Recovery Programming: building back better and enhancing resilience

ACE Training
PMI training Centre Meeting
Semarang, Indonesia
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Recovery CTP

International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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Purpose of this session:

I. Know the concepts and key strategic issues of recovery.

II. Highlight recovery examples from Indonesia and discuss other examples in the South East Asia.

III. Present tools for developing operational strategies and designing recovery interventions.

Relief to Recovery Interface

Recovery to Development Interface

Early Recovery

Medium / longer term Recovery

FACT

NDRT / RDRT

ERU

Relief

Devlpmt

Disaster Risk Reduction

Day 1

3-6 mths

1-5 years
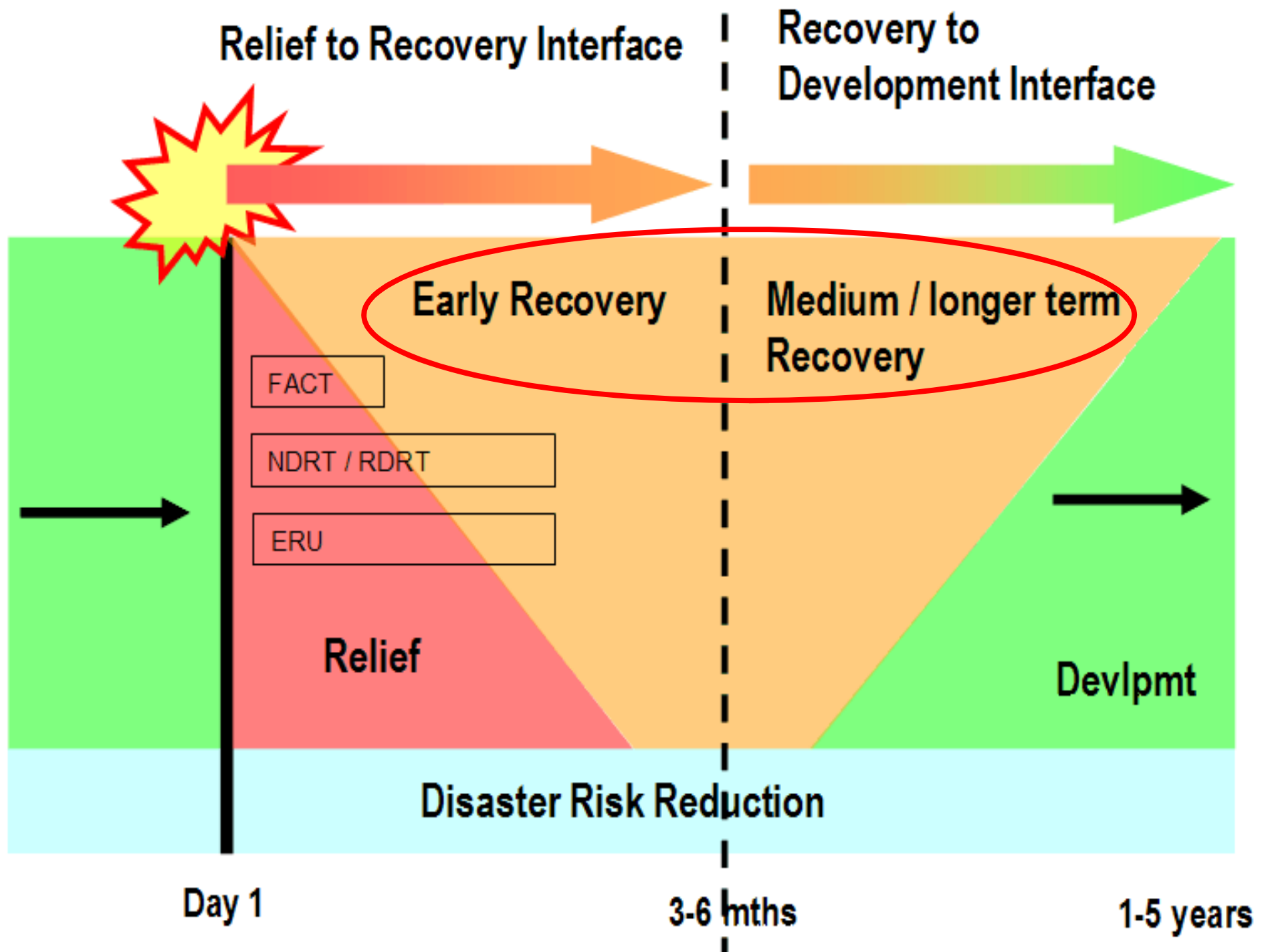
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A definition of early recovery:

§ *Early recovery* is the process of people's lives returning to normal in the <u>immediate</u> aftermath of a disaster. It involves providing assistance to people in the earliest stages of disaster response in conjunction with the provision of relief, improving the effects of the relief and providing the basis for longer-term recovery.

§ Early recovery enables people to participate more readily in longer-term recovery activities

IFRC recovery programming guidance 2012

A definition of recovery

§ *Recovery* in the context of disaster response, is a <u>process</u> that results in people's lives returning to normal in a way that they will be more resilient to future disasters.

§ The extent to which people can recover after a disaster depends on the situation beforehand and how robust or resilient their resources are to withstand the effects of the disaster. For some, recovery will be relatively quick; for others it may take years.
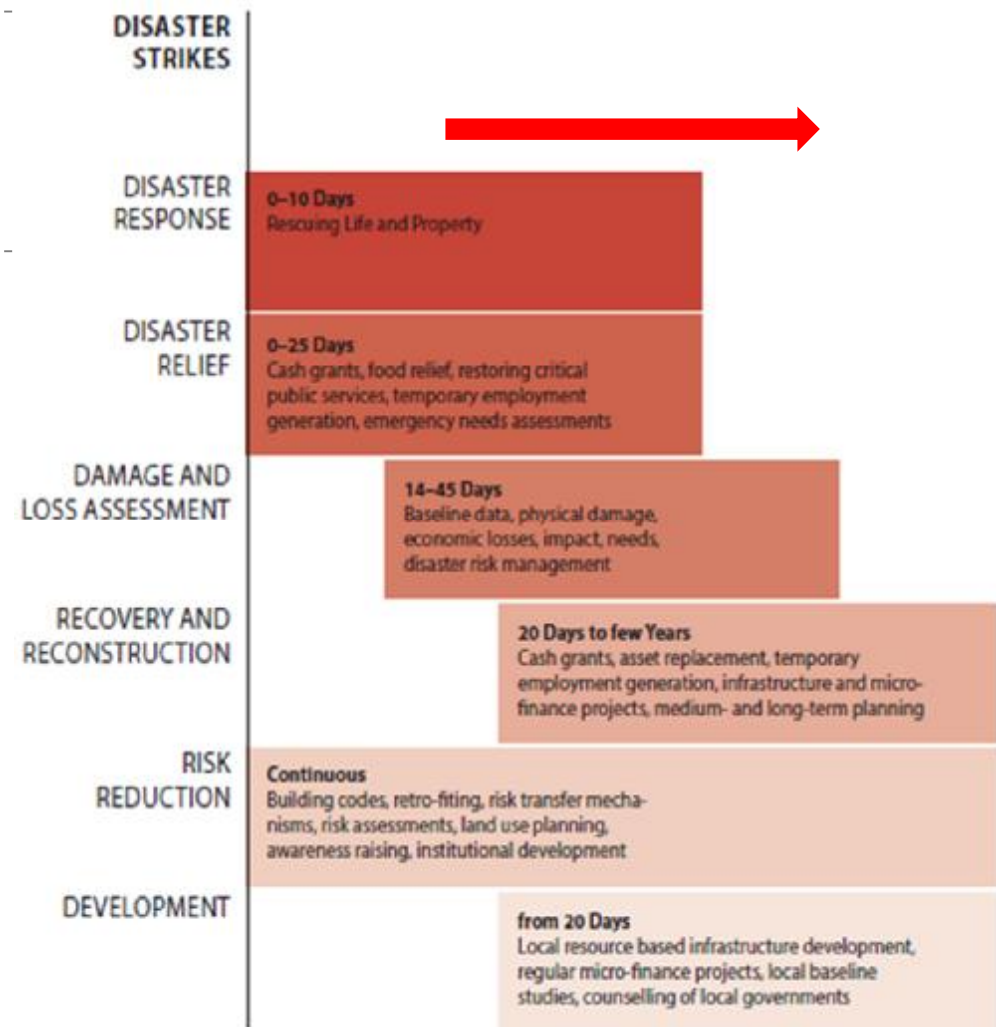
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REMEMBER……..

§ Individuals, communities and institutions begin to recover <u>immediately</u> after a disaster, relying on their own skills, experience and resources.

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§ 'Recovery programming' is what external agencies do with the aim of supporting people as they recover from disasters.

§ At its best: early recovery and recovery are based on good community-based programming principles and practices that may <u>link</u> to longer-term development.

DISASTER STRIKES

DISASTER RESPONSE
0–10 Days
Rescuing Life and Property

DISASTER RELIEF
0–25 Days
Cash grants, food relief, restoring critical public services, temporary employment generation, emergency needs assessments

DAMAGE AND LOSS ASSESSMENT
14–45 Days
Baseline data, physical damage, economic losses, impact, needs, disaster risk management

RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION
20 Days to few Years
Cash grants, asset replacement, temporary employment generation, infrastructure and micro-finance projects, medium- and long-term planning

RISK REDUCTION
Continuous
Building codes, retro-fiting, risk transfer mechanisms, risk assessments, land use planning, awareness raising, institutional development

DEVELOPMENT
from 20 Days
Local resource based infrastructure development, regular micro-finance projects, local baseline studies, counselling of local governments
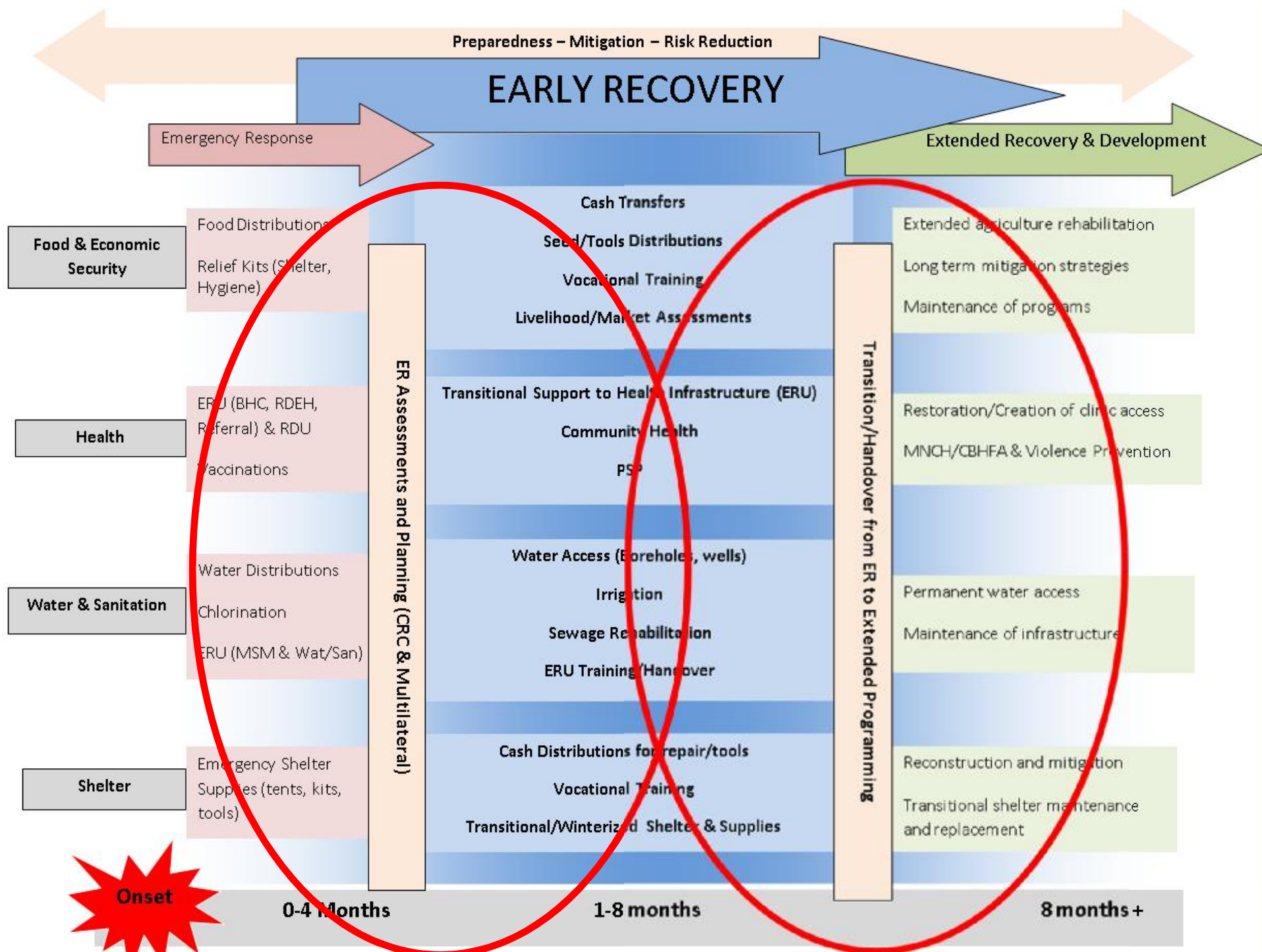
GTLL Disaster Recovery Tool Kit

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Examples of Recovery activities

§ **Early recovery** immediate support

ü cash for work to remove the rubble

ü materials for immediate shelter repair

ü agricultural inputs to restart livelihoods

ü protect remaining assets, avoid further loss

ü providing psychological first aid to community members

§ **Recovery** in the midterm

ü reconstruction *(houses, schools, health clinics, water supply systems)*

ü further strengthen livelihoods

üRestoring family links

Preparedness – Mitigation – Risk Reduction

EARLY RECOVERY

Emergency Response

Extended Recovery & Development

Food & Economic Security	Food Distributions Relief Kits (Shelter, Hygiene)	Cash Transfers Seed/Tools Distributions Vocational Training Livelihood/Market Assessments	Extended agriculture rehabilitation Long term mitigation strategies Maintenance of programs
Health	ERU (BHC, RDEH, Referral) & RDU Vaccinations	Transitional Support to Health Infrastructure (ERU) Community Health PSP	Restoration/Creation of clinic access MNCH/CBHFA & Violence Prevention
Water & Sanitation	Water Distributions Chlorination ERU (MSM & Wat/San)	Water Access (Boreholes, wells) Irrigation Sewage Rehabilitation ERU Training/Handover	Permanent water access Maintenance of infrastructure
Shelter	Emergency Shelter Supplies (tents, kits, tools)	Cash Distributions for repair/tools Vocational Training Transitional/Winterized Shelter & Supplies	Reconstruction and mitigation Transitional shelter maintenance and replacement

ER Assessments and Planning (CRC & Multilateral)

Transition/Handover from ER to Extended Programming

Onset

0-4 Months   1-8 months   8 months +

In your table groups:

§ What factors determine the extent and speed people can recover?

§ When does early recovery happen?

§ List as many recovery responses as you can in 10 seconds.

§ List 5 'ways of working' for recovery programming.
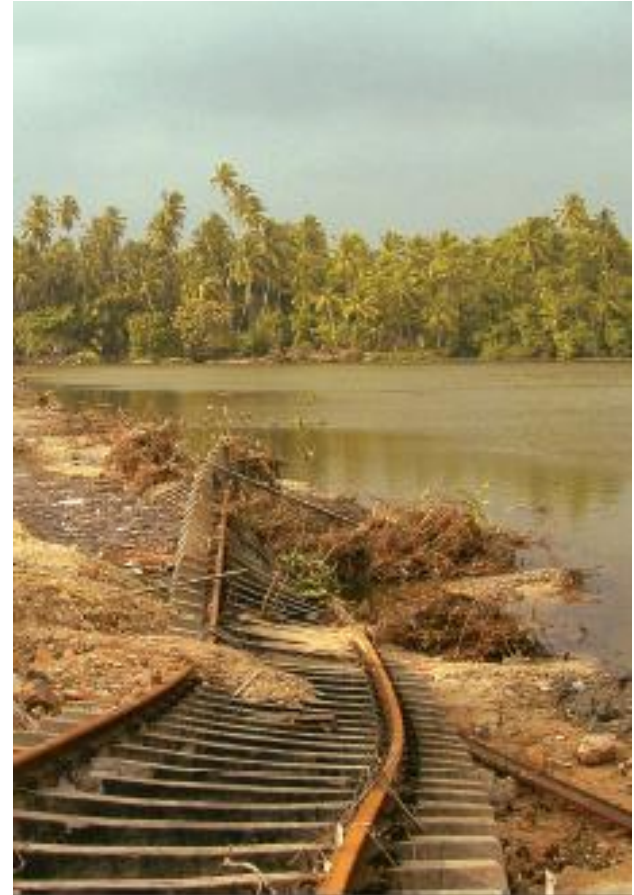
IFRC recovery "ways of working"

I.   **Participation** of disaster-affected women, men, girls and boys, who have a right to determine their own future.

II. **Inclusive participation** with equal involvement of members of the community regardless of age, sex, ethnicity & wealth.

III. **Being accountable** to the affected communities, ensuring that affected populations can influence and participate in decision making concerning the operation.

IV. **Doing no harm** either socially, economically or environmentally.

V.   **Being timely** and starting early to support and complement relief activities whenever possible.

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Strengthening recovery programming:

To build recovery thinking and approaches into disaster preparedness and response

IFRC Recovery Guidance 2012 focuses on:

ü applying key recovery principles and strategic issues

ü assessment and response option analysis

ü community participation

ü building resilience and applying the 'Do No Harm' approach

ü a multi-sector integrated approach & strong coordination

ü use of innovative approaches *(inc CTP and market support)*

IFRC Recovery programming guidance 2012

Sinabung Volcano: Voucher distribution

Mount Sinabung volcano on Sumatra Island triggered the displacement of 28,715 people from 33 villages by January 14.

In March it was decided to support the returning evacuees with necessary tools to clean up ash, repair roofs and work farm lands through a cash transfer pilot project.

Goal: Affected communities are able to restore their livelihoods and return back to normal

Outcome	Indicators	Means of verifications
1. Target beneficiaries able to effectively access quality support	367 families of Sigarang-garang village receive shelter and livelihood tools	1. Distribution database
1.1 Target beneficiaries understand program approach (voucher system)	50 % of affected families attend dissemination meeting	2. Attendance list 3. Beneficiary satisfaction assessment
1.2 Target beneficiaries use toolkits for restoring their farm land and to repair their houses	367 families receive good quality toolkits	4. Meeting minutes
2. To improve PMI capacity to implement recovery programs		1. Beneficiary satisfaction assessment results
1.1 PMI board, staff and volunteers have knowledge on implementation of cash based transfer programs (voucher modality)	10 PMI staff and volunteers are trained and coached on implementation of cash/voucher program through community participation	2. Letter of Intent or other relevant document
1.2 PMI staff and volunteers able to support target communities during project implementation	10 PMI staff and volunteers have confidence in supporting target communities during project	
1.3 Government is supporting PMI's cash based program	Letter of Intent from local government confirming support	

Practical Innovation

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§ *Target area and beneficiary selection*

§ *Adaptation of barcode-reading software*

§ *Market survey*

§ *Field training and simulation*

§ *Socialization*

§ *Voucher distribution and scanning*

§ *Administration, finance and traders*

Video