



2022

INTERNATIONAL RECOVERY PLATFORM

Redesigning Systems for Resilience through Recovery: Assessing Progress and the Unfinished Agenda at the Midpoint of the Sendai Framework.

PANEL 2: Reflecting on SADC's experience with disaster recovery over the last six years, its strategies for recovery and resilience, and looking forward to the latter half of the Sendai Framework's implementation.

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Outline

- What priorities are necessary to make further advancements in building back better by 2030?
- How must pre-and post-recovery planning change to facilitate building back better?
- What new initiatives and partnerships will become available to governments and other stakeholders going forward?
- What adjustments or critical measures must be taken to ensure that building back better is no longer treated as an option but is a practice applied to all recovery initiatives?

Case Study: SADC Lessons from Tropical Cyclone Idai, 2019



Early recovery not part of response and preparedness planning

Increased disaster intensities and frequencies



Inadequate translation of eminent risks and poor risk communication

Technical and financial capacities' limitations

Gender - based/ violence accentuated by disasters



Inadequate preparedness and recovery resources

Recovery support was provided by National, Regional and International governments and organisations under the leadership of affected Member States.

Collective PDNA (Malawi and Mozambique) and the RNA (Zimbabwe) amounted to over USD 10 Billion in costed recovery needs.

Recovery efforts are still on-going

What priorities are necessary to make further advancements in building back better by 2030?

- Deepened information and knowledge management on the environment and socio-economic landscapes (urbanisation, ecosystem deterioration, biodiversity) and implications on DRM and recovery.
- Comprehensive (all development sectors) systematic data collection, modelling, analysis and knowledge management approaches towards effective disaster risk management.
- Interconnectedness of development sectors and infrastructure for access to information, services and productive resources – cyber, internet, roads.
- Facilitative regulatory frameworks and decision making processes for recovery action at all levels.
- Enabling capacities for strategic recovery frameworks.
- Financing resources and instruments, and risk transfer options – global regional and national funds, public and private resources, insurance etc.
- Systematic tracking how climate change fuels disaster risks to influence recovery and resilience building.

How must pre-and post-recovery planning change to facilitate building back better?

- Delineation of recovery in regional and national development planning.
- Embedment of DRR Mainstreaming in policy development, development planning and development accountability.
- Regulatory provisions for national and transboundary DRR planning, risk communication and enforcement of ‘BBB’.
- Improved informative risk modelling capabilities and better predictability on various scale and timing of “risk event”.
- Strengthened sectoral linkages for DRR planning.
- Integration of development infrastructure standards, codes etc
- Inclusive planning with consideration social norms and practices of the most at risk or vulnerable groups.

Future initiatives...

Partnerships for ...

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graph LR; A[Partnerships for ...] --- B[Responsive frameworks and engagement on recovery]; A --- C[Data convergence]; A --- D[Cooperation in pooling of risk transfer resources for resilience building]; A --- E[Research and knowledge building and management to inform frameworks and decision making];
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Responsive frameworks and engagement on recovery

Data convergence

Cooperation in pooling of risk transfer resources for resilience building

Research and knowledge building and management to inform frameworks and decision making

“COP”

- **Objective:** To organize regional stakeholders into a recovery “Community of Practice” (CoP) in collaboration with UNDP to:
 - provide a consultation forum that brings people to share on experiences, insights on disaster risk recovery
 - strengthen capacities for preparing PDNAs and DRFs for quality contributions to national planning and budgeting systems
 - Draft Guidelines for the COP have been developed

Participants: national government officials, specialists, non-governmental organisations, researchers and academia, UN agencies implementers and beneficiaries from SADC countries

“The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) is to determine the longer-term effects of natural hazards and man-made disasters, while the Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) is to convert the PDNA findings into a costed and prioritized roadmap for redressing them.”

The two instruments were adopted based on a joint declaration signed 25 September 2008 by the European Commission, the UN Development Group and the World Bank as the common methodology to be applied to post-crisis response situations, and are carried out at the request of governments of disaster-struck countries where those three entities operate, basically covering the entirety of the developing world.”

What adjustments or critical measures must be taken to ensure that building back better is no longer treated as an option but is a practice applied to all recovery initiatives?

- Deepened DRR integration in regional and national development planning, policy formulation and legislation
- Systematic collation of “Loss and Damage” data and information beyond regional and national levels but at sector level to inform recovery strategies and plans as well as disaster risk impact trends
- Research and analytics for:
 - risk communication and cultural norms
 - gender analysis for inclusive recovery
 - quantification of the loss and damage of the informal socio-economic sector – “*a missing link in developing countries*” etc



Thank you for your attention