Aim of Book

- To assist decision makers to create more resilient societies through well designed recovery operations, enabling societies to:
  - resist the impact of natural hazards,
  - bounce back rapidly following impact,
  - adapt and change during the recovery process to ‘build back better’.
Seven Major Benefits

- Improved global recovery management.
- Better value for the money invested in recovery.
- Improved damage, needs and capacity assessment.
- Integration of psycho-social, economic, physical, environmental and administrative recovery actions.
- Building risk reduction into recovery.
- Guidance to officials to cope with multiple strategic and tactical dilemmas.
- Improved future reporting on disaster recovery.
Review of Progress

- In May 2006 the book is being finalised
- IRP fact finding mission in April 2006 to Sri Lanka, Banda Ache and Bangladesh for validation and additional data collection.

Re-enforce the finding “most of the recovery programmes are re-building the risks”
Summary of Findings

- Ten chapters, each covering a different theme.
- Chapter 11 addresses three cross-cutting issues.
1. The scope of learning from disaster recovery.

- There are patterns that frequently recur in the societies recovering from disasters.
- Therefore, it is possible to learn and apply vital lessons drawn from the experience of others. This is the aim of this project.
2. Resilient Disaster Recovery

- The primary aim of recovery management is to build or strengthen resilience of:
  - a society,
  - its citizens,
  - its assets,
  - its buildings,
  - its critical facilities,
  - its livelihoods and economy,
  - its government administration and natural environment.
3. Organisation and Implementation of Recovery

- Effective recovery requires a single point of responsibility in government.
- This can be achieved by having a dedicated organisation at the apex of political power and decision making.
4. Risk Reduction in Recovery

- Risks can be reduced in the recovery process to avoid a repeat of the disaster.
- The recovery provides the physical opportunity as well as a collective mindset to introduce structural and non-structural risk reduction elements.
5. Damage, Needs and Capacity Assessment

- Accurate assessment of damage, needs and capacities is the foundation block of effective short and long-term recovery.
6. There are many Dilemmas in Disaster Recovery, such as:

- Prudent Planning
- Consultation
- Safety
- Quality
- Opportunities for participatory work

- Rapid Recovery vs.
6. Dilemmas in the Recovery Process, continued

- However, in most dilemmas, both issues need to be balanced and integrated into a unified policy.
- The resolution of such dilemmas may be addressed through parallel initiatives using ‘action-planning’ approaches.
7. Continuum from Emergency to Long-Term Recovery

- Recovery requires a fully integrated process.
  (Thus, initial decisions made in the heat of post-disaster activity may well have long-term consequences.)

- The implications are all players to become more aware of their role and interdependence within the overall recovery system.
8. Recovery Sectors

- Holistic recovery is needed with full integration of the key sectors:
  - Psycho-social
  - Economic
  - Physical
  - Environmental
  - Institutional/Administrative

- To achieve this requires effort, education, a clear policy directive and firm leadership.
Chapter 9. Resources for Recovery

- Following major disasters international grants and loans will be needed.

- Access such resources require:
  - Double Accountability:
  - Integrity and Transparency.
  - Demand, rather than Supply-Driven support
10. Cross Cutting Issues

- **Strengthening Capacities:** Capacity development in all sectors and all levels will greatly benefit full recovery.

- **Gender Factors:** Ensure that women playing key roles in all levels of recovery management.

- **Information Management:** Set-up a Disaster Recovery Management Information System (DRMIS) during recovery process.
Thank you