, UNDRR, Mr. Sameh Wahba, Global Director for the World Bank's Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land Global Practice, The World Bank, Ms. Asako Okai, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and Director, UNDP Crisis Bureau, Ms. Paola Albrito, Chief of Branch for the Intergovernmental Processes, Intergovernmental Cooperation and Partnership, UNDRR and Mr. Lilik Kurniawan, Primary Secretary, National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)

ANNEX 1

List of speakers



SESSIONS	MODERATOR, SPEAKERS AND/OR PANELISTS
<p>Opening Ceremony</p>	<p>Moderator Mr. Ronald Jackson, Head, Disaster Risk Reduction, Recovery for Building Resilience Team, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and International Recovery Platform Steering Committee Chair</p> <p>Speakers Welcoming Remarks: Ms. Asako Okai, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General, and Director, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Crisis Bureau.</p> <p>Opening Remarks: Mr. Muhadjir Effendy, Coordinating Minister of the Ministry for Human Development and Culture, Government of the Republic of Indonesia</p> <p>Remarks: Ms. Mami Mizutori, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction, and Head, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>Keynote Address: Mr. Pramod Kumar Mishra, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Government of the Republic of India</p> <p>Closing Remarks: Mr. Sameh Wahba, Global Director, Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land Global Practice, World Bank</p>
<p>Plenary 1 Social, Infrastructural, and Economic Recovery from Disasters</p>	<p>Moderator Mr. Sameh Wahba, Director, Global Director, Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land Global Practice, World Bank</p> <p>Speakers Mr. Kamal Kishore, Member Secretary, National Disaster Management Authority, Republic of India H.E. Mr. Siaosi Sovaleni, Prime Minister, Kingdom of Tonga Mr. Anil Pokhrel, CEO, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal</p> <p>Panelists Ms. Charlotte Norman, Director, Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Department, NDMA, Republic of Ghana Mr. Luis Paulo Mandlate, Executive Director, Post Cyclone Reconstruction Cabinet (GREPOC), Republic of Mozambique Mr. Jim Hall, Professor, Climate and Environmental Risks, Oxford University Ms. Elizabeth Riley, Executive Director, Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA)</p>

SESSIONS	MODERATOR, SPEAKERS AND/OR PANELISTS
<p>Addressing Critical Infrastructure Recovery</p>	<p>Moderator Mr. Abhilash Panda, Deputy Chief for Intergovernmental processes, Partnerships Branch and the Head for Infrastructure Resilience, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)</p> <p>Panelists Mr. Ranjith Dissanayke, Secretary of Infrastructure, Sri Lanka Mr. Igor Linkov, Senior Scientific Technical Manager, USACE and Adjunct Professor, University of Florida Ms. Liz Varga, University College London Mr. Shaun Tarbuck, International Cooperative and Mutual Insurance Federation (ICMIF) Mr. Ajay Makhija, Team Leader, Infrastructure Resilience, Planning & Sector Partnerships, National Emergency Management Agency, Government of New Zealand Mr. Bijay Kumar, Executive Director, Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction (GNDR)</p>
<p>Green Recovery</p>	<p>Moderator Ms. Paula Padrino, United Nations Environment Programme</p> <p>Speakers Ms. Sumitra Amatya, Secretary, Leadership for Environment and Development, Nepal Mr K. N Balagopal, Minister of Finance, Kerala, India Ms. Zita Sebesvari, Deputy Director of UNU Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS) Mr. Cristian Usfinit, Team Leader, Resilience and Reconstruction Unit, United Nations Development Programme Indonesia</p>
<p>Responding to Recovery Challenges in the Urban Environment</p>	<p>Moderator Mr. Steven Goldfinch, Disaster Risk Management Specialist, Asian Development Bank (ADB)</p> <p>Panelists Ms. Kazuko Kori, Mayor, Sendai City, Japan Mr. Patta Tope, Professor and former Head of Central Sulawesi Province Development Planning Agency, Indonesia Ms. Ares Gabás Masip, Head, Urban Resilience Department, Barcelona City Council Ms. Elizabeth Riley, Executive Director, Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) Mr. Arne Janssen, Urban Environment Specialist, Cities Alliance Ms. Saini Yang, Professor, Beijing Normal University, China</p>

SESSIONS	MODERATOR, SPEAKERS AND/OR PANELISTS
<p>Plenary 2 - Addressing the Social and Economic Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on “Hard-won” Development Gains</p>	<p>Moderator Ms. Rita Missal, Recovery Advisor (a.i), Crisis Bureau, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</p> <p>Keynote Speakers Mr. Pedro Conceição, Director, United Nations Human Development Report Office Mr. Albert Park, Chief Economist, Asian Development Bank (ADB)</p> <p>Panelists Mr. Harsen Nyambe, Director, Directorate of Sustainable Environment and Blue Economy, Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment. African Union Commission Mr. Ahmad Zafarullah Abdul Jalil, Director of ASEAN Integration Monitoring Directorate, ASEAN Economic Community Department, ASEAN Secretariat; with Ms. Riyanti Djalante, Assistant Director for Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance at the ASEAN Secretariat Ms. Claudia Herrera, Executive Secretary, El Centro de Coordinación para la Prevención de los Desastres en América Central y República Dominicana (CEPREDENAC) Honorable Mr. Miguel Ceara Hatton, Minister of Planning and Economy, the Dominican Republic Honorable Mr. Miguel Ceara Hatton, Minister of Planning and Economy, the Dominican Republic Mr. Claes Andersson, Senior Crisis Response Planner for EU crisis response actions under the European Commission’s Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI)</p>
<p>Mechanisms for Strengthening Social Protection and Local Recovery</p>	<p>Moderator Ms. Paola Albrito, Chief of Branch, Intergovernmental processes, Interagency co-operation and Partnerships, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction</p> <p>Keynote Ms. Michiko Miyamoto, Country Director, Indonesia, International Labour Organization</p> <p>Speakers Mrs. Carmen Ubaldi, Executive Director of the Technical Unit of the Social Cabinet (UTGS) of the Republic of Paraguay Mr. Setareki Macanawai, Chief Executive, Pacific Disability Forum of Rescue Service, Government</p>

SESSIONS	MODERATOR, SPEAKERS AND/OR PANELISTS
<p>Addressing the Recovery Needs of Women and Girls, People with Disabilities and Other Vulnerable Groups</p>	<p>Moderator Ms. Rahel Steinbach, Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Programme Specialist, UN Women</p> <p>Speakers Honorable State Minister of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Dr. Md. Enamur Rahman, Bangladesh Ms. Sharon Bhagwan-Rolls, Chair for the Shifting the Power coalition, the Chair of the Global Fund for Women Board and the Chair for the Global Partnership for the Prevention of Armed Conflict and Board Member of the Women’s Resilience to Disasters Programme, Fiji Ms. Risnawati Utami, Founder/Senior Disability Rights Adviser, OHANA Indonesia</p>
<p>COVID-19 Whole-of-Society Recovery Priorities for Health System Strengthening Following a Risk Management Approach</p>	<p>Moderator Ms. Emily Chan, Dean, Chinese University of Hong Kong</p> <p>Welcome Message Dr. Tedros Ghebreyesus, Director-General, World Health Organization</p> <p>Speakers Mr. Kunta Wibawa Dasa Nugraha, Secretary General, Ministry of Health – Indonesia (Health Sector Chair of ASEAN) Mr. Anil Pokhrel, CEO, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Authority (NDRRMA), Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal Mr. Stefan Kohler, Senior Infrastructure, Resilience and Project Management Advisor, UNOPS Mrs. Pannapa (Aimee) Na Nan, Director of International Cooperation Section at the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM), Ministry of Interior of Thailand Mrs. Clara Rodriguez Ribas Elizalde, Technical Officer, World Health Organization</p>
<p>Plenary 3 - Rethinking Recovery Governance Models: Planning and Managing Recovery from Complex and Interconnected Disaster-Conflict Events in the Covid-19 Transformed World</p>	<p>Moderator Mr. Ronald Jackson, Head, Disaster Risk Reduction, Recovery for Building Resilience, United Nations Development Programme, and International Recovery Platform Steering Committee Chair</p> <p>Keynote Mr Niels Holm-Nielsen, Head, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, World Bank</p> <p>Presenters Mr Antonio Freitas, Deputy Finance Minister, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste Mr. Jerry Chandler, Director General, Civil Protection, Republic of Haiti Mr. Nathan Nkomo, Chief Director, Civil Protection, Republic of Zimbabwe</p> <p>Panelists Mr. Banak Joshua Dei Wal, Director General, Disaster Management, Republic of South Sudan Ms. Anita Chandra, Vice President, RAND Corporation Ms. Katie Peters, Senior Research Fellow, Overseas Development Institute</p>

SESSIONS	MODERATOR, SPEAKERS AND/OR PANELISTS
<p>Exploring Anticipatory Financing to Address Recovery Needs</p>	<p>Moderator Mr. Abhilash Panda, Deputy Chief for Intergovernmental processes, Partnerships Branch and the Head for Infrastructure Resilience, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)</p> <p>Speakers Mr. Ronald Jackson, Head of the Disaster Risk Reduction, Recovery for Building Resilience, UNDP, and Chair of the International Recovery Platform Steering Committee Mr. Matthias Amling, Senior Desk Officer Humanitarian Assistance, Auswärtiges Amt – Federal Foreign Office, Government of the Federal Republic of Germany Ms. Cristel Pratt, Assistant Secretary-General, Environment and Climate Action, Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS) Ms. Aisha Jamshed, Director for Welthungerhilfe Pakistan, Coordinator for Start Network’s Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) for Pakistan Ms. Quynh Tran, Humanitarian Affairs Officer, Policy Branch, UNOCHA Ms. Kara Siahaan, Head of the Anticipation Hub</p>
<p>Institutional Arrangements for Managing Complex Crises</p>	<p>Moderator Ms. Zoe Trohanis, Lead DRM Specialist, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, World Bank</p> <p>Speakers Mr. Ronald Jackson, Head of the Disaster Risk Reduction, Recovery for Building Resilience, UNDP, and Chair of the International Recovery Platform Steering Committee Mr. Jarwansah, SPd. MAP, MM, Deputy for Rehabilitation and Reconstruction, BNPB (NDMA), Government of Indonesia Mr. Krishna Vatsa, Member, National Disaster Management Authority, Government of India Mr. Banak Joshua Dei Wal, Director General, Disaster Management, Government of South Sudan</p>
<p>Assessing Recovery Needs in Complex and Interconnected Disaster-Conflict Events</p>	<p>Moderator Mr. Ayaz Parvez, Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), World Bank</p> <p>Case Study Presenters Mr. Miguel Kattan, Secretary for Commerce and Investments, Government of El Salvador, and Jerson Rogelio Posada, Vice Minister of Finance, Government of El Salvador Ms. Joy Aoun, Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank</p> <p>Panelists Mr. Tom Hockley, Team leader, European Union Foreign Policy Instrument under EU-UN-WB Joint Declaration on Post-Crisis Assessment and Recovery Planning Ms. Rita Missal, Recovery Advisor, a.i., Crisis Bureau, United Nations Development Programme</p>

SESSIONS	MODERATOR, SPEAKERS AND/OR PANELISTS
Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning	<p>Moderator Mr. David McLachlan-Karr, Regional Director Asia-Pacific, United Nations Development Coordination Office (UNDCO)</p> <p>Speakers H.E. Mr. Inia Seruiratu, Minister for Rural and Maritime Development and Disaster Management, Government of the Republic of Fiji Ms. Cynthia Spishak, Associate Administrator, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Government of the United States of America Mr. Takeo Murakami, Director, Cabinet Office of Japan Mr. Renato Solidum Jr., Undersecretary, Department of Science and Technology, Government of the Philippines Ms. Lesley Jeanne Y. Cordero, Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank Mr. Jeremias Cabral, Recovery Project Coordinator Recovery 1 and II, National Service for Civil Protection and Fire Brigades (SNPCB), Government of the Republic of Cabo Verde</p> <p>Discussant Mr. Raul Salazar, Chief, UNDRR Regional Office for the Americas and the Caribbean</p>
Closing Ceremony	<p>Moderator Ms. Paola Albrito, Chief of Branch for the Intergovernmental Processes, Interagency Cooperation and Partnership, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)</p> <p>Speakers Mr. Sameh Wahba, Global Director for the World Bank’s Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience and Land Global Practice, The World Bank Mr. Ricardo Mena, Director, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) Ms. Asako Okai, United Nations Assistant Secretary-General and Director, UNDP Crisis Bureau Mr. Lilik Kurniawan, Primary Secretary, National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB)</p>

FIFTH WORLD RECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

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KNOWLEDGE REPORT

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