

Promoting Resilience Through Post-Crisis Recovery

Brussels, Belgium • June 6–8, 2017

Executive Summary

Organized by:



GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



WORLD BANK GROUP

©2018 The World Bank
The International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development
The World Bank Group
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433, USA

March 2018

Disclaimer: The presented papers introduce the substantive background information for the various thematic sessions. The findings of the discussions at the World Reconstruction Conference 3 (WRC) feed into the finalization of the papers as self-standing knowledge notes publications and learning modules. In addition, they will serve as background reference for the preparation of the World Reconstruction Report.

No use of this publication may be made for resale or for any other commercial purposes whatsoever without prior permission in writing from UNDP, the GFDRR Secretariat, the World Bank, the European Commission and the ACP Group of States. All images remain the sole property of the source and may not be used for any purposes without written permission from the source.

The views and interpretations in this publication are those of the authors. They are not attributable to the European Commission, the GFDRR Secretariat, the World Bank, UNDP or the ACP Group of States and do not imply the expression of any opinion concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city, or area of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or endorsement of any product.

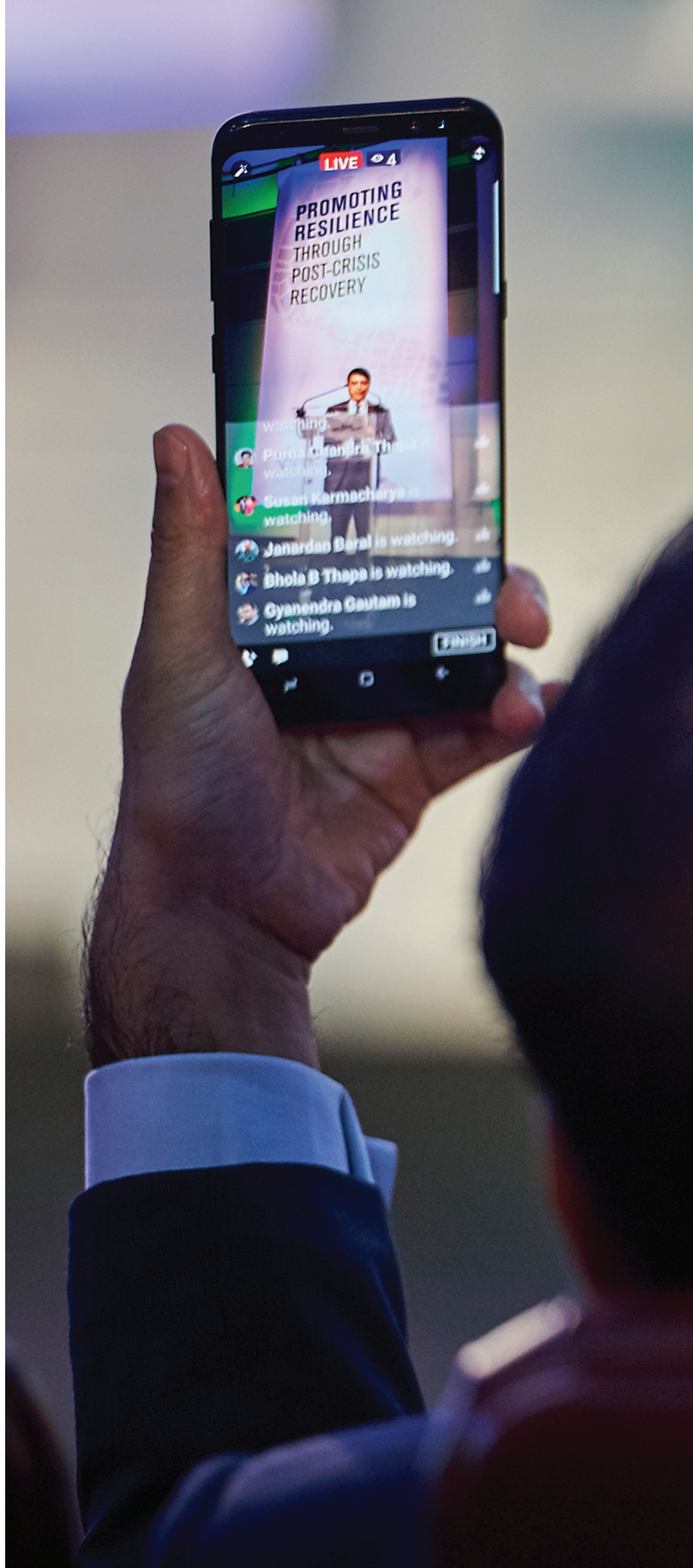




Table of Contents

Acknowledgments	4
Executive Summary	7
Joint Communiqué.....	12
Agenda of the Conference.....	14

Acknowledgments



Entrance to the World Reconstruction Conference 3 venue.

The Third Edition of the World Reconstruction Conference (WRC3) was hosted by the European Union (EU) and jointly organized and financed by the European Commission's (EC) Directorate General (DG) for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO), the DG for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACP). The Conference was also co-financed by the ACP-EU Natural Disaster Risk Reduction Program, managed by GFDRR.

The WRC3 organizers would like to thank all other partners that made the event possible: the EC Joint Research Centre (JRC), the EC DG for Education and Culture (DG EAC), the European External Action

Service (EEAS), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), and The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women).

Special thanks go to the session leaders named below for their efforts and time in organizing their sessions and developing the discussion papers presented in this knowledge report. The session panelists and resource teams, as well as the organizers of the European Development Days and the Young Leaders Programme, enriched the event and made it possible to share valuable knowledge.

Session leads

Session	Session Lead
Opening ceremony	Mihaela Haliciu, EC
An update from 2017 GP for DRR	Ms. Yuki Matsuoka, UNISDR
Livelihood recovery and social protection	Jean François Dubuisson, UNDP Natalia Winder Rossi, FAO
Better risk analytics for better recovery financing	Naomi Cooney, WB
Linking humanitarian response and recovery: advancing the new way of working	Sorie Lee, UNDP
Building regulations and standards for long-term resilience	Thomas Moullier, WB Silvia Dimova, JRC
Lessons and way forward after a decade of experience with PDNAs	Rita Missal, UNDP Rossella Della Monica, GFDRR
Efforts in post-disaster recovery	Rossella Della Monica, GFDRR Valentina Villoria, EC
Post-earthquake recovery in Nepal	Hemang Karelia, GFDRR Krishna Vatsa, UNDP Mihaela Haliciu, EC
Enhancing climate and disaster resilience in the context of BBB	Joanna Olechnowicz, EC
Environment in recovery: focus on waste management	Muralee Thummarukudy, UNEP
From urban reconstruction towards resilient cities	Josef Leitmann, GFDRR
Innovation in post-crisis assessments and recovery monitoring	Raja Arshad, WB
Rethinking reconstruction and recovery in conflict settings	Asbjorn Wee, WB
Private sector as a key partner in preparedness, response and recovery	Stefan Kohler, UNOPS
Development solutions for human mobility in situations of fragility	Jean François Dubuisson, UNDP Santhosh Persaud, EC Rita Missal, UNDP
Toward coordinated efforts for sustainable solutions to food crisis	Luca Russo, FAO Lavinia Antonaci, FAO
Conflict sensitivity in recovery	Jan Rosing, EEAS Sladjana Cosic, EIB
Build Back Better with women and for women	Stefania Minervino, EC Hiba Qasas, UNWOMEN
Civil protection as a pillar for disaster resilience	Mare Lo, GFDRR
Preparing and planning for recovery: strengthening institutions and capacities	Chiara Mellucci, UNDP
Policies and institutional arrangements for recovery	Rita Missal, UNDP
Cultural heritage—an engine for social recovery	Giovanni Boccardi, UNESCO
Empowering local stakeholders for resilient recovery	Nicolas Garrigue, UNDP
Large-scale housing reconstruction	Jeannette Fernandez, UNDP Hemang Karelia, GFDRR
Recovery in fragile and conflict affected situations	Asbjorn Wee, WB
Somalia—drought recovery as an opportunity for resilience building	Ayaz Parvez, WB
EDD Lab—What can we do to make recovery resilient?	Hemang Karelia, WB Mihaela Haliciu, EC
Closing Ceremony	Hemang Karelia, WB Mihaela Haliciu, EC

WRC3 Core Team:

EUROPEAN COMMISSION	UNDP	WORLD BANK
Manuela Cabral—DG DEVCO	Jo Scheuer—UNDP	Sameh Nagib Wahba—World Bank
Elisabeth Pape—DG DEVCO	Krishna Vatsa—UNDP	Josef Leitmann—GFDRR
Mihaela Haliciu—DG DEVCO	Chiara Mellucci—UNDP	Manuela Chiapparino—GFDRR
Clement Boutillier—DG DEVCO	Rita Missal—UNDP	Rossella Della Monica—GFDRR
Reimar Belschner—DG DEVCO	Jeannette Fernandez Castro—UNDP	Hemang Karelia—GFDRR
Petya Koleva—DG DEVCO		Hugo Wesley—GFDRR
Irene Mongongu—DG DEVCO		Mare Lo—GFDRR
Nacira Boulehouat—DG ECHO		Roberta Lovatelli—GFDRR
Joanna Olechnowicz—DG ECHO		Jacqueline Chidothe—GFDRR
Dawid Forouzan—DG ECHO		Karima Ben Bih—World Bank
Hamal Mim—EU Delegation in Nepal		

Organized by:



GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



WORLD BANK GROUP

The complete WRC3 Proceedings and Knowledge Report is available on the webpages of WRC3 organizers.

Executive Summary

With the goal to identify effective and forward-looking approaches to achieve resilient post-crisis recovery in which climate and disaster risk reduction, fragility, and conflict considerations are mainstreamed, the third Edition of the World Reconstruction Conference (WRC3) focused on “Building back better in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction,” Priority 4 of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as a central theme of the exchange. This report offers the opportunity to capture the breadth of knowledge that has been shared during the three (3) days of the conference, which was held in Brussels, Belgium, from June 6–8, 2017.

The WRC3 aimed to strengthen the discourse on recovery in a changing world, with a focus on the growing demand for strengthening recovery systems ex-ante, promoting interventions and practices leading to resilient recovery, and enhancing the global knowledge resources on recovery.

The opening ceremony brought together panelists from the European Commission, ACP country representatives, UNDP, and the World Bank. They discussed resilient recovery and emphasized the implementation of recovery strategies and resilience building, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, the importance of partnerships and cooperation, i.e., “*How do we work together and how can we best work together?*,” and on learning lessons from the past to ensure a robust implementation of Priority 4 of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Two special sessions took place, with a specific focus on Nepal and an update from the 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. The special session on Nepal provided the opportunity to learn from the early post-earthquake recovery lessons. The update on GPDRR reiterated the international

commitment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The thematic sessions took deeper dives into subject matters related to resilient recovery, and exhibited the commitment of the international community to strengthen both knowledge and the practices in the field to achieve Priority 4 of the Sendai Framework. Presenters ranged from various fields and sectors, and included government representatives of developing countries, academia, recovery practitioners with field experiences, and scientists, who came together to deliver their field experience, research, and policy analysis. A common thread through the thematic sessions was the focus on the Build Back Better (BBB) approach in various domains pertaining to financing mechanisms, sectoral approaches to recovery and preparedness, ways to leverage political consensus on the BBB approach, and the importance of paying close attention to fragile and conflict situations.

In order for resilient recovery to be optimally achieved, the policy and institutional arrangements for recovery, both on local, national, and international levels need to be addressed for better systems of coordinating and monitoring recovery processes and strengthening governments’ disaster risk management systems and create overall Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) strategies for countries. The WRC3 offered the opportunities for government representatives to share country-level experiences in dealing with new systems and practices of recovery that have been implemented on the institutional and policy level. They also shared some of the challenges that these governments faced in terms of financing, support, and implementation, as well as share their efforts in creating frameworks for monitoring such agencies and systems for accountability, in order to achieve a people-centered approach to recovery and resilience.

Many of the discussions also emphasized the importance of developing new financial tools and mechanisms that can provide both financial and technical resources to ensure the delivery of the build back better concept. This is an important aspect of resilient recovery, particularly given that access to effective financial instruments and analytical support remains one of the biggest obstacles to recovery. For affected governments and various stakeholders to make sound financial decisions, a high quality of information and analytics is necessary, but also a broader set of innovative instruments to cater for the specific needs of countries.

The inclusion of the private sector as a key partner in preparedness, response, and recovery was also one of the strongest messages of the WRC3. The private sector can support the governments, nonprofits, and humanitarian actors in some capacities, and needs to be harnessed to the best use during the recovery period, particularly when addressing logistical issues such as transportation of assets, service delivery, telecom, etc. in which the private sector can partner with other stakeholders during crisis periods. While this partnership can raise questions and challenges, the WRC3 sessions helped better understand the role of the private sector in disaster preparedness and response activities.

The WRC3 brought together various actors from various countries, international development partners, and academia to discuss the challenges and solutions of large-scale housing projects; as well as cultural aspects; government-CSO coordination; and communication with the general public, and the communities around the realities and time frames of reconstruction.

Partnership was a central theme of this conference, particularly in bridging the gap between phases of recovery and the various activities led by developing partners. The WRC3 offered a venue to build on the momentum created by the Sendai Framework and the World Humanitarian Summit, to rethink ways of working together to bridge the gap between humanitarian aid and development work. Discussions also drew examples from Niger, Haiti, and Sudan, where a New Way of Working (NWoW) has been introduced, focusing on country-level behavioral changes, collective outcomes among development partners, and multiyear time frames, as well as robust analysis and program planning across the sectors and the stakeholders. The conference also built on the previous conference, which introduced the Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs), and drew lessons from the implementation of the assessment. Suggestions were made for further improvements for the process of implementation, the coordination and collaboration among partners, and the content of the assessment in regard to its scope and results.

In addition, this year's edition of the conference addressed the topic of Recovery and Peace Building Assessments (RPBAs) and put a stronger emphasis on conflict-disaster interface where development partners and countries have to look at structural root causes for conflict and violence as part of prevention and preparedness activities or vice versa.

Resilient recovery also means looking ahead in the future. It is, therefore, mandatory to engage early on in planning safe resilient cities as a way to prepare for disasters. The thematic sessions offered again an array of expertise in urban and systems planning. Experts discussed challenges of and solutions to building regulations and standards and their role in enhancing long-term resilience, both in cities and rural areas, through safe construction practices and land use systems strengthening, implementation of building controls, legal and administrative framework designs at regional and national levels, and codes.



Opening Ceremony.

Resilience in the built environment, particularly in cities, requires a holistic view of the systems and their interactions within the urban context. That is why shifting the focus from urban reconstruction to an ex-ante approach that addresses underlying vulnerabilities in the city, is a crucial step for the international partners, governments, and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to take. The importance of investing in resilient cities was showcased by concrete examples such as the Accra metropolitan region, and the Quito Resilience Program.

Civil protection mechanisms were also discussed to share experiences of some countries that used this method in disaster recovery and protection to identify knowledge gaps in their use, and to identify and optimize tools for pointy designs and implementation at a wider scale.

Resilience building needs to be ensured through timely livelihood recovery, which entails a better preparedness in disaster-prone settings, and creating

effective linkages between short-, medium-, and long-term needs and interventions. This affects both urban and rural contexts, and requires social protection programs to be set in place, such as cash transfers, which were used in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Mauritania, but also through building response on existing programs and structures, and strengthening preparedness, national leadership, and humanitarian development coherence.

Conflict and fragility are becoming a more pressing challenge around the world, and response to these situations is complex and requires tailoring approaches to the specific context of the conflict situation and to the possibility of engagement and dialogue. It also goes beyond physical recovery and requires addressing issues of policies and institutional reforms, but also engaging early on in peace-building exercises, which entail reconciliation and social cohesion interventions, as well as a rebuilding of national ownership and leadership.

In addition to conflict, there are migratory and demographic pressures on countries, climatic and environmental stresses, threats of violence in fragile contexts, and a flow of drugs and arms, which, if not addressed head on, can impede the resilient recovery efforts under the BBB concept. This impacts a more diversified and tailored approach toward recovery in fragile and in-conflict contexts, in terms of planning, implementation, coordination, and financing instruments.

Conflict sensitivity should form an integral part of recovery efforts: from immediate humanitarian response, through economic regeneration and structural political and governance reform, to longer term development. However, agencies working on different aspects of recovery are likely to face challenges related to integrating conflict sensitivity into action. Different types of organizations, for example, operate under very different operating principles and operating frameworks, whilst the pressures and incentives that agencies face are heavily influenced by where they sit within the reconstruction continuum. This diversity can bring significant strengths. Different organizations can offer highly complementary skills and experiences. Taken together, these can play an important role in supporting peace, for example by helping to address the multiple factors that contribute to conflict in any context.

The WRC3 also had a strong thematic emphasis on women's rights as a critical component to achieve resilient recovery. As women face heightened vulnerabilities and poverty, as well as human rights abuses, both during and post crises and conflicts, it is pivotal that women's human rights, priorities, needs, and leadership are put at the center of recovery and peace-building processes. This entails ensuring that recovery efforts are informed by sex and age disaggregated data and gender analysis, and that women are consulted and their leadership and participation is facilitated in all steps of the recovery and reconstruction process, as well as in peace

building. It furthermore entails building back better by taking advantage of the opportunities provided post-crisis to rebuild in a way that is inclusive of women, girls, boys, and men, in particular by removing barriers posed by discriminatory laws, policies, and practices.

Many thematic sessions focused on the climate change adaptation issues and sought ways to enhance climate and disaster resilience in the context of the BBB approach. This was either through discussing specific environmental issues, such as waste management landfills and toxic waste risk management in post-disaster situations, or addressing high level policies that address climate through risk management and post-crisis recovery. The main conclusion of these sessions was that synergies between disaster risk reduction, disaster recovery, climate change adaptation, and sustainable development are evident when it comes to preparedness and prevention, and that the international partners ought to put more emphasis on environmental issues and climate change adaptation in risk reduction and preparedness.

In addition, other important issues were addressed during the 25 thematic sessions held during the WRC3. Technology was one of the topics at the heart of the debate. The use of ICT in remote assessment, particularly in conflict areas, is on the rise. Many international development partners and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have employed multiple technologies and innovations to pioneer crosscutting solutions to improve the speed, accuracy, and quality of remote assessments that better suit the needs of crisis-affected countries. However, experience shows that development partners need to develop tools and methods to actively engage in crises where access is restricted. These complex environments are forcing us to utilize science and art and tap into cutting-edge technologies. This requires development partners to forge partnerships and pool resources together to come up with evidence-based assessments to help make informed decisions, and to better respond to



Plenary Session

emerging demands and ensure that we are prepared to provide support when needed.

Large-scale housing reconstruction, often the most important thing to disaster-affected populations, poses questions regarding the best approach to adopt. The use of a model, whether state-led/contractor driven, homeowner driven, or community driven, depends on the context, existing policies, and willingness of the partners to engage. The WRC3 brought together various actors from various countries, international development partners, and academia to discuss the challenges and solutions of large-scale housing projects; as well as cultural aspects; government–CSO coordination; and communication with the general public, and the communities around the realities and time frames of reconstruction.

Empowering local actors, while a recurring point in all sessions, was discussed in depth in order to address the challenges and solutions for sharing

responsibilities for disaster risk management (DRM) with local stakeholders, anchored in carefully contextualized analysis and robust financing instruments for local stakeholders. This will always work better than best practices imported from other disaster-prone settings.

Finally, the closing ceremony provided an opportunity to share varied experiences from a range of policy makers and thought leaders, highlight the challenges faced in institutionalizing recovery and discuss the ways in which governments and development partners can overcome these challenges. It also leveraged consensus on the Sendai Framework's Priority 4, and discussed a way forward that engages national governments, UN systems, and multilateral agencies to plan in advance to implement recovery in a transformative manner that reduces risks and builds resilience in an increasingly complex world of multiple and colliding risks.

Joint Communiqué

More than 800 participants from civil society, national and local governments, academia, the private sector, and international organizations from around the world gathered in Brussels on June 6–8, 2017, for the Third Edition of the World Reconstruction Conference (WRC3). They addressed the role of post-crisis recovery and reconstruction for resilience building and disaster risk reduction, and shared experiences with a view to advance the implementation of the 2015 Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The conference was jointly organized by the European Commission, the World Bank’s Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the African, Caribbean, and Pacific Group of States (ACP).

The WRC3 took place against the backdrop of a continuing rise in the number of people affected by disasters around the world. From 2012 to 2014, close to 1,000 disasters impacted more than 326 million people across the globe. The cost of physical damage caused by these events is also rising, from an estimated EUR 18 billion on average per year in the 1990s to about EUR 90 billion per year in the first decade of this century. Today, physical damages and economic losses together range from EUR 220 to 270 billion per year. As climate change, urbanization, and migration accelerate, the need for recovery will continue on an upward trajectory. Despite ongoing and expanding efforts to minimize hazard impacts through disaster risk reduction, the recovery function remains relevant and necessary.

The WRC3 hosted 29 sessions organized around four main themes: (1) recovery interventions; (2) recovery in conflict and fragile situations; (3) recovery preparedness; and (4) leveraging political consensus on Sendai Priority 4. It also included special sessions on Nepal and Somalia. Participants aimed to identify

effective and forward-looking approaches to achieve resilient post-crisis recovery in which climate and disaster risk reduction, fragility, and conflict considerations are mainstreamed.

Key messages taken away from WRC3 are:

- **Resilient recovery is an imperative for sustainable development**

Resilient recovery addresses setbacks caused by disasters for building back better, while offering an opportunity to stimulate political will in investing in long-term resilience. Resilient recovery involves strengthening capacities to deal with future risks, thereby supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. Also, resilient recovery requires humanitarian and development actors to work together in reducing risks and vulnerabilities. At the same time, adapting to the adverse effects of climate change will require massive efforts and investments in disaster-resilient and resilient infrastructure.

- **Situations of conflict and fragility require special attention in recovery processes**

Conflict and fragility aggravate the impact of natural disasters by increasing vulnerability and making recovery processes far more challenging. Responding to fragile and conflict situations goes far beyond dealing with the physical impact of the conflict; it requires addressing policies and institutions, as well as the underlying causes of conflict and risks of future conflict. Policies must adapt to the context of a fractured society and institutional settings. Conflict sensitivity must be built into all recovery activities to avoid unintended negative consequences for an open or latent conflict.

- **Preparing for recovery pays off**

In view of the increasing frequency, intensity, and cost of disasters, investments in recovery pre-

paredness are required in the most vulnerable and least-developed communities and countries. Strong institutional arrangements, financial mechanisms, and policies support quicker and more effective recovery.

- **Better prepared communities recover faster**

The strength of local communities in responding to and protecting against natural hazards and climate change is key. In the event of disaster, studies show that 90 percent of survivors are rescued by their own neighbors, and this level of engagement continues throughout recovery. Local communities should be considered equal partners to governments in resilient recovery. Local ownership and leadership are essential for creating lasting solutions to cope with risk and shocks.

- **Women's participation as actors in recovery is essential for building back better**

The marginalization and vulnerability of women living in poverty is worsened in the wake of conflicts, disasters, and complex emergencies. Understanding the underlying drivers of the differentiated impacts of crises and conflicts on women is a prerequisite for identifying ways to leverage the potential of women's leadership for more sustainable and inclusive recovery, peace building, and community resilience.

- **Cultural heritage is a central element of resilient recovery and reconstruction**

Cultural heritage, both tangible and intangible, have increasingly been affected by disasters and have become the direct targets of systematic and deliberate attacks in numerous conflicts. The Sendai Framework underlines the importance of addressing the resilience of this critical infrastructure. Reconstructing cultural heritage is essential for a resilient recovery as it represents both an asset to be protected and a resource to strengthen the ability of communities and their properties to resist, absorb, and recover from the effects of natural or human-made hazards.

- **The potential for partnering with the private sector should especially be pursued, particularly in the area of risk financing**

There is a clear economic case for resilient reconstruction and recovery similar to disaster risk reduction. Building Back Better, and Disaster Risk Reduction are relevant to economic planning, and could better involve the private sector actors as well as the competent authorities. Engaging all of society is important, in particular with the private sector. Resilient recovery and risk reduction call for risk proofed and resilient investments.

Brussels, 8 June 2017

The **overall goal** of the WRC3 was to identify effective and forward-looking approaches to achieve resilient post-crisis recovery in which climate and disaster risk reduction, fragility, and conflict considerations are mainstreamed.

Agenda of the Conference

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 2017 | The Square, Brussels Meeting Centre

- 9:00–10:30 **OPENING CEREMONY: Promoting Resilience through Post-Crisis Recovery**
- 11:00–12:30 **Special Session: An Update from 2017 Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction**
- Lessons and Ways Forward after a Decade of Experience with PDNAs
 - Better Risk Analytics for Better Recovery Financing
 - Linking Humanitarian Response and Recovery: Advancing the New Way of Working
 - Building Regulations and Standards for Long-term Resilience
 - Livelihood Recovery and Social Protection
- 14:00–15:30 **PLENARY: Efforts on Post-Disaster Recovery**
- 16:00–17:30 **Special Session: Post-Earthquake Recovery in Nepal**
- From Urban Reconstruction towards Resilient Cities
 - Innovation in Post-Crisis Assessments and Recovery Monitoring
 - Environment in Recovery, Focus on Waste Management
 - Enhancing Climate and Disaster Resilience in the Context of Build Back Better

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 2017 | The Square, Brussels Meeting Centre

- 9:00–10:30 **PLENARY: Rethinking Reconstruction and Recovery in Conflict Settings**
- 11:00–12:30
- Build Back Better with and for Women
 - Private Sector as a Key Partner in Preparedness, Response and Recovery
 - Towards Coordinated Efforts for Sustainable Solutions to Food Crises: The Role of the Global Report on Food Crises 2017
 - Development Solutions for Human Mobility in Situations of Fragility
 - Conflict Sensitivity in Recovery
 - Civil Protection as a Pillar for Disaster Resilience
- 14:00–15:30 **PLENARY: Preparing and Planning for Recovery—Strengthening Institutions and Capacities**
- 16:00–17:30
- Policies and Institutional Arrangements for Recovery
 - Cultural Heritage—an Engine for Social Recovery
 - Large Scale Housing Reconstruction—Latest Experiences
 - Recovery in Fragile and Conflict-Affected Situations (RPBA)
 - Empowering Local Stakeholders for Resilient Recovery
 - Somalia—Drought Recovery as an Opportunity for Resilience Building

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 2017 | European Development Days, Tour & Taxi, Brussels

- 9:30–10:15 **EDD 2017 Lab Debate: What Can We Do to Make Recovery Resilient?**
- 14:30–16:00 **CLOSING CEREMONY: Leveraging Political Consensus on Promoting Resilience through Post-Crisis Recovery**

