Building a Framework for Post-Nuclear Accident Recovery Preparedness

National-Level Guidance

Rita Missal
Recovery Advisor a.i
Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Team
Crisis Bureau, UNDP, New York

NEA Workshop on Preparedness for Post-Nuclear Accident Recovery

Presentation Title

27-28 October 2022, hosted by IRSN in Fontenay-aux-Roses, France
COVID-19 Recovery Management

1. Why and what is Recovery Preparedness and key elements?

2. Approach to COVID-19 Recovery?

3. Examples of COVID-19 Recovery Frameworks from AUC & ASEAN

4. Key lessons and challenges
Risk has become increasingly systemic and multi-dimensional

Source: Nadin and Opitz-Stapleton
Like preparedness for response, Preparedness for Recovery aims to have well planned and coordinated systems for management of recovery.

It is measures taken prior to a disaster to have capacities, institutions and finance to ensure predictable and swift action to initiate recovery.
Key elements of Recovery Preparedness

Assessments and Plan

Institutions

Policy

Financing

Implementation
Drawing on the practice of Disaster Recovery with a key focus on “building Back Better in Rehabilitation and Recovery” Sendai Priority 4

Based on SG’s Guidance for COVID-19 Recovery & UNDP’s strategy

Used existing partnership and tools for assessing Socio Economic Impact

Developed Recovery Plan against Governments long term priorities
Regional approaches to COVID-19 Recovery
Addressing the social and economic impact of Covid-19 pandemic on “hard-won” development gains:

Five Recovery Strategies

- Protect Health
- Tackling Macro-Economic Challenges
- Safeguard Human Development
- Stimulate Economic Recovery
- Social Protection, Gender issues and Greening Recovery

Enhancing Health System
- Strengthening Human Security
- Maximizing Intra ASEAN market & Economic integration
- Accelerating inclusive digital transformation
- Advancing towards a more sustainable and resilient future

Enabling Factors
- Policy
- Institution
- Finance
- Implementation
- Monitoring
Governance mechanisms for COVID-19 for AUC and ASEAN


- The development of the Recovery Framework is anchored by the Commissioner, Department for Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy and Sustainable Environment

- ASEAN Coordinating Council Working Group on Public Health Emergencies (ACCWG-PHE) established to work with the ASEAN Coordinating Council.

- Anchored by the ASEAN Integration Monitoring Directorate in the ASEAN Secretariat
Key Lessons and challenges

- **Decisive leadership**: If all disasters were to be responded to as COVID-19, disaster losses could be reduced significantly. During COVID-19, there was unequivocal AU response closely lead by the Heads of State and Government. In just a couple of days, member stated mobilised millions of USD to the Africa CDC to lead the continental response – by large, the CDC did an excellent job.

- Highlighted our susceptibility to **distraction** - a usual tendency to focus on new disasters and abandon other equally important risk management functions.

- COVID-19 further confirmed the usual suspect: **Waiting to act after a disaster**.

- Exposed **fragility of multilateralism and heightened sentiment of an unequal world**, a manifestation is being seen in COVID19 vaccines, COVID-19 restrictions e.g. locking out some countries with new variances while accepting others with equal variances.

- Reaffirmed ability of **human systems to innovate and adapt** e.g. virtual working and WFH, among others.

- Unprepared to move towards a next generation of recovery planning for a more uncertain and multi risk future.
THANK YOU

Rita Missal, Disaster Risk Reduction and Recovery Team, Crisis Bureau, UNDP
rita.missal@undp.org