



JOINT STATEMENT ON DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND RECOVERY

BY

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (THE WORLD BANK)

AND

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION (ILO)

- 1. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the "World Bank") and the International Labour Organization (ILO) have been working in partnership for many years in the field of post-disaster crisis response. Efforts have been made to combine their respective expertise to jointly (i) assess the impact and recovery needs; (ii) promote a sustainable return to normal life for those affected groups; (iii) support the recovery of the affected local economy in order to create job opportunities.
- 2. The collaboration on disaster response between the World Bank and the ILO has gained momentum over the past two years as a result of a strong mutual commitment at the executive level. The two institutions enhanced their collaboration on post-disaster response in 2006, within the framework of global coordination platforms such as the International Recovery Platform (IRP)¹.
- In 2007, the ILO seconded a senior expert to the GFDRR to facilitate the 3. setting up and management of the Standby Recovery Financing Facility (Track III) aimed at providing technical assistance and financing to disaster affected countries. This support was greatly appreciated and has now been incorporated into the overall management of the GFDRR. During 2008, the World Bank and ILO worked together on Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA), facilitated by the GFDRR, in Bangladesh, Madagascar, Myanmar and Haiti. The PDNA² aims at providing coherence and coordination of agency support, when assessing the impact of a disaster, and the needs for recovery and reconstruction, with an emphasis on incorporating disaster risk reduction measures. On 3 October 2008, the ILO acceded to the Financial Management Framework Agreement (FMFA). The Fiduciary Principles Accord (FPA) for crisis and post-crisis situations, negotiated by 12 UN agencies including the ILO, was accepted by the Board of the World Bank on 7 October 2008.
- 4. The present Joint Statement sets forth the framework for a collaborative alliance between the World Bank, through its Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) and the International Labour Organization (ILO), acting through its International Programme on Crisis Response and Reconstruction, (ILO/CRISIS). The objective is to achieve a greater synergy and a stronger catalytic role in promoting shared approaches in addressing disaster recovery, risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

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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.

² On 25 September 2008, the European Commission, the UNDG and the World Bank issued a joint declaration on how they will assess and support post-crisis situations and plan recovery efforts. The objective of this joint declaration is to better harmonize and coordinate the assistance that these institutions provide at the country level; furthermore, it calls on staff to plan together and develop common tools, training and evaluation mechanisms.

- 5. Furthermore, GFDRR and ILO/CRISIS are increasingly engaged in contributing to the wider constructive dialogue on enhancing disaster recovery through linkages between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. This debate has implications on how to provide support to country national budgets for major public recovery and reconstruction investments and the promotion of social justice and decent work conditions for all (resilient recovery).
- 6. In light of the above, the World Bank and the ILO, through the GFDRR and ILO/CRISIS, are strongly committed to working closely together in order to produce innovative joint initiatives focusing on:
 - a) Helping disaster prone countries to reduce disaster risk, accelerate the transition to recovery in the event of a disaster, and prepare adaptation measures in view of climate change challenges;
 - b) Building national capacities in disaster risk management, both *ex-ante* and *ex-post*, by enhancing the technical capacities of government officials, social partners representing workers and employers and other stakeholders;
 - c) Generating and sharing knowledge, expertise, and networks in order to accelerate implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in conjunction with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and its thematic platform, the IRP, and regional organizations.
- 7. The framework of collaboration between the World Bank and the ILO on disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and disaster recovery, specifically focusing on income generation activities (livelihoods) and decent employment for the most vulnerable groups affected or at-risk of disaster, is expected to include the following:

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

- Supporting policy development by raising awareness, strengthening legal and institutional mechanisms and enhancing preparedness arrangements for disaster risk reduction, within the framework of the country disaster management agencies;
- ii. Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction into national and sector development policies, plans, and programs, and enhancing national information systems and research capacity on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation;
- iii. Mobilizing technical support, financial and human resources for deploying stand-by research/assessment teams in countries at risk of disaster and climate change events. This aims to deliver risk and vulnerability analysis of livelihoods and to design risk reduction and climate change adaptation measures for productive sectors, in order to achieve global disaster risk reduction;
- iv. Supporting risk reduction and climate change adaptation programmes focusing on high risk areas and on the most vulnerable livelihoods as well as advancing disaster risk reduction for vulnerable livelihoods through the application of financial instruments and good governance;
- v. Providing training and capacity building programmes aimed at assessing the risks and vulnerabilities created by natural hazards, addressing

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government officials, social partners representing workers and employers and other country stakeholders, including representatives from private sector organizations.

POST DISASTER RECOVERY

Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment

- i. Strengthening capacities of disaster prone countries to conduct post disaster damage, loss and need assessments, specifically focusing on the impact of disaster on the livelihood and the income of the affected people, through the use of the Livelihood Assessment Toolkit (LAT);
- ii. Supporting the institutionalization of the *ex-ante* establishment of baseline information on the areas at-risk of disaster and climate change events;
- iii. Pooling and deploying joint stand-by assessment teams in countries hit by major disasters to support Governments in carrying out damage, loss and needs assessment focusing on the impact on Employment and Income in areas where disasters have occurred.

Recovery planning, management and implementation

- iv. Supporting countries in designing, implementing and monitoring short-term and long-term programmes for job creation, community infrastructure rehabilitation and local economic recovery. This should take into account the need of including measures for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and the promotion of "green jobs", in order to achieve "Resilient Recovery".
- v. Building national and sub-national capacities on designing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating livelihoods and local economic recovery programs.

BUILDING GLOBAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT AND RAPID RESPONSE CAPACITY

- Promoting cooperation and providing technical support on the subjects of common interest related to disaster risk reduction, within the framework of international knowledge sharing platforms such as the IRP and the PDNA initiative;
- ii. Developing guidelines for monitoring post-disaster recovery and risk reduction programmes, specifically in the field of income recovery;
- iii. Explore possibilities to build capacities at the global level for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and local economic recovery through the ILO International Training Center (ITC) in Turin.
- 8. The framework of collaboration is expected to include the following: joint programme proposals, concerted joint policy dialogue with the donor community, fund-raising strategies, enhanced communication and information sharing through development of support and learning tools based on lessons learned and joint initiatives, as well as improved synchronization within and between headquarters and field levels.

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9. The focal points with overall responsibility for the implementation of this Joint Statement are Saroj Kumar Jha, Manager of the GFDRR and Alfredo Lazarte-Hoyle, Director ILO/CRISIS.

Signed

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