

## TECHNICAL SESSION

### **BBB in infrastructure: making it stronger and accessible to everyone**

May 13<sup>th</sup>, 2019, 11:00 – 12:30 hrs

<b>Organizers</b>	UNDP
<b>Context</b>	<p>Crises around the world are multiplying and becoming more complex and protracted. In 2019, nearly 132 million people across the world will need humanitarian assistance and protection.<sup>1</sup> Disasters affect 350 million people on average each year and cause billions of dollars of damage, while conflicts drive 80% of all humanitarian needs, and reduce gross domestic product (GDP) growth by two percentage points per year, on average.</p> <p>At the same time, crises can also be an opportunity for shifts in how we prepare to disasters and respond to them. Making recovery and reconstruction more participatory, including women, makes it more resilient, and provides for increased community stability and resilience, as well as, helps to utilize largely untapped assets in crisis recovery programming.</p> <p>In light of this context, this session will introduce recent initiatives to promote more inclusive recovery and reconstruction, making it more resilient, and share good practices on the integration of BBB approach in post-disaster context, helping design more effective disaster recovery interventions. This session will also come up with practical recommendations to overcome challenges we face in fulfilling our commitments on resilient recovery applying BBB in large scale infrastructure recovery initiatives, resilient infrastructure context and economic cost/benefit of inclusive and resilient recovery.</p>
<b>Session Objectives and expected Outcomes</b>	<p>Building back better, BBB, has been advocated since first promoted in 2005 after the Indian Ocean Tsunami. While the notion of BBB is increasingly broadly embraced as a guiding principle, there remains a great need for countries and communities to adequately prepare to build back better before disaster strikes. For most decision makers, it is less of a question of whether to build back better, but how building back better should be done.</p> <p>The session on <b><i>BBB in infrastructure: making it stronger and accessible to everyone</i></b> brings together high-level representatives from the national governments in the ECIS Region, representative of different international initiatives and NGOs working on BBB issues and development partners.</p> <p>The distinguished panel of experts will deliberate on the options for practical application and success factors in the application of the principles of BBB,</p>

<sup>1</sup> UN OCHA, [Global Humanitarian Overview 2019](#)

	<p>looking not only at safer and stronger reconstruction of infrastructure and physical assets, but also, addressing people's social and human impact of the disaster and how to take recovery as an opportunity to improve their quality of live and prospects to the future.</p> <p>Government officials will deliberate on how institutional and legal arrangements, policies and systems in place agreed in an ex-ante approach, could facilitate the management of infrastructure recovery and the application of BBB principles. The discussion will highlight best practices and lessons learnt from the recovery processes in Armenia and Serbia. Authors of recent research such as the <i><b>BBB: Achieving resilience through stronger, faster and more inclusive post disaster reconstruction</b></i>, and the <i><b>Suffering of the rural poor following large earthquakes</b></i>, the international coalition for Resilient Infrastructure and the work done by NGOs on the ground will add to the need for cooperation and coordination in building back better.</p>
<b>Key elements for the discussion</b>	<p>The session will deliberate on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is the advantage of having a solid institutional and legal base for the participatory and effective assessment and recovery in infrastructure? Can <i>Armenia</i> share its experience in application of BBB in the local level infrastructure recovery and the role of institutional and legal setup?</li> <li>• What are the key dimensions of risk in large scale recovery operations, including infrastructure recovery and BBB? How the main 2-3 dimensions are reflected in the phases before, during and after the disaster? Can <i>Serbia</i> share its experience in large scale infrastructure recovery during the floods of 2014-2015?</li> <li>• What are the key considerations and pre-requisites for a successful replication of the BBB best practices? What are the key lessons and next steps in strengthening policy and practice in recovery? Could we have experience of <i>India</i> in successful recovery using the BBB approach in infrastructure in the context of Resilient Infrastructure Initiative?</li> <li>• What is the <i>Earthquake Closet</i>? How did it come about and what are the main characteristics? Who are the main users and how interested people can connect and benefit from it? (Mr. Max Wyss).</li> <li>• What are the gaps and challenges in recovery preparedness and BBB application after disaster strikes? What are the specific measures to address them? What is the thinking in the ODI on the impact of disasters on the most vulnerable and poor groups of population in cases, which require large scale infrastructure recovery?</li> <li>• How do we Building Back Better ? Achieving resilience through stronger, faster and more inclusive post disaster reconstruction.</li> </ul>

	What is the economic cost of preparedness vs. response/recovery ? GFDRR publication provide some answers. (Mr. Joe Leitmann).																						
<b>Speakers / Panelists</b>	<p>Session to be facilitated by Mr. Armen Grigoryan, Regional Cluster Leader of UNDP on DRR, CC and Energy in Istanbul.</p> <p>Panelists as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <th>SPEAKER</th><th>Title</th><th>Representing</th></tr> <tr> <td><b>Ms. Armine Hayrapetyan</b></td><td>Government of Armenia</td><td>Armenia</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Ms. Sandra Nedeljkovic</b></td><td>Government of Serbia</td><td>Serbia</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Mr. Kamal Kishore</b></td><td>Government of India</td><td>India</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Mr. Max Wyss</b></td><td>International Center for Earth Simulation</td><td>ICES</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Ms. Emma Lovell</b></td><td>ODI</td><td>ODI</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Mr. Joe Leitmann</b></td><td>Team Leader</td><td>GFDRR</td></tr> </table>		SPEAKER	Title	Representing	<b>Ms. Armine Hayrapetyan</b>	Government of Armenia	Armenia	<b>Ms. Sandra Nedeljkovic</b>	Government of Serbia	Serbia	<b>Mr. Kamal Kishore</b>	Government of India	India	<b>Mr. Max Wyss</b>	International Center for Earth Simulation	ICES	<b>Ms. Emma Lovell</b>	ODI	ODI	<b>Mr. Joe Leitmann</b>	Team Leader	GFDRR
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<b>Discussion agenda and structure</b>	00:00 min	Brief opening remarks by the facilitator and presentation of panelists																					
	00:05 min	Institutional and legal systems for inclusive and participatory BBB in infrastructure context. Experience from <i>Armenia</i> . (Ms. Armine Hayrapetyan).																					
	00:15 min	Large scale infrastructure recovery. Experience of <i>Serbia</i> from floods in 2014-2015. (Ms. Sandra Nedeljkovic).																					
	00:25 min	Resilient Infrastructure Initiative. Experience of the Government of <i>India</i> . (Mr. Kamal Kishore).																					
	00:35 min	What is the Earthquake Closet? How does it affect inclusive reconstruction for poor in the rural areas? What are the key differences of earthquake recovery in rural vs, urban settings? Experience of <i>International Center for Earth Simulation</i> . (Mr. Max Wyss).																					
	00:35 min	How disasters affect the most poor and vulnerable and what are the key considerations for the inclusive and participatory recovery in this context with application of the BBB. Experience of <i>ODI</i> . (Ms. Emma Lovell).																					
	00:45 min	What is the economic cost of disasters: preparedness vs. Response/recovery? How do you make recovery and reconstruction a more resilient process? Publication by <i>GFDRR</i> (Mr. Joe Leitmann).																					
	00:55 min	Questions and answers																					
	00:85 min	Wrap-up by the facilitator																					
	00:90 min	Session ends																					

<b>Expected number of participants</b>	200
<b>Technical Equipment Required</b>	Projector, microphones, speakers