



Education (awareness, skills development, knowledge transfer). The participants expressed that many of the underlying causes of lasting employment issues can be traced to the level of education and capacity at the impacted community. There are many instances wherein loss of employment is not regained because of mismatch of education/skill to what is required for available jobs. The level of education and awareness can also likely influence the mindset of people in the communities in terms of recognizing livelihood issues and the motivation to get involved in existing programs (e.g. many youths are inclined towards having blue collar jobs than farming). It is in this context that education is presented as one of the solutions, such as (i) educating the community how to self-sustain without relying mainly on employment, (ii) providing skills and training support for community to generate long-term jobs; and (iii) transferring knowledge/information on disaster risk reduction to the community, e.g. how to strengthen social capital.

Funding (micro-insurance, SMEs, financial management). It was recognized that recovery process is long-term, but often, the funding for programs and projects, including those related to employment, is short-term. While this obviously calls for long-term financing commitment for pre- and post-disaster programs, some specific solutions that worked in many disaster impacted countries include: (i) favorable micro insurance policy for community jobs in recovery; (ii) predictable financing for long-term business creation; (iii) conditional cash transfer, as tried in the Philippines and some American countries; (iv) sustainable enabling environment for SMEs or entrepreneurship; and (v) utilization of financing tools, e.g. mobile apps to facilitate fund transfer as tried in Pakistan and other countries.

Governance (leadership, coordination, development continuity). Participants affirmed that there are several efforts on long-term recovery that failed because of governance-related issues. Lack of coordination, poor communication, and difficulties to get along with actors, stakeholders, and communities hinder those efforts – directly or indirectly affecting the employment and livelihoods of people. The general suggestion is to look into the planning process to ensure that development can continue immediately after disaster (development continuity). In some countries, a planning process that jointly engage DRR Authority, Ministry of Labor, and Private Sector can deliver better risk-informed programs that generate employment opportunities. The planning process must also ensure that issues like migration, women and other vulnerable groups, and infrastructure development that enable employment are tackled. The idea of “risk-informed leadership” at the community, local, regional, and

national levels came up. Risk-informed leaders can tackle the political and cultural dynamics and can inspire a change of mindset to towards resiliency.

Private Sector (business continuity, local public-private partnership). As observed in past disasters, private sectors played critical role in long-term recovery but this was not systematically incorporated in the plans, strategies, or programs. In view of this, there is no denying that private sector must be engaged to address issues in long-term recovery. Some specific recommendations along this area, include: (i) making business continuity planning a must for local industries, (ii) companies have to strengthening lifeline facilities to ensure continuity of services, (iii) encourage build back better approach for businesses, (iv) promote local public-private partnership, and (v) putting strategies to sustain local firms and create business opportunities.

Science and Technology (mobile phone apps). Popular technologies such as smart phones and internet can be useful in long-term recovery efforts. One common experience is that financial assistance aimed for livelihoods and employment after disaster can end up in the pockets of few individuals because of corruption. The use of mobile phones and online banks to transfer funds to intended beneficiaries worked well in some countries in South Asia and Africa.

Conclusion

The outcomes of the dialogue reaffirm that long-term recovery is about resilience of communities and nations – the people. While this seems to be a common sense, as observed in the discussions, it can easily be forgotten in the planning, funding, and implementation processes where the focus on people oftentimes shifts to protocols, bureaucracies, and politics. As expressed in the dialogue, there seems to be more failures in the long-term recovery programs and projects than successes and no one-fits-all solution exists to overcome the challenges, unless a wide range of actors seek for innovative solutions and work in a close collaboration, as demonstrated through the interactive dialogue and mutual learning at this event.

Another important outcome of the session was rapport-building among the participants. After sharing personal experiences in intimate groups during the session, it was noted during the subsequent lunch break that many of the conversations continued and there appeared to an overall strengthening of the group's bonds.

The open dialogue session reconfirmed the unique role of the International Recovery Platform which provides a common platform for fostering rapport and mutual learning opportunities among various actors engaged in disaster risk reduction and build back better initiatives.

Annex 1: Challenges and Solutions

Challenges

- Attitude of youth towards blue collar jobs and agriculture sector
- Importance of education not only for adults but also for youths
- Long-term follow through of education and training for women
- Minds (hopes, willingness, recognition, motivation)
- Mismatch of skills and job opportunities
- Advocacy micro insurance policy for community jobs in recovery
- Finance for long-term business creation
- Financial management/support issues
- Short-term commitments { what is needed is long-term planning, commitment, and financing for pre- and post-disaster
- Lack of coordination
- Relocation and effective planning
- Relocation is the common challenge (vs. livelihoods)
- When relocating, if communities have or lack skill/training – it becomes very difficult to get along with livelihood work

Solutions

- Education for community to generate jobs for recovery
- Education for community to generate jobs for recovery
- Enhancing awareness and education by support of private sector
- Focus on ability to self-sustain (not just employment)
- Prepare people with skill/vocation training for vulnerable groups
- Provide skills training support required
- Skills training and capacity building
- Starting disaster awareness education
- Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)
- Encourage SMEs or entrepreneurship
- Fund transfer using mobile phone apps – the case of Pakistan
- Funds and Capacity Building Should Go hand in hand
- Coordination is the key factor in recovery strategy
- Development Continuity Planning
- Empowerment: using farmers-to-farmers training (to change mindset in drought-prone areas)
- Facilitate migration
- Good coordination after disaster to employ the people
- Joint Strategy: DRR Authority, Ministry of Labor, and Private Sector to generate employment opportunities pre- and post-disaster
- Leadership at community, local, region, country
- Making a system temporary: address disasters to recovery
- Risk-informed leadership and governance (to facilitate sustainable economic recovery and employment opportunities; infrastructure stability, health support)

- Understand the challenges before event: (i) tackle issues now, (ii) respond to process after event
- Use “infrastructure” reconstruction as an enabler for training and employment – but also to enable social and economic development
- Women Empowerment; health, entrepreneurship (employment), nutrition (food security)
- Empower/Support long-term coming back of business
- Local public-private partnership
- Make BCP – a must for local businesses and industries
- Strengthen lifeline to ensure continuity of services (for companies, livelihoods)
- Sustain local firms and create business opportunities
- Mobile/online cash transfers to avoid corruption
- Sustainable development through scientific approach
- Technology use and public private partnerships
- Use of technology, i.e. mobile and online banking to avoid corruption

Annex 2: List of Participants

No	Country/Organization	Prefix	Name	Position
1	Build Back Better Foundation (BBBF)	Mr	Md Akram H Chowdhury	Executive Chairperson
2	Build Back Better Foundation (BBBF)	Mr	Shohel Ahamed	Director
3	Manila Observatory	Ms	Maria Antonia Yulo Loyzaga	Executive Director
4	FEMA, USA	Ms	Elizabeth Zimmerman	Associate Administrator
5	Office of Civil Defense, Philippines	Mr	Romeo Fajardo	Deputy Administrator
6	Office of Civil Defense, Philippines	Ms	Aimee Manguilla	Technical Assistant
7	Malawi	Mr	Stern Kita	Principal Mitigation Officer
8	Cabinet Office Japan	Mr	Kaoru Saito	Director
9	Metropolitan Manila Development Authority (MMDA)	Ms	Corazon Jimenez	Undersecretary/General Manager
10	CHHERS CORPORATION	Mr	John Alvin Montano	President
11	CHHERS CORPORATION	Ms	Montano Sandra	Vice-President
12	CEPREDENAC	Ms	Mayra Gisela Valle Torres	Area Coordinator
13	UNOPS	Mr	Stefan Kohler	Manager
14	UNOPS	Mr	Ian Rector	Senior Advisor
15	UNOPS	Ms	Ane Caecilie Scheel	Associate Programme Officer
16	UNISDR	Ms	Yuki Matsuoka	Head
17	ILO	Ms	Shukuko Koyama	Disaster and Employment Specialist

18	UNCRD	Ms	Chikako Takase	Director
19	UNCRD	Mr	Ganesh Raj Joshi	Research
20	OCHA	Mr	Masaki Watabe	Head of Office
21	JICA	Mr	Mikio Ishiwatari	Senior Advisor
22	JICA	Mr	Oscar Gomez	Research Fellow
23	Afghanistan	Mr	POPAL Naseer Ahmad	Director
24	Afghanistan	Mr	KOHDAMANI Ahmad Sameer	Mitigation Manager
25	Armenia	Mr	BABASYAN Karen	Instructor
26	Bangladesh	Mr	MAZID Ali Reza	Deputy Secretary
27	Bangladesh	Mr	RAHMAN Mohammad Majedur	Senior Assistant Chief
28	Bhutan	Mr	RIGZIN Tshewang	Engineer
29	Bhutan	Mr	DORJI Yang	Dy. Chief Programme Officer
30	Myanmar	Mr	MYA Kyaing	Assistant Director
31	Myanmar	Mr	MAUNG Maung Gyi	Assistant Staff Officer
32	Pakistan	Mr	QAMAR Ali Anan	Director (HQ), PDMA
33	Pakistan	Mr	ULLAH Azmat	Assistant Director (Relief)
34	Philippines	Mr	BARACHINA Orlando Bayubay	Proj. Dev't Officer II
35	Timor-Leste	Mr	MENDONCA Julio	Disaster Management Officer
36	JICA	Ms	Izumi Okamoto	Coordinator
37	JICA	Mr	Yo Iguchi	
38	DRI	Mr	Masahiko Murata	Director

39	ADRC	Ms	Akiko Nakamura	Senior Researcher
40	ADRC	Ms	Yumi Shiomi	Researcher
41	India	Mr	Andrew Lalhruaia	Deputy Director (Plan)
42	Maldives	Mr	Inayath Mohamed	Director, Programs
43	Sri Lanka	Ms	Liyanaarachchige Chathura	Assistant Director (Preparedness)
44	Kobe University	Mr	Mizan Bustanul Fuady Bisri	Student
45	Kobe University	Mr	Jose Tiu Sonco II	Student
46	Kobe Gakuin University	Ms	Yuka Mizumoto	Asst. Professor
47	Kansai University of International Studies	Mr	Takanori Kitaoka	Professor
48	Kansai Gaidai University	Ms	Matsuyo Makino	Professor
49	Ehime University	Mr	Yusufujiang Yusuyin	Graduate student
50	WELLTHY CORPORATION	Mr	Yoshihiko Watanabe	取締役
51	WELLTHY CORPORATION	Mr	Tadao Hasue	東北支社長
52	Japan Green Seimei Co.Ltd.	Mr	Abdul Sattar	Director
53	General Public	Ms	Kumiko Kuroda	
54	IRP	Mr	Shingo Kouchi	Senior Recovery Expert
55	IRP	Mr	Masaaki Matsuura	Senior Researcher
56	IRP	Mr	Gerald E. Potutan	Recovery Expert
57	IRP	Ms	Gurisa Sataru	Researcher
58	IRP	Ms	Ayako Fujimoto	Assistant
59	IRP	Ms	Misato Nishizawa	Intern
60	IRP	Ms	Miho Saito	Intern

