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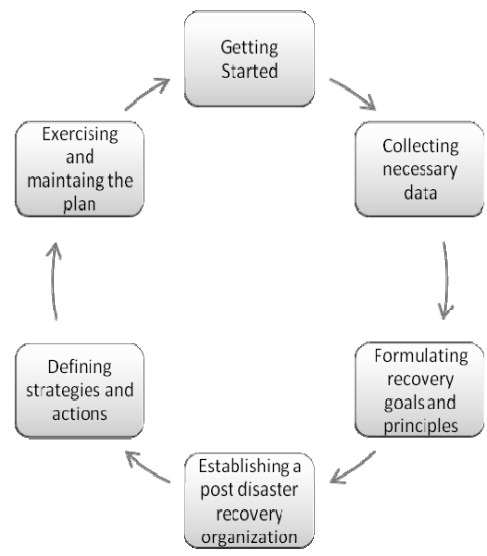


Benefits of PDRP

- PDRP consists of **three components** -
- Developing **goals and strategies** for post disaster recovery based on disaster scenarios
 - Creating a recovery **organizational structure** with post disaster **roles and responsibilities**
 - Planning pre-disaster actions that will **expedite** post disaster **planning**
- PDRP -
- Expedites recovery
 - **Reduces risk** of future disasters - Building back better
 - Enables demand-driven and **inclusive recovery**
 - Minimizes **development deficits**
 - Reduces **recovery costs**



Pre-Planning Process



Creating the Planning Team

Include not only departments involved in post disaster recovery, but also those that could provide **resources**

Disaster Management	Social Services	Public Infrastructure
Planning	Education	Housing
Finance & Budget	Transportation	Trade / Economy
Environment / Natural Resource Management	Waste Management	Agriculture
Office off the Chief Executive – Mayor, Governor, etc	Civil society organizations, private firms and businesses, faith based organizations, national/international humanitarian organizations, donors and NGOs	Experts from local universities, research organizations, media, community leaders

Planning Team Members



Hillsborough County, Florida

An **existing recovery task force** assigned to lead post-disaster recovery efforts led the PDRP. With a pre-planning **team of over 100 representatives, eight sub committees** were formed focusing on particular **sectors** (housing, economy, health, etc.)

Panama City, Florida

Responsibility for Panama City's PDRP rested with the executive committee. The **27 member** executive committee composed of city and county officials as well as other local and regional stakeholders. Because of its smaller size the committee **developed the plan as a whole group**, engaging other stakeholders where further expertise was needed or working at times in small groups for specific issues. The PDRP process was facilitated by a hired consulting firm, who also produced the final plan.

A tale of two cities



1. CREATE DISASTER SCENARIO

2. ANALYSE EXISTING PLANS THAT ADDRESS RECOVERY-RELATED ISSUES

- Development plans
- Disaster risk reduction / mitigation plans
- Emergency response / disaster relief plans
- Business Continuity Plans

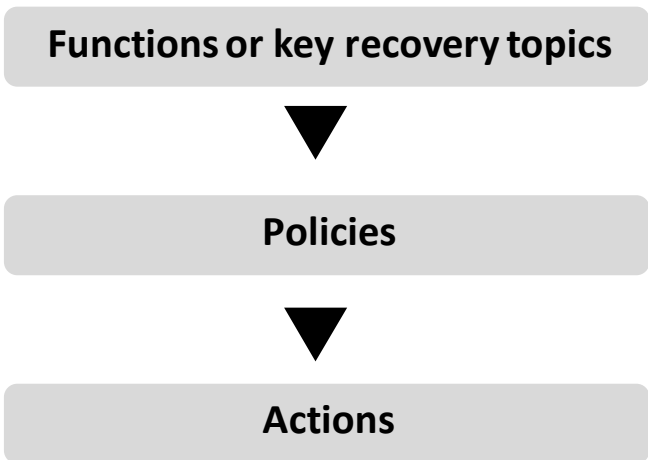
3. DETERMINE KEY AREAS OF INTERVENTION

THE LOS ANGELES'S RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION PLAN Divided into 10 key issue areas, called functions.	THE US NATIONAL DISASTER RECOVERY FRAMEWORK Employs a different set of categories as it plays a support role to local governments.
1.Organization and Authority 2.Residential, Commercial and Industrial Rehabilitation 3.Public Sector Services 4.Economic Recovery 5.Land Use/Re-use 6.Psychological Rehabilitation 7.Vital Records 8.Inter-Jurisdictional Issues 9.Traffic Mitigation 10.Public Information Plans	1.Community Planning & Capacity Building 2.Economic Development 3.Health, Social & Community Services 4.Housing 5.Infrastructure Systems 6.Natural & Cultural Resources

Steps



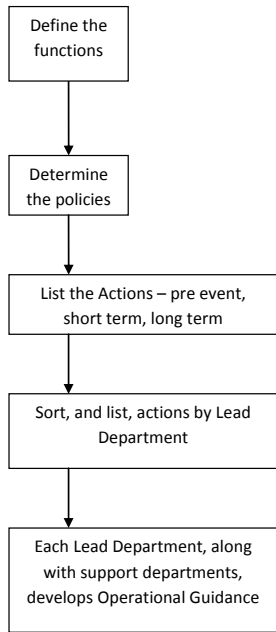
NOTE: Whilst determining the areas of intervention think of:



Steps



Schema: Steps for Pre-Disaster Recovery Planning



Steps



RSF bring together departments and agencies to collaborate on recovery needs. By organizing long-term recovery into these RSF, relevant stakeholders and experts can effectively be **brought together** to identify and resolve recovery challenges.

Provides a **model coordinating structure** for stakeholders, such as local governments, businesses, and voluntary, faith-based and community organizations. This **helps facilitate local stakeholder participation** and promote inter-governmental and public-private partnerships.

- Each RSF has -
- 1. RSF coordinator** ensures communication and coordination between primary and support agencies.
 - 2. RSF primary agency** is a Federal or Local agency with significant authorities, roles, resources, or capabilities for a particular function.
 - 3. Support agencies** are those entities with specific capabilities or resources that support the primary agency in executing the mission of the RSF.

Source: National Disaster Recovery Framework Draft February 5, 2010 United States

Recovery Support Functions



PLAN STRATEGIES AND ACTIONS

Sample: Education-related strategy

Issue	The extended disruption of schooling
Post disaster recovery strategy	To ensure school services are restored within a one month period
Pre disaster recovery actions	Make arrangements between neighboring schools to absorb the affected student population
	Identify transitional facilities and make agreements to secure them
	Develop contingency plans to support teachers
	Make pre-contractual agreements with local businesses to provide teaching and learning materials

Strategies and Actions



Determine how the strategy will be operationalized - **Action Plan**

I. TRAFFIC MITIGATION (key area of intervention)
POLICY STATEMENT NO. I.1 - EMERGENCY TRANSPORTATION NETWORK (strategy /policy)
 It is the city's policy that during the recovery and reconstruction phase of a major disaster, an emergency transportation network be implemented that would maintain public health and safety and aid in the economic recovery of the city
ACTION (IMPLEMENTATION) PROGRAMS (corresponding actions)
Pre-event
 I.1.1 Identify and develop a priority list of those essential primary streets which provide access to key emergency facilities, such as hospitals, fire and police stations, and major utility buildings and structures that would be critical in maintaining public health and safety. (*Transportation, Fire, Police, Public Works)
 I.1.2. Identify those streets or routes that would be significant in aiding the economic recovery of the City. These streets could include those that provide access to major transportation transfer facilities such as the Los Angeles Harbor and the Los Angeles International Airport, and those that connect the region to other areas of the state. (*Transportation, Airports, Harbor)
Post-event Short-term
 I.1.3. Identify those streets that have been closed due to a major disaster. (*Transportation)
 I.1.4. Implement the priority opening list for those essential primary streets that have been closed. (*Transportation)
 I.1.5. Implement detour routes as required to quickly regain any lost roadway capacity. (*Transportation)
Source: City of Los Angeles Emergency Operations Organization Recovery and Reconstruction Plan

Strategies and Actions



NOTE: Be sure to estimate disaster impacts on **revenue** sources and **availability of public funds** for recovery

Actions should include procedures for organizing a **recovery budget**. Elucidation of the principles for a **Recovery Financial Plan**, identifying **methods to access funds** for recovery, and their payback, would save time and effort during the actual recovery.

Principles for **tax incentives** for businesses, **increase of taxes**, issue of **bonds** and other means may be determined in the PDRP.

NOTE: Pre-contracting of suppliers and pre-audit procedures and guidelines can be key policy principles of the PDRP.



EXERCISE THE PLAN

To test the recovery plan and familiarize citizens with their recovery roles and responsibilities, the TMG conducted a **exercise** to place the planning participants in the disaster scenario. With a worst-case earthquake scenario in mind, participants were brought to a selected area of the city. While **walking through the city**, they were first asked to observe the infrastructure around them and think of the predicted damages and ensuing recovery issues. In a worst-case scenario earthquake, many of the houses would be destroyed and one short term recovery issue would be to identify where temporary shelters could be erected to house people. Reflecting on the issue of **temporary shelter**, participants were asked to identify vacant lots which could be used to shelter people temporarily. To enhance the experience, the TMG rented a school gymnasium in the area, set it up as a shelter and had the participants spend the night there on cots as if they had evacuated their own homes. Finally, participants were asked to define how they would like to redevelop the city and present it to the planning team.

Source: Tokyo Metropolitan Government at the IRP Forum, 2011.

NOTE: Involve the **development planners** in the simulation. As a consequence, they will have better understanding, once they see the PDRP in action.

REVIEW AND UPDATE THE PLAN

Every 3-5 years



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