

ISDR United Nations / International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

WCDR Hyogo Framework for Action:



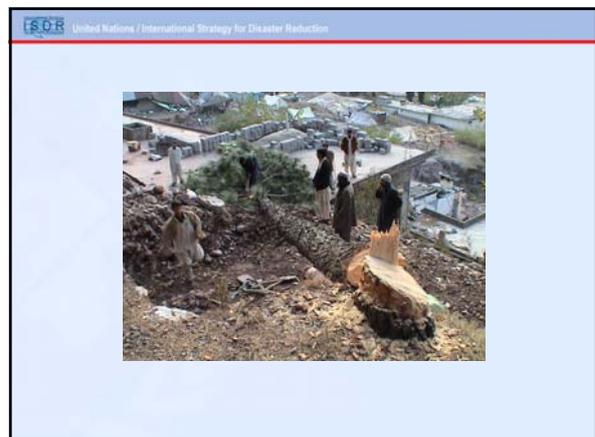
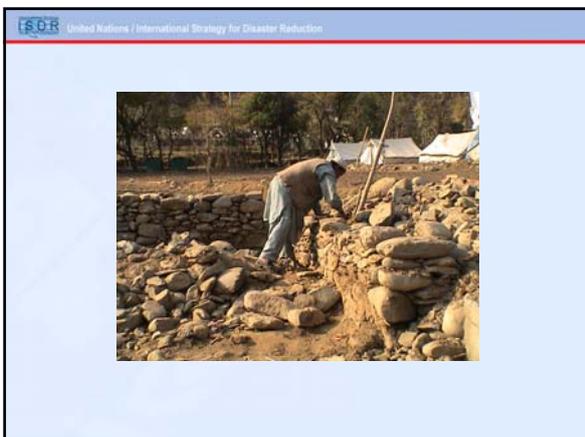
World Conference on Disaster Reduction
18-22 January 2005, Kobe, Hyogo, Japan

- Calls upon member States with support of UN, Regional and Civil Society organisations to prioritise:
- "Incorporation of disaster risk reduction measures into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes,
- use opportunities during recovery phase to develop capacities that reduce disaster risk in the long run, including
- through sharing of expertise , knowledge and lessons learnt"

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What recent recovery experiences are telling us

- Recovery and reconstruction efforts rebuilding risk due to non integration of DRR;
- Needs assessment not always demand driven, stake holder consultative processes weak;
- Institutions set up to manage recovery- have not led to sustained national and local capacities for disaster reduction;
- Opportunities for **Transformative Recovery** do not always happen





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Gujarat, Indonesia, Pakistan : Damage and Needs Assessment Methodology:

- Gujarat : ECLAC methodology identified damaged houses but not seismically safe practices and needed capacities to reconstruct safely: speedy cash disbursements increased risk Assessment driven by the need to secure donor commitments
- Indonesia : Limited possibilities of community and local stake holders consultations
- Multiple agencies appealed for similar sectors
- Difficult to ensure that global technical skills of will come together seamlessly to serve Aceh Recovery (these were not part of the sectoral needs assessments)
- In Pakistan two Needs Assessment conducted by the WB-ADB and the UN, without clear distinction between comparative roles of the WB and the UN
- Highlights the need to establish predefined roles as per comparative advantages, through a shared, commonly owned needs assessment methodology

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PDNA Workshop at Rome under framework of IRP :consensus to develop joint post disaster needs assessment methodology

- Main issues to be factored in:
- Link with humanitarian/relief and development phase:** How can a needs assessment methodology best address the continuum from relief, through transitional recovery to longer term development?
- Risk Mitigation/Needs Assessment:** Assessment should take into account the causes of the disaster, focus on identifying underlying risks and vulnerabilities which magnify impacts of hazards and, identify which risk reduction measures will be effective in recovery strategies and programs in the specific context.
- Absorptive capacity :** To what extent and how should the needs assessment evaluate absorptive capacity? Related to this is the need to assess institutional capacity, major institutional gaps and prioritization of institutional support efforts.
- Government Ownership:** How can the needs assessment exercise build government ownership from the start and assist in the capacity building effort? How and to which extent should government counterparts participate in needs assessment missions and subsequent follow up?
- Data, indicators and monitoring:** How could/should a needs assessment methodology address the unavailability and/or inaccuracy of relevant data and likely difficulties in defining realistic and meaningful indicators and monitoring benchmarks?
- Relations with civil society and NGOs.** What should be the role of NGOs and civil society in the needs assessment process? How to manage the trade offs between the need for speed and the need to build ownership from stakeholders in the NGO community and in civil society organizations that will have an interest in how needs are defined and assessed and are likely to have a role in the reconstruction phase.

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Sector	Damage	Loss	Total
Social sector -Injured Populations -Housing & Human settlements -Education and culture -Health sector	Direct impact, which refers to the impact on assets, stock, property, valued at agreed replacement unit prices		
Infrastructure -Energy -Water and sanitation -Transport and communication	Indirect impact, which refers to flows that will be affected, such as revenue, public and private expenditure etc over the time period until the assets are recovered		
Productive sector -Agriculture -Fibre and industry -Tourism			
Overall effect -Environment -Women -Macro economics -Employment and income			

Source: Damage and Loss Assessment (BAPPENAS, January 2004, ECLAC handbook for estimating the socio-economic and environmental effects of disasters, ECLAC 2003)

This resulted in two reports, one on financial assessment of the damage and losses, and the other strategic notes on the general directions of the rehabilitation/reconstruction efforts. They were published on 19-20 January at the

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4: DAMAGE AND LOSS ASSESSMENT: ECLAC METHODOLOGY AND GOVERNANCE 2

Public administration Judiciary Legislature Police Sub

Building	• How many buildings were there before the disaster, excluding schools and hospitals? • How many of them have been affected? - Partially damaged - Completely damaged • What would be the cost of replacing the buildings?
Equipment	• What kind of equipment was used by the governance institutions before the disaster? • How much of the equipment has been affected? - Partially damaged - Completely damaged • What would be the cost of replacing the equipment?
Personnel	• How many civil servants were there before the disaster, excluding doctors and teachers? • How many of them have been affected? - Dead or missing - Injured or displaced • What would be the cost of recruiting and training the new civil servants?
Documents	• What kind of public records does the office keep? • How many of them have been affected? • What would be the cost of relieving or reconstituting the lost documents?
Sub total	→

Source: Indonesia post assessment team

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RECOVERY PLANNING: OVERALL STRUCTURE

Source: BAPPENAS, UNEP

Use of Customised Transition Results Matrix

- Transitional Results Matrix (TRM), which had just been completed would
- (a) allow development of key actions, outputs, and results for political, security, economic, and social priorities in a simple time framework;
- (b) clarify and manage expectations (donors, leadership, population) by indicating the timing and helping prioritization;
- (c) identify in advance sectoral linkages;
- (d) highlight and address activities lagging behind.
- It is also a planning, coordination, and management tool that the national and international stakeholders can use to better prioritize actions necessary for successful recovery.
- *Lesson learnt : Due to absence of linkages with Bupatis and Kecamatans in drawing up sector and geographically identified micro plans, it has taken long time to convert the Blue print into actionable and monitorable programmes and activities*

VISION: to be defined

Cluster/ Sector/ Theme	Priority Outcome or Objective	Baseline	Results by Feb 28, 2005	Results by December 31, 2005	Results by June 30, 2006
Cost estimates to be drawn from separate	description:	quantitative or qualitative description	action or output responsible unit: donor TA	action or output responsible unit: donor TA	action or output responsible unit: donor TA
cost:					
The matrix can use pictographs (✓ achieved ≈ partially achieved ✗ not achieved) to clearly identify the status of key actions, with entries for responsible agency and TA promised by donors.					
Infra - Energy					
Social - Edu					
Social - Health					
Envr & Nat Res					
Capacity-Building Requirements					
Linking capacity-building requirements explicitly to each time interval can help focus and define core TA needs, with progress benchmarks and financing sources.					

Source: World Bank