

# IRP Activity Report 2007



**International Recovery Platform (IRP) Secretariat**



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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1. International Recovery Platform

The International Recovery Platform (IRP) was conceived at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan in January 2005. As a thematic platform of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system, IRP is a key pillar for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters, a global plan for disaster risk reduction for the decade adopted by 168 governments at the WCDR.

The major role of IRP is to identify gaps and constraints currently experienced in the context of disaster recovery and to serve as a catalyst for the development of tools, resources, and capacity for resilient recovery. Moreover, IRP is an international source of knowledge on good recovery practice.

## 1.2. IRP Steering Committee

The IRP Steering Committee oversees and provides guidance and advice on strategy, policy, and major programmatic issues related to the work of IRP. It adopts the IRP annual workplan based on inputs by the IRP member organizations. The Steering Committee also oversees and provides strategic guidance to the work of the IRP Secretariat.

The Steering Committee consists of representatives of member organizations as mentioned below. The composition and Chair of the Steering Committee is decided by consensus among the IRP Steering Committee members. The Steering Committee meets twice a year but can convene extra-ordinarily if required. In the year of 2007, the Steering Committee meetings were held on 17 January in Kobe and on 16 July in Geneva.

### **The Steering Committee Members of IRP**

Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC)  
Cabinet Office, Government of Japan  
Hyogo Prefectural Government, Japan  
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)  
International Labour Organization (ILO)  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Italy  
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Government of Switzerland  
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT)  
United Nations Secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR)  
United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN/OCHA)  
The World Bank (WB)

### **1.3. The Strategic Framework of IRP**

In July 2007, the IRP Steering Committee adopted a strategic framework that guides the work of IRP.

According to the Strategic Framework (for full details see Annex 1), the IRP's efforts are focused on mainstreaming a culture of prevention by supporting and facilitating the adoption of appropriate recovery practices designed by disaster-affected populations and their governments in high risk countries. The Strategic Framework also guides the current work of IRP which is manifested in (i) the conduct of a regular high level event (e.g. International Recovery Forum), which brings together a broad range of senior policy makers and recovery practitioners for an exchange of experiences and for discussion towards the advancement of resilient recovery and achievement of the HFA; (ii) close cooperation with regional organizations and ISDR regional platforms in promoting and building capacity for resilient recovery; and (iii) development of tools and resources to fill in the identified gaps in recovery practices and capacities, such as the framework for Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for recovery to facilitate exchange of knowledge and dialogue among members of the IRP Community of Practice and the IRP member organizations.

### **1.4. IRP 2007 Milestones**

- International Recovery Forum (January)
- Side Event in the Global Platform for DRR (June)
- Regional Recovery Forum (November)
- Session in Caribbean Conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management (December)
- IRP Capacity Building Database
- ITC/ILO Training Programmes
- Publication: Learning from Disaster Recovery



## 2. Enhanced Advocacy and Partnership Building for Better Recovery

### 2.1. Advocacy and Partnership Building

#### 2.1.1. International Recovery Forum, Kobe, 15-16 January 2007

The International Forum on Tsunami and Earthquake – progress of the implementation of the HFA and Recovery from Tsunami and Earthquake – took place in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan on 15-16 January 2007. It was hosted by the IRP Secretariat, ADRC, the Government of Japan, and Hyogo Prefectural Government in partnership with Governments of Switzerland and Italy, UN/ISDR, UNDP, UN/OCHA, ILO, WB, IFRC and UN-HABITAT. About 300 participants from 34 countries and 20 international organizations comprised of dignitaries, national and local officials, experts on disaster reduction and recovery, and representatives of various stakeholders, attended the Forum.

The symposium on 15 January began with the opening remarks from Mr. Kensei Mizote, Minister of State for Disaster Management, Mr. Takeshi Iwaya, Senior Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Toshizo Ido, Governor of Hyogo Prefecture, Japan, Mr. John Ohiorhenuan, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Senior Deputy Director, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR)/UNDP, and Mr. Sálvano Briceño, Director, UN/ISDR. A video message from President Bill Clinton, the former President of the USA and UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery demonstrated his expectation to the international community to advance its efforts on disaster risk reduction (DRR). Ms. Maryvonne Plessis-Fraissard, Advisor, WB Network delivered the keynote speech on WB's work for reconstruction. She shared lessons and findings from WB's independent evaluation on disaster reconstruction activities for the last 20 years. She also presented the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) as the partnership between the WB and UN/ISDR. Ministers from Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Maldives and India made country presentations on experiences, key achievements and lessons learned from the recent Tsunami and Earthquake disasters, including measures for reform in the arena of DRR including recovery process. A panel discussion was coordinated by Mr. Briceño to review the progress of the implementation of the HFA for better recovery.



In the expert meeting on 16 January, country representatives from Pakistan and Thailand presented their recovery reports. In the keynote speech, Prof. Ian Davis, Cranfield University, UK, made a presentation on 'Learning from Disaster Recovery' based on an evidence-based study of international experiences to determine the nature of successful disaster recovery. It was followed by group discussions on the topics of "Housing", "Livelihood" and "Organizational and Institutional Arrangements" led by UN/HABITAT, ILO and UNDP respectively.

The Kobe Communiqué was released at the end of the forum documenting its achievements. In addition, symposium reports and video CD were produced to document IRP's progress and recovery lessons for wider publicity.

For more information, please visit the conference website:  
<http://www.recoveryplatform.org/Forum.html>

**Kobe Communiqué**  
**~ For Further Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action ~**

The International Forum on Tsunami and Earthquake “Progress of the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action and Recovery from Tsunami and Earthquake” took place in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan on 15-16 January 2007. The Forum was hosted by the Government of Japan, International Recovery Platform (IRP) Kobe, Asian Disaster Reduction Center (ADRC) and Hyogo Prefectural Government in partnership with Governments of Switzerland and Italy, UN/ISDR, UNDP, UN/OCHA, ILO, The World Bank, IFRC and UN-HABITAT.

About 300 participants from 34 countries and 20 international organizations comprised of dignitaries, national and local officials, experts on disaster reduction and recovery, and representatives of various stakeholders, attended the Forum.

The Forum aimed to contribute to achieving the goals of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) to reduce risks and vulnerabilities of countries and communities.

The concrete objectives of the Forum were to:

- a) Present important perspectives of post disaster recovery;
- b) Facilitate and promote exchange of lessons and experiences on post disaster recovery, particularly the on-going recovery efforts; and
- c) Provide feedback from countries on their respective implementation of the HFA priorities of action.

His Excellency Mr. Kensei Mizote, Minister of State for Disaster Management, Japan, opened the Forum and conveyed its commitment to promote international cooperation in building the disaster resilience of nations.

The Forum facilitated constructive and dedicated discussions among the participants on the key issues on recovery and resulted in the following outcomes:

1. The Forum highlighted the importance of advancing international cooperation in disaster risk reduction, promoting build back better principles, and addressing issues on governance, institutional arrangements, education, and local culture in recovery processes.
2. The Forum brought about a better understanding among the participants regarding the appropriate and sustainable recovery practices deployed in disaster affected countries in different country contexts. The disaster recovery experiences of Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Maldives, India, Pakistan, Thailand, Japan and other countries underscored the necessity of the incorporation of risk reduction elements in every aspect of recovery process.

3. The Forum discussed the following critical aspects of post disaster recovery from the tsunami and earthquake: a) Housing, b) Livelihood, c) Governance and Institutional Arrangements for Recovery, and d) crosscutting issues, among others, Environment, Gender and Information Dissemination (Early Warning). The following issues were recommended as requirements to support better recovery;
  - ♦ Need for an integrated recovery planning considering the socio-economic, cultural and environmental context,
  - ♦ Use of appropriate recovery guidelines and standard for sectoral recovery initiatives,
  - ♦ Sustainable institutional arrangement for effective post disaster recovery, and
  - ♦ Equity issues in all aspects of recovery.
4. The participants emphasized the need for expansion of networks and partnerships through the International Recovery Platform (IRP) activities of recovery stakeholders, among others, UN agencies, international/ regional institutions, countries, local governments, NGOs, IFIs and communities for promoting effective experience sharing and pragmatic initiatives on disaster risk reduction and recovery practices. Further enhancement of global disaster recovery network was proposed to ensure better recovery. The importance of facilitating South-South cooperation was stressed.
5. Participants emphasized the need to strengthen the capacity of countries and communities by enhancing knowledge networking and recovery preparedness, providing human resource development training as well as damage and needs assessment tools, recovery monitoring tools, developing user-friendly recovery databases, and organising constant on-line dialogues and forums.
6. The Forum recognized risk reduction as an integral component of recovery to achieve sustainable development. Further efforts are required to mainstream risk reduction and to address appropriate policy development and reform in high risk countries. For this purpose, strengthening of the ISDR system is crucial for effectiveness of the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), IRP and other relevant platforms, networks and initiatives.
7. Overall, the Forum has called for collective action for the pursuit of the goals of the HFA, in particular development and strengthening of national platforms, including enhanced mechanisms for multi-stakeholder coordination and collaboration and for increased involvement of national policy makers, national and local government officials, and community leaders in disaster risk reduction and post disaster recovery efforts.

### **2.1.2. IRP side event in the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, Geneva, 6 June 2007**

During the First Session of the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (GP/DRR) held on 5-7 June, 2007 in Geneva, a side event entitled, “IRP – A Global Catalyst for Better Recovery” was organized. It focused on recovery as an integral component of disaster risk reduction in line with the HFA. It was co-chaired by H.E. Ambassador Dr. Makio Miyagawa, the Permanent Mission of Japan to the United Nations in Geneva and Ms. Kathleen Cravero, Assistant Administrator and Director, Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR), UNDP.



The objectives were to:

- Provide briefing on the IRP’s role and activities as a platform for better recovery, giving critical importance on dissemination of enhanced recovery operations
- Receive potential contributions and cooperation from participating countries and organizations

Around 80 representatives from countries, donor agencies, UN, international and regional institutions, and non-governmental organizations attended this event. Ms. Margareta Wahlström, Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator, delivered the keynote speech, which was followed by two presentations, namely: (i) Strengthening Recovery Capacity in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Region by Mr. PG Dhar Chakrabarti, Director, SAARC Center for Disaster Management and (ii) Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) – an emerging tool for better recovery by Mr. Ricardo Zapata-Marti, Focal Point on Disaster Evaluation, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC).

Mr. Satoru Nishikawa, Director, Cabinet Office of Japan, in his concluding remarks, highlighted four major points. First, the challenges facing IRP are on (i) how to function as a catalyst at the global level, (ii) how to generate, enable, and disseminate innovative ideas, and; (iii) how to develop, organize, and disseminate knowledge products for better recovery. Second, it is important to cultivate and promote IRP as a delivery oriented thematic platform of ISDR. Third, concerted efforts should be exerted towards enriching, promoting and strengthening IRP by sharing ideas and closer partnership efforts. Finally, the IRP’s goals should be ultimately linked with other platforms to achieve sustainable development in the long term.



For further information, please visit: [www.recoveryplatform.org](http://www.recoveryplatform.org).

### **2.1.3. Participation in an ECOSOC side event, Geneva, 16 July 2007**

IRP participated in a side event organized by UN/ISDR during the Humanitarian Affairs Segment of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) 2007 of the UN on 16 July. The event was primarily focused on briefing and discussion of the progress of the implementation of the HFA.

The presentation of IRP was made by Mr. Miguel Bermeo, Deputy Director of UNDP/BCPR Geneva and Chairman of the IRP Steering Committee. H.E. Ambassador Dr. Makio Miyagawa, the Permanent Mission of Japan and Mr. John Holmes, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, co-chaired the side event. The governments of Japan, Switzerland, and Jamaica in collaboration with the UN/ISDR co-sponsored the activity. Representatives from Bangladesh, Uganda, and Jamaica made presentations on how the HFA has been implemented in their respective countries or regions.

### **2.1.4. Other events**

The IRP Secretariat attended the following meetings/workshops to introduce IRP activities, to contribute to discussions, and to further enhance its network.

- **First organizational meeting for Global Forum for Urban and Megacities Disaster Risk Reduction, Kobe, 12-13 April 2007**

A first organizational meeting for Global Forum for Urban and Megacities Disaster Risk Reduction was organized by Kobe University in Japan on 12 -13 April 2007, as an initial phase of the consultation with a wide range of concerned stakeholders. The Forum was aimed at seeking inputs from a group of key agencies, representatives of selected national and local governments, representatives of local government organizations, donors, and academia. Hyogo Prefectural Government, ADRC, the Cabinet Office of the Government of Japan, UN/ISDR, UNDP and the IRP Secretariat participated in the Forum.

- **UNEP-GEC workshop on Understanding the Environmental Impacts of Disasters, Osaka, 23 March 2007**

In collaboration with the IRP Secretariat and ADRC, Global Environment Centre Foundation (GEC) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) organized a Seminar-Workshop on “Understanding the Environmental Impacts of Disasters” to identify the link between environmental management and disaster risk reduction. This event, supported by the Cabinet Office of the Government of Japan was held on 23 March 2007 in Osaka, Japan.

- **WHO Kobe Center workshop on DRR for Health Facilities, Kobe, 18-20 April 2007**

The IRP Secretariat participated in the World Health Organization (WHO) Consultation Workshop on Coordinated Work for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Preparedness of Health Facilities in Urban Settings held in Kobe on 18-20 April 2007.

## 2.2. Promote Regional Partnership including South-South Cooperation

### 2.2.1. Regional Recovery Forum, New Delhi, 8 November 2007

On the occasion of the 2nd Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in New Delhi on 7-8 November 2007, the IRP Secretariat and the National Disaster Management Authority of India (NDMA) in cooperation with WB and UNDP organized a side event as the first IRP regional forum on the theme, “Beyond Lessons Learned from Post Disaster Recovery.” The forum provided an opportunity for cross country and cross regional dialogue with knowledge sharing and exchange of hands-on experiences with focus on lessons learned from past disasters and how they were being applied in the on-going recovery operations in different countries.

The Forum aimed at:

- raising awareness on the importance of recovery and highlighting the IRP’s role as a global catalyst for better recovery
- sharing and exchanging common lessons learned on post-disaster recovery operations
- sharing and taking stock of initiatives and lessons learned

Case studies on lessons learned from post-disaster recovery were presented from Bangladesh, Maldives, and India. A panel discussion comprising experts and practitioners was also convened. The participants made following comments and recommendations:

- New paradigm of DRR requires change of the mindset at every level to address the challenges, besides multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach
- Political challenges to integrate DRR include lack of coordination among the agencies, synergy among the arms of government and proper engagements of community in recovery operations
- Rapid urbanization poses serious challenges towards DRR
- Socio-economic backwardness is to be factorized to DRR so that recovery efforts and perspectives could be more considered
- The recent climate change report highlighting the growing vulnerability to uneven snow melt and shrinking of glaciers, growing vulnerability of small island nations in the event of sea-level rise calls for a collective effort on DRR

Attendance in the forum includes government and non-government representatives from Asia and Pacific island countries. Government representatives consisted of the ministers and senior officers concerned with disaster management in their respective countries. Representatives of the UN agencies, international and regional organizations also attended.

For further information, please visit conference website: <http://www.amcdrrindia.com> .



### **2.2.2 Caribbean Conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management, Barbados, 10-14 December 2007**

The 2nd Caribbean Conference on Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM) was organized on the theme of “Changing Landscape of Caribbean Disaster Management – Vision Becoming Reality” by Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) at Bridgetown, Barbados on 10-14 December 2007. It was a high level forum for assessing the region’s progress in disaster risk reduction and seeking the way forward in building disaster resilience through CDM.

As IRP’s support for the forum, IRP co-organized a session with CDERA to:

- provide an overview of recovery planning and highlight the important issues on recovery to be considered during the phase of emergency response
- share national recovery experiences, identify challenges and lessons learned and draw recommendations to guide recovery planning in the region
- present recommendations for action for national recovery based on previous experiences in the Caribbean region

Representatives from the IRP Secretariat made presentations to share good practices and lessons learned in the field of ‘Disaster Recovery Planning’. In addition, the IRP Secretariat held a poster exhibition during the Conference.

For further information, please visit:

<http://cdm.cdera.org/cccdm/2007/cd/startup.htm>

<http://cdm.cdera.org/cccdm/2007/cd/Data/>



### **2.2.3. Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction, Astana, Kazakhstan, 25-27 June 2007**

The Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction (ACDR) 2007, held on 25-27 June 2007 in Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan, was aimed at further reviewing the progress made in Asia towards the implementation of the HFA. A total of 136 participants from 22 countries, mainly ADRC member countries, and from 32 organizations, including the UN, other international organizations, NGOs, and academic institutions, attended the conference.

To further expand the IRP’s network in the region, IRP participated in the ACDR 2007 with the theme, “Working Together for A Safer World”.



For further information, please visit: <http://web.adrc.or.jp/acdr2007astana/index.html>



## 2.3. Development of IRP Logo and New Website

An IRP logo was approved at the 4<sup>th</sup> Steering Committee meeting on 16 July 2007. The logo represents the global nature of the platform with emphasis on human collaboration as key to resilient and better recovery.



The IRP Secretariat is also in the process of developing a new IRP website with the objective of making it more interactive, task oriented, informative, and user-friendly. In this context, a new visual design of the new IRP web site was produced. Under the guidance of UN/ISDR IT team, a workshop was held in April 2007 in Geneva for web content analysis, visual designing, sitemap development, and wire framing.





## 3. Enhanced Knowledge Support and Harmonized Recovery Practices

### 3.1. Systematization of Recovery Experiences

#### 3.1.1. Database on good practices and lessons on recovery

The IRP Secretariat compiled databases for the development of a series of recovery guidelines. This initiative, which is conducted in coordination with ADRC, UN/ISDR and UNDP, is aimed at providing timely and relevant information to key persons in charge of planning and implementing the recovery activities of disaster-affected countries and local governments.

- **Collection of recovery reports and case studies**

The IRP Secretariat has been collecting recovery reports and case studies on practices and lessons which focus on post-disaster recovery. Cases collected in 2007 include those from South Asia Earthquake (Pakistan: October 2005), Leyte Landslide (Philippines: February 2006), Central Java Earthquake (Indonesia: May 2006).

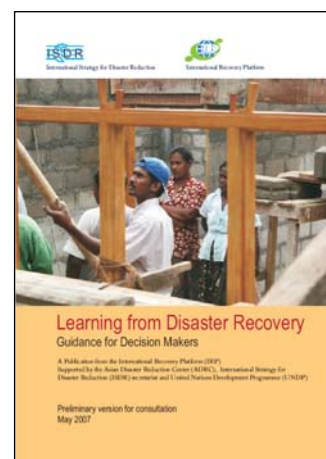
- **Analysis on major disasters along thematic lines**

The IRP Secretariat undertook an analysis on some major disasters between 1985 and 2006 by utilizing a thematic template. Specific components in the template are the following: (i) Organizational/Institutional Development for Recovery, (ii) Risk Reduction in Recovery, (iii) Damage, Needs, and Capacity Assessment, (iv) Dilemmas in the Recovery Process, (v) The Continuum from Emergency to Long-term Recovery, (vi) Recovery Sectors and Linkages, (vii) Housing and Property Rights, and ( ) Resources for Recovery.

### 3.2. Technical documentation and Policy Guidelines

#### 3.2.1. Publication of guidance book, ‘Learning from Disaster Recovery’

The IRP secretariat with the support from ADRC, UNDP and UN/ISDR produced the book, “Learning from Disaster Recovery”. This initiative is the ‘evidence-based’ examination of international experiences to determine the nature of successful disaster recovery. The publication of the book coincided with ongoing recovery operations following three epic-scale disaster events: (i) Indian Ocean Tsunami, (ii) Hurricane Katrina, and (iii) South Asia Earthquake. The book aims at assisting decision makers in their efforts to strengthen the ability of societies to reduce the impact of natural hazards, to rebound rapidly following any loss or damage from disastrous event, and most importantly to become motivated to adapt and change their practices to be more resilient against future disasters during the recovery process. The four conclusions selected from the initial chapters are set out below as examples of the key findings:



- While there are important variables in societies, there are patterns that frequently recur during the process of recovering from disasters. Therefore, it is possible to learn and apply vital lessons drawn from the experience of others.
- The primary aim of recovery management is to use the opportunity to build or strengthen resilience in all directions: to society, its citizens, its assets, its buildings, its critical facilities, its livelihoods, its government administration, and its natural environment.
- Effective recovery requires a single point of overall responsibility in government. This may be best achieved by having a dedicated organization established at the apex of political power and decision making with a clear mandate supported by appropriate legislation, adequate resources, direct links to all line ministries, and knowledge of the dynamics of the disaster recovery process.
- Despite the difficulties, risks must be reduced in the recovery process to avoid a repeat of the disaster. The recovery provides the physical opportunity as well as collective mindset to introduce changes in structural and non-structural risk reduction elements. These need to be coordinated in an integrated manner. Risk reduction also needs to be mainstreamed into the central flow of government policies and planning. Likewise, disaster recovery may provide the catalyst for such changes.

The book was distributed during the first session of the GP/DRR.

To download the PDF version of the publication, please visit:

[http://www.recoveryplatform.org/newBook\\_E/Learning-From-Disaster-Recovery.pdf](http://www.recoveryplatform.org/newBook_E/Learning-From-Disaster-Recovery.pdf)

### 3.3. IRP Newsletter

The IRP Newsletter, “Recovery Network” is issued on a regular basis to facilitate dissemination of information for disaster risk reduction and post disaster recovery among international, regional and national recovery stakeholders at international, regional, national and community levels.

To download the PDF version of IRP news letters, please visit:

<http://www.recoveryplatform.org/>



## **4. Enhanced Capacity Building through Training and Other Mechanisms**

### **4.1. The Earthquake Risk Reduction and Recovery Preparedness Programme for South Asian Region**

The IRP Secretariat developed a proposal for regional programme with the support of ADRC and UNDP. The main objective of the programme is to address issues relating to earthquake risk reduction and recovery in South Asian countries. The proposed programmes were aimed at building the capacity of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Secretariat and member countries that are at high risk to earthquake hazards.

In March 2007, the Government of Japan approved a grant assistance for this proposal, 'Earthquake Risk Reduction and Recovery Preparedness Programme (ERRP) for South Asia'. The programme aims at strengthening the institutional and community capacity to plan and implement earthquake risk reduction strategies integrating disaster preparedness, mitigation and post disaster recovery in five South Asian countries (Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan), by using Japan's knowledge on disaster prevention, networks and know-how developed by UN organizations. ADRC and UNDP are supporting implementation of the project.

### **4.2. IRP Capacity Building Database**

ILO launched an on-line database of capacity building available resources worldwide, which provides a list of institutions working in the field of training and capacity building for disaster risk reduction and recovery. This database has been created by Delnet-International Training Center of International Labour Organization (ITC/ILO) as a contribution of IRP.

The database also provides a use-friendly inventory of available resources, training courses and knowledge tools at international, regional, national and community levels.

For more information, please visit the following site:  
<http://irp-capacitybuilding.delnetitcilo.net>

### **4.3. ITC/ILO Training Programmes**

IRP is promoting the participation of practitioners in the specialization course on "Disaster Risk Reduction within the Framework of Sustainable Local Development" offered by Delnet-ITC/ILO.

The first pilot edition in 2006-2007 was specifically designed for Central American region and the Caribbean. As of 2008, the course targets high-risk countries in the Americas.

The choice is justified by the high level of disaster risk affecting the region, where many countries have been affected by major disasters. As a consequence, they are facing the challenges of reconstruction, as well as prevention. This training course therefore aims at strengthening their local capacity to achieve more sustainable reconstruction and to integrate risk reduction practices fully into development processes.

The course offers an integrated combination of capacity building activities, ranging from face-to face training at the ITC/ILO campus and in the field, to distance learning courses based on Internet use and networking. The target groups of the course are policy-makers, key players in local development and disaster risk management and reduction.

The course consists of 220 study hours, distributed over eight-month period. Furthermore, for the year after the course starts, the participants will have access to Delnet's virtual platform, which includes: virtual classroom, e-mail account, virtual library, Web links, information, technical assistance and networking.

## **5. Improving Recovery Practices through Development and Adoption of Practical Tools, Guidelines and Standards**

### **5.1. PDNA Development**

A broad range of stakeholders is engaged in recovery and the transition from relief to development following major emergencies. Their interventions are typically guided by needs assessment and planning exercises undertaken by individual and/or groups of agencies. The assessments vary in scope and are undertaken at different times in the emergency response, often during the early days of relief or emergency phase. These variations in practice often lead to conflicting images of recovery needs and opportunities, challenge coordination and result in sub-optimal recovery response – including the rebuilding of risk - by national and international recovery actors and their development partners.

During 2007, partly in response to this situation, the development of a common framework for PDNA for recovery was initiated by UNDP in the context of IRP and in cooperation with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery (CWGER). The first phase of the project was implemented in partnership with UNECLAC and ended in December 2007. Its outcomes include: (i) a review of a representative set of existing methodologies relevant to the PDNA; (ii) a guide to engendering recovery needs assessment; (iii) a review of existing information management tools and the development of two pilot software tools intended to support the assessment process; and, (iv) a conceptual guide to PDNA for recovery.

In September 2007, UNDP, WB and the European Commission convened a dialogue focused on further developing a common framework for post-disaster needs assessment, recovery and reconstruction in high risk countries. The dialogue underscored the complementary perspectives on needs assessment and disaster recovery as seen by the WB and other International Financial Institutions (IFIs), UN organizations and major NGOs, select donors and high-risk countries. At the same time, it highlighted the differences between the, mainly, macro-economic perspective of IFIs (supported by the ECLAC Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA) methodology), and the more human-development oriented perspective of the UN and NGOs (generally supported by sectoral assessment methodology). It also highlighted the need to ensure that the complementarities of these perspectives are more effectively capitalized upon.

As an outcome of the dialogue, it was agreed that UNDP with CWGER partners, WB and the European Commission cooperate in the further development of the PDNA in the second phase of the project. This understanding was further reinforced by the PDNA Technical Oversight Committee (TOC) in its final meeting for the first phase of the project, held in November 2007. The TOC concluded that the United Nations should collaborate with the WB and other international organizations, donors, select Governments of high-risk countries and other recovery stakeholders in the further elaboration and implementation of the PDNA process.

Building on the conceptual model for recovery-oriented needs assessment resulting from the first phase of the PDNA project, the second phase focuses on the development of a practical guide to a needs-based multi-stakeholder recovery results framework. It includes the further development of information management tools to support the assessment of needs and subsequent development of the recovery results framework. It will initiate inter-agency training and capacity building at the national level for high-risk countries on applications of the guide.

## 5.2. Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning

Lessons learned from recent recovery operations illustrate that government officials and international organizations supporting them need to engage in efforts to plan ahead of time to address issues that create preventable delays and inefficiencies in the management of recovery efforts.

In this context, the Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning (Pre-DRP) Framework is being developed in close cooperation with IASC CWGER, and the WB's GFDRR. By promoting Pre-DRP in high-risk countries, the initiative seeks to assist UN country teams and WB country offices to jointly contribute towards strengthening country capacity for post disaster recovery, including risk reduction following disasters.

Pre-DRP is a systematic approach that aims to identify recovery planning issues and potential strategies through a participatory process, with a view to putting in place appropriate measures prior to the occurrence of a disaster.

The initiative fits within the HFA, priorities 1 and 5:

- Ensure that DRR is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation
- Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels
- The initiative seeks to start by addressing one key component of a recovery process, namely the livelihoods sector – covering livelihoods and the impact of disasters on income, economic activity and ultimately GDP.
- The project will contribute towards the HFA priority 1 by assisting countries in developing a sector specific plan for recovery. The plan will then serve as a model which national and local authorities can use to develop pre-disaster recovery plans for other sectors, thereby further integrating DRR into development planning and policies.
- The project will address the HFA priority 5 by facilitating coordination and information exchange between disaster managers and development actors, specifically within the Ministries of Labor, Finance and, Economic and Rural Development. The regional exchange of good practices and lessons learned will also contribute directly to priority 5. Finally, the pre-disaster recovery plan will in and of itself act as a contingency plan for governments to address livelihoods issues in the aftermath of a rapid-onset disaster.
- The project's objective is to reduce the impact of disasters on livelihoods in 6 target countries. The expected outcome of the project is multi-hazard national recovery plans for livelihoods in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Maldives and Sri Lanka.

This will be done through support to national governments as well as through exchange of lessons learned and best practices at the regional level. The project will be undertaken in three phases. The first phase will involve review of any and all existing resources including projects, plans, guidelines and evaluations related to recovery efforts after recent disasters. Once the reviews have been completed, national level workshops will be undertaken in order to further distill lessons learned and good/best practices within each project country. During the second phase, the project will enable individual countries to share lessons learned and best practices with other project countries through the case studies presented at a regional workshop. Finally, the presentations and outcomes of the regional workshop will then be consolidated and fed into the final stage of the project, the drafting of national livelihoods recovery plans in each country.

Project countries have been selected not only because of the significant damage caused by recent disasters in each of the countries, and/or their high vulnerability, but consideration was also given to commitment made to disaster risk reduction as demonstrated in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks (UNDAFs), e.g., Bangladesh overtly lists DRR as a national priority, and through institutional mechanisms in place, e.g., India's NDMA, Sri Lanka's Road Map for Disaster Risk Management, and Nepal's National Strategy and Comprehensive National Plan on Disaster Reduction.

ILO, in its role within IRP and IASC CWGER where it leads the capacity building and training components, is partnering with UNDP in this initiative.

## ANNEX

### **International Recovery Platform A Strategic Framework**

*“...throughout the world, we must work harder in the recovery stage to avoid reinstating unnecessary vulnerability to hazards. ...”building back better” means making sure that, as you rebuild, you leave communities safer than before disaster struck.”*

***Bill Clinton, UN Secretary-General’s Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery, December 2006***

#### **Preamble**

The International Recovery Platform (IRP) was conceived at the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, in January 2005. A thematic platform of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) system, the IRP is a key pillar for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA)<sup>1</sup>, a global plan for disaster risk reduction for the next decade adopted by 168 governments.

The IRP acts to address the gaps and constraints currently experienced in the context of disaster recovery and functions as an international source of knowledge on good recovery practice. Guided by the Millennium Declaration and the UN’s Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Platform’s strategy is to prevent the recurrence of human suffering and loss of hard-won development gains in the wake of natural disasters by advocating for equitable recovery and the elimination of the physical and socio-economic factors that magnify risk and disaster damage. The IRP’s efforts focus on mainstreaming a culture of prevention, mainly by supporting and facilitating the adoption of appropriate recovery practices by disaster-affected populations and their governments with a particular focus on high risk/low capacity countries.

The work of the IRP is manifested in (i) a regular high level event – the International [Kobe] Recovery Forum – bringing together a broad range of senior policy makers and recovery practitioners for an exchange of experience and frank discussion towards the advancement of resilient recovery and achievement of the HFA; (ii) close cooperation with regional organizations and ISDR regional platforms in promoting and building capacity for resilient recovery; and, (iii) development of tools and resources to fill identified gaps in recovery practices and capacities, such as the framework for Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for Recovery. An inter-active web-site (<http://www.recoveryplatform.org>) provides the gateway for a current exchange of knowledge and facilitated dialogue amongst members of the IRP Community of Practice as well as an instrument for close coordination between the IRP Partner Organizations.

The IRP consists of IRP Partner Organizations<sup>2</sup> and a broader IRP Community of Practice. It is governed by a Steering Committee made up of Partner Organizations. Its work is supported by an international Secretariat hosted by the Hyogo Prefecture government in Kobe, Japan. By coordinating its workplan with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery (CWGER), the Platform both supports the work of the CWGER and draws on its membership in the establishment of recovery priorities and implementation of activities. The IRP links with the World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, in particular its support for pre-disaster development of tools and capacity for the management of disaster recovery.

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<sup>1</sup> The full contents of the Hyogo Framework for Action may be seen at <http://www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa>

<sup>2</sup> Current partner organizations include the governments of Italy, Japan and Switzerland, the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the Asian Disaster Reduction Centre and the Hyogo prefecture government.



## 1. Background

Experience increasingly affirms that post-disaster recovery provides a critical opportunity to broaden the focus from the initial effort of saving lives in the immediate aftermath of a disaster to restoring livelihoods while in the recovery thrust. It is also a critical time to introduce measures to reduce future disaster risks. Recovery provides an important window of opportunity to narrow the much-discussed gap between relief and development and transform disaster response into opportunities for sustainable development.

Experience also shows however that effective post-disaster recovery is still wrought with challenges. To be effective, disaster recovery needs to be an integral part of the response planning systems. The necessary legislative and institutional systems as well as recovery personnel and resources must be in place well before a disaster occurs. Furthermore, post-disaster recovery needs to be conceptualised and designed to take account of the underlying causes and risks that provoked the disaster in the first place. This will help avoid recreating conditions of risk and preparing the ground for future disasters. This would optimally occur when efforts are made to support local and national recovery processes from the onset – early recovery – and further downstream in the disaster response while ensuring that risk reduction considerations are factored into recovery activities. Synergies between humanitarian and development actors involved in post-disaster relief and recovery have to be catalyzed and properly coordinated for an effective overlap to occur.

Post-disaster recovery is still often conceptualised and designed to return a disaster-struck country to its pre-disaster development conditions. This too often means reconstruction without heeding the pre-existing conditions of disaster risk and thus effectively ignoring the risk of future disasters. Traditional recovery has also been predominantly limited to physical aspects of rebuilding and reconstruction, failing to foster the social and economic recovery of the affected populations. These challenges are confirmed by studies such as the Tsunami Evaluation Coalition (TEC) which identified *inter alia* a need for more comprehensive needs assessments and stressed the importance of both understanding the local context and empowering the affected communities and supporting the realization of their relief and recovery priorities.

A shared concern amongst humanitarian and development actors is that adequate knowledge of the mechanics of effective disaster recovery practices is lacking. Another perception is that not enough is done to support governments of high-risk countries to develop their capacities to effectively manage crucial recovery processes. This led the Government of Japan, together with a consortium of international organizations, to propose the establishment of the International Recovery Platform, based on the strategic objectives and priorities for action of the Hyogo Framework for Action – Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters.

## 2. Mission and Goal

The **mission** of the IRP is to identify gaps and constraints currently experienced in the context of disaster recovery and to serve as a catalyst for the development of tools, resources and capacity for resilient recovery. IRP strives to be an international source of knowledge on good recovery practice.

The **goals** of the IRP are:

- to ensure that risk reduction approaches are systematically incorporated into the design of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes – in accordance with strategic goal (c) of the Hyogo Framework for Action;<sup>3</sup>
- to promote “Build Back Better<sup>4</sup>” approaches and supporting the development of enhanced recovery capacity at a regional, national and sub-national level with a particular focus on high-risk low-capacity countries, the IRP works for the achievement of measurable and visibly positive impact of recovery processes in disaster-affected communities;
- by closely linking its work with the goals of the HFA, to promote a shared vision amongst IRP Partner Organizations and members of the larger IRP Community of Practice, and a common strategic approach for recovery and risk reduction interventions;

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<sup>3</sup> HFA (<http://www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa>)

<sup>4</sup> Report by the United Nations Secretary General’s Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery, William J. Clinton; Key Propositions for Building Back Better, 2006.

- to serve as an international repository of knowledge and a clearing-house for the development of recovery and risk reduction resource..

### 3. Guiding Principles

The IRP's objectives and activities are guided by principles aiming at catalyzing progress and improving risk reduction in recovery. These principles, having emanated from the HFA, help create a stronger sense of ownership among IRP partners. They include:

- **Focus:** Building a community of practice, conducting advocacy activities and developing tools to be utilized by IRP partners require a global approach building on experiences worldwide. IRP partners are encouraged to focus their activities in their respective areas of expertise to maximize impact and avoid duplication of efforts.
- **Inclusiveness:** Addressing challenges of disaster recovery requires the involvement of a vast array of policy makers and practitioners in national and local governments, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, academia and others. Through its Community of Practice, the IRP is open to the broadest possible participation and works closely with its Partner Organizations to explore and promote innovative solutions and cooperation for effective recovery and risk reduction.
- **Coherence:** The IRP aims to promote greater coherence and joint programming through the work of the IRP Steering Committee. This is achieved through dialogue and common understanding of basic concepts related to relief, recovery and longer-term reconstruction; through clear identification of relevant IRP activities during the workplanning process; and by ensuring that these activities are complementary and well coordinated. By promoting a common vision and approach, the IRP contributes to forging alliances among the different stakeholders involved in recovery planning.
- **Flexibility:** Considering the complexity of the recovery environment and evolving needs of its stakeholders, the IRP has to respond and adapt swiftly to emerging disaster recovery issues. With its light structure and informal decision making process, the IRP is able to adapt its work-plan and set of activities when needed.
- **Equity in recovery:** Inequity as a global challenge is also encountered in the context of disaster recovery, when misguided recovery efforts and resources can inadvertently serve to accentuate inequity within and between affected communities. With this in mind, the overall approach of the IRP aims to reduce disparities in development and encourage the equitable distribution of resources by drawing attention to the challenges of inequity in the recovery process.

### 4. Engagement in the ISDR System

As a thematic platform of the ISDR system, the IRP works to synchronize the disaster recovery agendas at the global, regional, national and sub-national levels towards the fulfillment of the Hyogo Framework for Action.

#### *Global*

At the global level, the IRP supports national and regional efforts to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action with regard to sustainable disaster recovery. The IRP coordinates with and complements other thematic platforms of the ISDR system and related global disaster reduction activities, e.g. in the development of the Global Forum on Disaster Risk. It integrates its global efforts to promote sound disaster recovery into sustainable development policies and planning as well as the implementation of emergency preparedness and response efforts.

In particular, the IRP participates in and takes strategic guidance from the ISDR Global Platform for Disaster Reduction. The IRP contributes to the UN Secretary-General's report on ISDR and the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action to the United Nations General Assembly. The IRP's global work is achieved through support to the principal global functions of the ISDR system namely: (i) coordination; (ii) strategic

information; (iii) advocacy/partnerships; (iv) monitoring progress; and, (v) joint work-programming and resource mobilization.

The following processes contributes to the IRP global functions:

- supporting an active dialogue on disaster recovery practices and risk reduction between its partner organizations and within its Community of Practice. The International [Kobe] Recovery Forum organized by the IRP offers a regular opportunity for senior policy makers and practitioners to get together and exchange experience from recent recovery operations. It also provides the forum to discuss and agree on priorities in addressing gaps in recovery practices and resources.
- coordinating its workplan with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery (CWGER), the IRP supports the work of the CWGER and draws on its members for the establishment of priorities and implementation of its workplan.
- linking with the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) which, *inter alia* aims to foster pre-disaster recovery planning, agreements on tools and co-financing by making available rapid and predictable financing for sustainable recovery operations.
- contributing to global advocacy campaigns of relevance to sustainable disaster recovery.

The IRP, through progress review of sustainable recovery activities, supports global efforts to produce regular updates on disaster risk as well as achievements and gaps in disaster risk reduction.

### ***Regional***

At the regional level, the IRP engages with the ISDR Regional Platforms and supports existing regional organizations and networks in building capacity for resilient disaster recovery. It promotes an **active policy dialogue and raises awareness** of resilient disaster recovery. It participates in and supports recovery capacity building initiatives at the regional level, including the adaptation of recovery tools and resources as appropriate to the regional context.

**South-South cooperation** and the development of regional partnerships for mutual support in pre-disaster planning and post-disaster implementation of recovery programmes is central to the work of the IRP at the regional level. This is manifested through input to the activities of existing disaster management partnerships as well as through active support of the exchange of experiences and lessons learned. IRP supports the development of capacity of regional organizations in the field of disaster recovery.

By working with and through the ISDR regional platforms and existing regional disaster management networks, IRP also contributes to the development of national capacity. This may include the development of knowledge management products adjusted to a regional content as well as support of capacity development through lessons learned exercises and sharing of experience

### ***National***

At the national level, the IRP Community of Practice provides a principal opportunity for national and local actors to access and participate in the work of the IRP. The importance of building awareness and capacity at the level of vulnerable communities before a disaster event. It is also necessary for international organizations to support rather than replace this capacity in post-disaster recovery operations, is a clear focus in this work.

The IRP's work plan includes activities targeted to support the development of national capacity, such as **pre-disaster recovery planning**. Accordingly, IRP Partner Organizations support and engage with **national and community counterparts** in accordance with their respective mandates. Working through their representation on the ground, e.g. in the case of the United Nations the UN Resident Coordinator and the wider Country Team, they support the development of capacity for resilient recovery – “build back better” - before, during and after catastrophic events.

Activities at the national level may include support of the national ISDR platforms when documenting lessons learned; dissemination of knowledge products, tools and methodologies, including needs assessment tools;

facilitation of sharing of local and international experiences on recovery by supporting technical workshops and other learning events related to disaster recovery.

## **5. IRP Thematic Areas of Work**

The IRP workplan is developed around four thematic areas that are central to the achievement of the IRP agenda. These include:

### ***I. Advocacy and development of recovery partnerships***

The IRP develops and pursues a concise and effective advocacy agenda for disaster risk reduction in recovery through the organization of and participation in relevant recovery fora worldwide as well as through the dissemination of relevant publications and the analysis of trends relevant to resilient recovery.

The IRP strives to forge linkages, promote partnerships and serve as a catalyst among stakeholders to facilitate consultation for developing a common agenda for recovery. It provides a forum to generate cutting edge ideas and collaborative initiatives through dialogue, deliberately provoking debate and critical analysis.

### ***II. Knowledge management***

Knowledge on recovery and risk reduction enables disaster-affected communities and governments to understand their risks and effectively manage their own recovery. The IRP connects actors with different fields of expertise on recovery and catalyzes knowledge generation. The IRP, through an agreed comprehensive knowledge sharing and communication strategy, collects, analyzes and shares knowledge generated through evaluation of project activities and makes use of broader exchange and learning fora. This involves stocktaking, and where necessary development of templates that enable national institutions and others to document lessons learnt from major disaster recovery operations that are made available on the IRP website, [www.recoveryplatform.org](http://www.recoveryplatform.org).

### ***III. Capacity Building***

The IRP contributes to the enhancement of post-disaster recovery operations by supporting the development of necessary capacities through training, experience sharing and technical exchanges. The IRP supports the development of recovery and risk-reduction skills and capacities of local, national and international recovery stakeholders.

### ***IV. Effective recovery operations***

The IRP supports more effective recovery operations through the development of relevant tools and resources, such as the framework for Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) for Recovery, in close cooperation with the IASC CWGER. It seeks to identify opportunities of coordination and closer cooperation amongst recovery actors and capacities at the national, regional and international levels with a particular focus on South-South cooperation.

## **6. IRP Structure and Membership**

The IRP works across a broad spectrum of actors engaging in disaster recovery. Its efforts target governments, the international community - including the United Nations, the World Bank, regional and inter-governmental organizations, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies - academic institutions, non-governmental organizations, civil society, media and the private sector.

The IRP membership consists of IRP Partner Organizations and a broader IRP Community of Practice. The platform is governed by the IRP Steering Committee and supported by the IRP Secretariat.

### ***IRP Partner Organizations***

The IRP relies heavily on its Partner Organizations for its success. IRP Partner Organizations are designated by the IRP Steering Committee based on their participation in the consolidated work-plan or otherwise substantial contribution towards the work and objectives of the IRP. The commitment of a broad range of experience and expertise within its Partner Organizations helps the IRP with the identification of gaps in disaster recovery policy and practice, and with the development of the necessary tools and resources in order to address those gaps.

### ***IRP Community of Practice***

The IRP Community of Practice, a moderated, web-based knowledge network is open to participation by all stakeholders in disaster recovery, be they government organizations, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, academia, or research institutions. Members of the IRP Community of Practice receive regular updates on the work of the IRP and are invited to participate in the discussion of selected topics through the IRP web-site (<http://www.recoveryplatform.org>). A representative selection of organizations in the Community of Practice is invited to participate in a regular high level Recovery Forum together with IRP Partner Organizations.

### ***IRP Steering Committee***

The IRP Steering Committee oversees and provides guidance and advice on strategy, policy and major programmatic issues related to the work of the IRP. It adopts the IRP annual workplan based on input by the IRP Partner Organizations and approves the annual IRP budget. The Steering Committee oversees and provides strategic guidance to the work of the IRP Secretariat.

The Steering Committee currently consists of representatives of all IRP Partner Organizations. As the number of partners is expected to grow and for reasons of efficacy, the Steering Committee may need to be limited to a representative group of Partner Organizations, ensuring representation of Governments from both donor and high-risk countries, the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Regional Organizations and Civil Society Organizations. The composition and chair of the Steering Committee is decided by consensus amongst the IRP Partner Organizations.

The Steering Committee meets twice a year but can convene extra-ordinarily if required.

### ***IRP Secretariat***

The IRP Secretariat plays a central role in supporting the IRP Partner Organizations and in actively ensuring the viability and relevance of the IRP Community of Practice. Among its functions, it coordinates the development and oversees the implementation of the IRP annual workplan; it supports the organization of IRP meetings and events such as the International [Kobe] Recovery Forum; it acts as an advocate for resilient recovery; and, through the IRP website, serves as a steward of IRP knowledge and output by promoting and supporting an active dialogue amongst the members of the IRP Community of Practice. The IRP Secretariat is accountable to the IRP Steering Committee and maintains a close dialogue with the Chair of the Steering Committee for strategic advice to guide its work

The IRP Secretariat is located with the ISDR Office in Kobe, hosted by the Hyogo Prefecture Government. It is currently co-staffed by UNDP, ADRC and the Hyogo Prefecture Government. It is led by the Secretary of the IRP Steering Committee - a UNDP Programme Advisor – who manages and provides overall supervision of the day-to-day activities of the IRP Secretariat in close coordination with the Head of the Kobe ISDR Office. The Programme Advisor has a functional reporting line to the UNDP Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) in Geneva which provides managerial oversight and day-to-day guidance to the IRP Secretariat.

All partner organizations may second staff to the IRP Secretariat in support of its work. Such secondments can be located within the Secretariat in Kobe or support IRP's work in general – e.g. by assuming functions in the technical or thematic areas of work - from the respective home organization. While deputed to the IRP, seconded staff act on behalf of the IRP Secretariat rather than in a representational role of their respective organization.

## **7. Measuring Success**

Measuring the success of the IRP requires the development of clear indicators for each thematic area and output of the IRP work-plan. This is linked to the development and monitoring of the IRP Workplan and progress towards the achievement of the IRP objectives is reported through the Secretary-General's report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action

## **8. Resourcing of IRP**

The IRP is resourced through voluntary contributions by its Partner Organizations. Annual resource requirements including funding of the IRP Secretariat, are spelled out in the IRP consolidated workplan and approved by the IRP Steering Committee.

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## List of Acronyms

<b>ACDR</b>	Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction
<b>ADRC</b>	Asian Disaster Reduction Center, Japan
<b>ADRRN</b>	Asian Disaster Reduction and Response Network
<b>AMCDR</b>	Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>BCPR</b>	Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery of UNDP
<b>CDERA</b>	Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency
<b>CDM</b>	Comprehensive Disaster Management
<b>CSME</b>	Caribbean Single Market and Economy
<b>CWGER</b>	Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery
<b>DaLA</b>	ECLAC Damage and Loss Assessment
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>DTIE</b>	Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
<b>ECLAC</b>	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, United Nations
<b>ECOSOC</b>	United Nations Economic and Social Council
<b>ERRP</b>	Earthquake Risk Reduction and Recovery Preparedness Programme
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>GEC</b>	Global Environment Centre Foundation
<b>GFDRR</b>	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
<b>GP/DRR</b>	Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>HFA</b>	Hyogo Framework for Action
<b>IASC</b>	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>IETC</b>	International Environmental Technology Centre
<b>IFIs</b>	International Financial Institutions
<b>IFRC</b>	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>ILO</b>	International Labor Organization
<b>IRP</b>	International Recovery Platform
<b>ITC/ILO</b>	International Training Center of International Labour Organization
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>MOFA</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>NDMA</b>	National Disaster Management Authority of India
<b>PDNA</b>	Post-Disaster Needs Assessment
<b>Pre-DRP</b>	Pre Disaster Recovery Planning
<b>PRSP</b>	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
<b>SAARC</b>	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
<b>SDC</b>	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
<b>TEC</b>	Tsunami Evaluation Coalition
<b>TOC</b>	PDNA Technical Oversight Committee
<b>UNDAF</b>	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNECLAC</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UN-HABITAT</b>	United Nations Human Settlements Programme (formerly UNCHS)
<b>UN/ISDR</b>	United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction
<b>UN/OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>WB</b>	The World Bank
<b>WCDR</b>	World Conference on Disaster Reduction
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization









## **IRP Activity Report 2007**

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