

Recovery  
CTP

# *Recovery Programming: building back better and enhancing resilience*

*ACE Training  
PMI training Centre Meeting  
Semarang, Indonesia  
28 April 2015*





[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies



[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies





[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## ***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

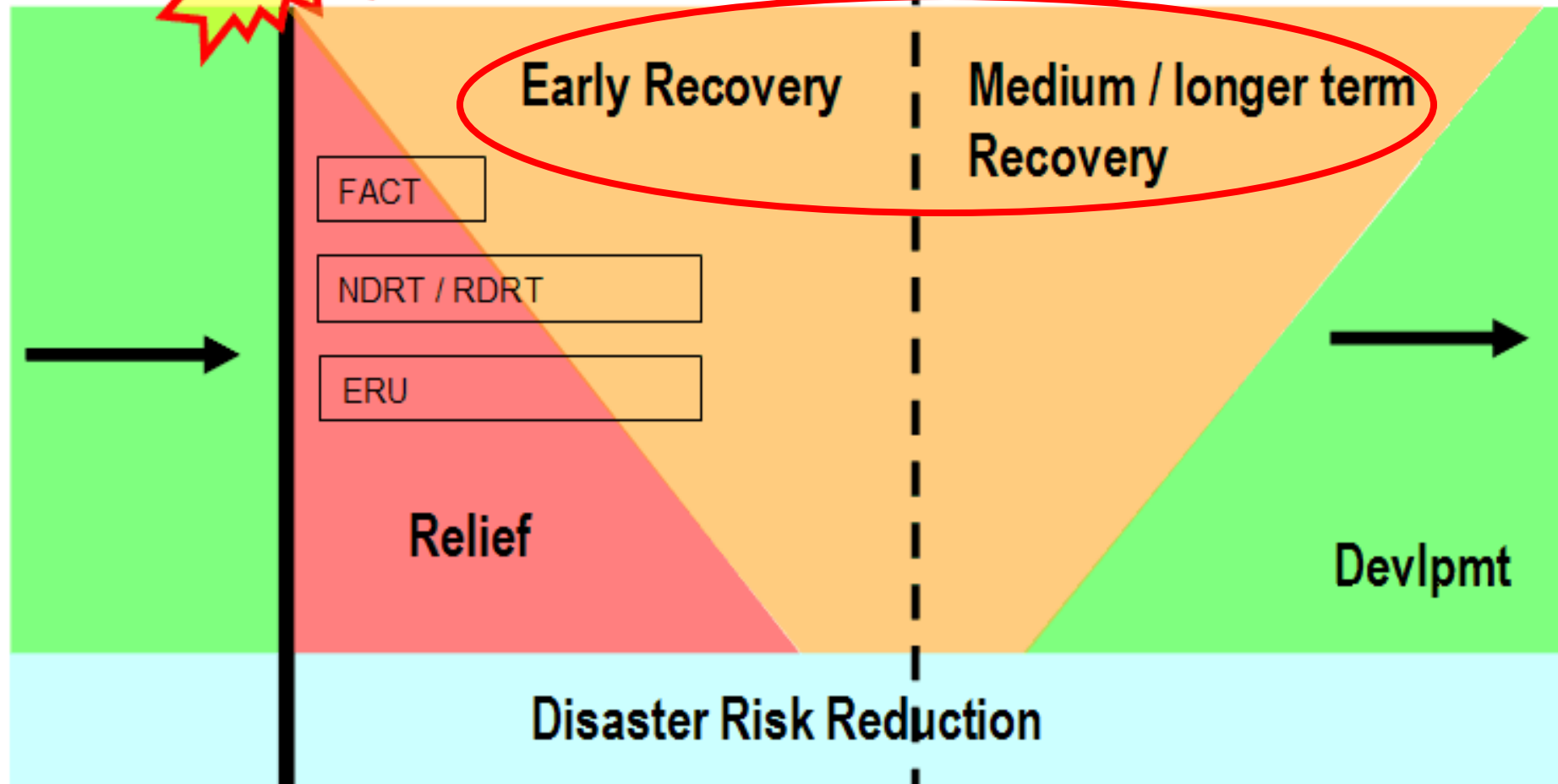
Devlpmt

Disaster Risk Reduction

Day 1

3-6 mths

1-5 years



## ***A definition of early recovery:***

- **Early recovery** is the process of people's lives returning to normal in the immediate 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 process 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.

IFRC recovery programming guidance 2012

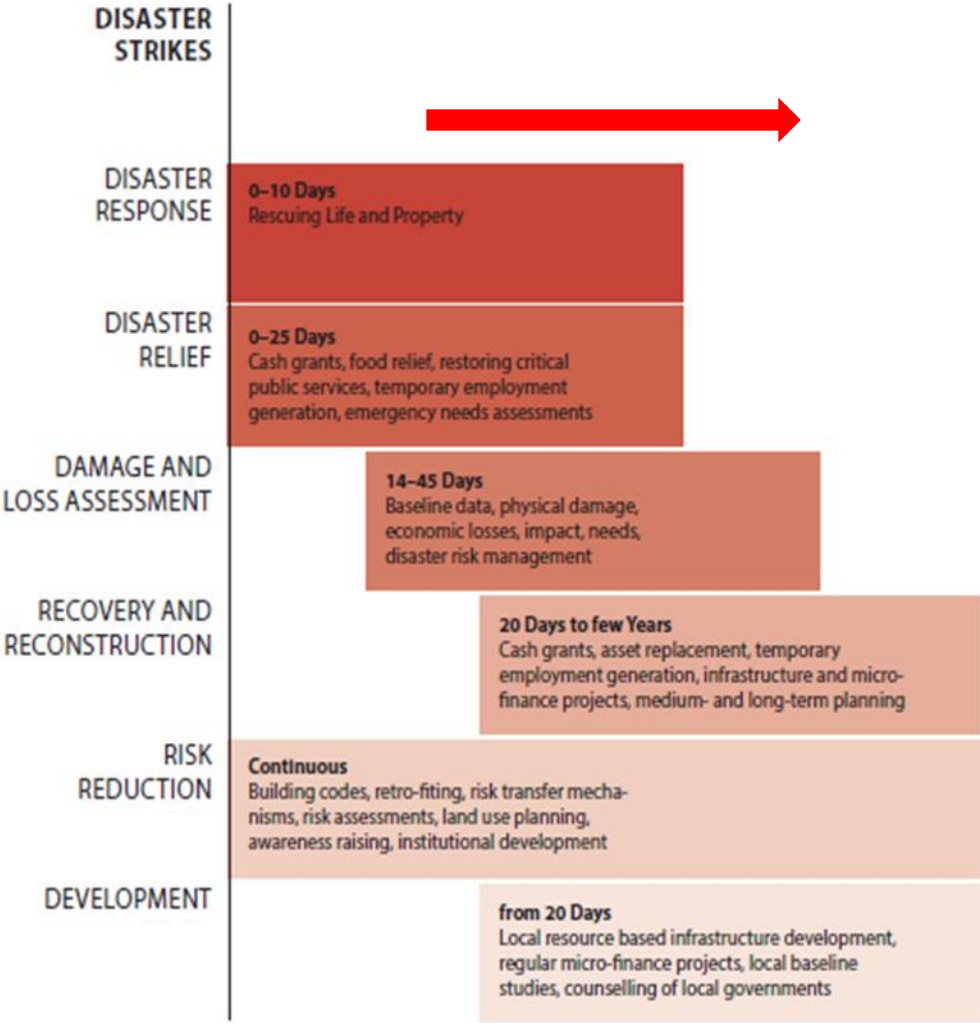
## ***REMEMBER.....***

- Individuals, communities and institutions begin to recover immediately after a disaster, relying on their own skills, experience and resources.





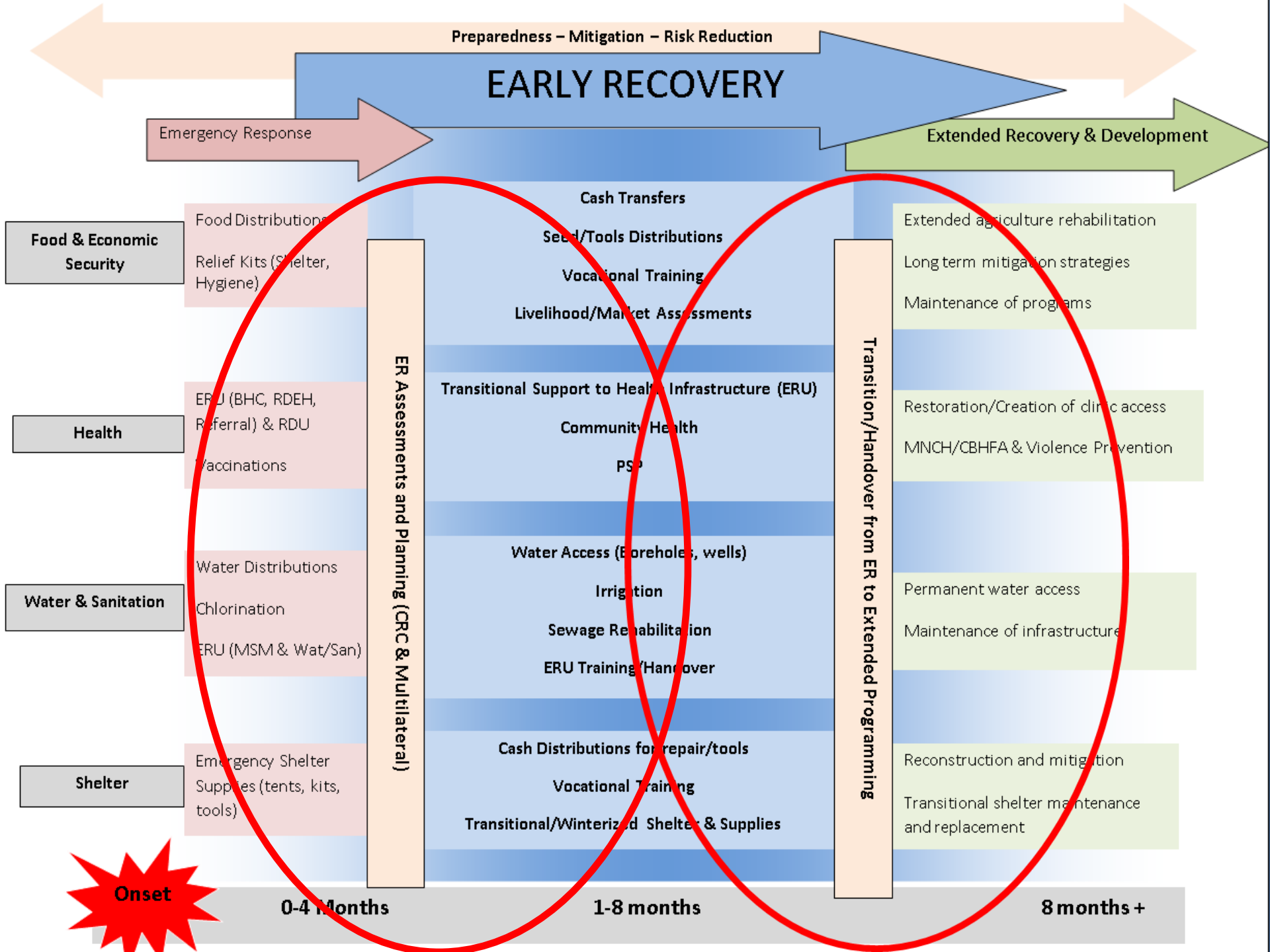
- ‘Recovery programming’ is what external agencies do with the aim of supporting people as they recover from disasters.
- At its best: early recovery and recovery are based on good community-based programming principles and practices that may link to longer-term development.



GTLL Disaster Recovery Tool Kit

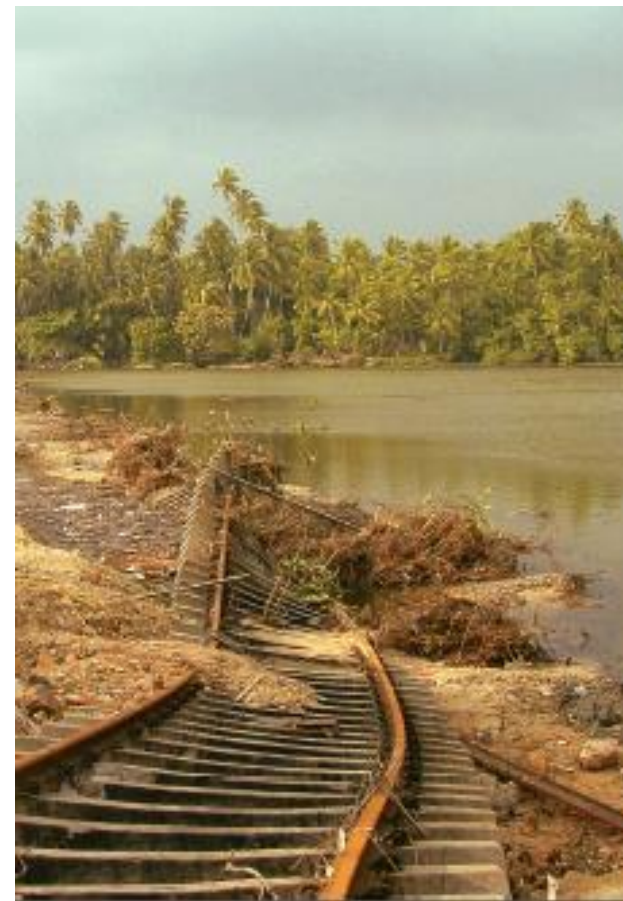
## ***Examples of Recovery activities***

- **Early recovery** immediate support
  - ✓ cash for work to remove the rubble
  - ✓ materials for immediate shelter repair
  - ✓ agricultural inputs to restart livelihoods
  - ✓ protect remaining assets, avoid further loss
  - ✓ providing psychological first aid to community members
  
- **Recovery** in the midterm
  - ✓ reconstruction (*houses, schools, health clinics, water supply systems*)
  - ✓ further strengthen livelihoods
  - ✓ Restoring family links



## *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.



## Strengthening recovery programming:

*To build recovery thinking and approaches into disaster preparedness and response*

IFRC Recovery Guidance 2012 focuses on:

- ✓ applying key recovery principles and strategic issues
- ✓ assessment and response option analysis
- ✓ community participation
- ✓ building resilience and applying the 'Do No Harm' approach
- ✓ a multi-sector integrated approach & strong coordination
- ✓ use of innovative approaches (*inc CTP and market support*)



IFRC Recovery programming  
guidance 2012



Recovery  
CTP

## ***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.*



## Recovery CTP

**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
1.2 Target beneficiaries use toolkits for restoring their farm land and to repair their houses	367 families receive good quality toolkits	3. Beneficiary satisfaction assessment
2. To improve PMI capacity to implement recovery programs		4. Meeting minutes
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	1. Beneficiary satisfaction assessment results
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	2. Letter of Intent or other relevant document
1.3 Government is supporting PMI's cash based program	Letter of Intent from local government confirming support	

- *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*

**Palang Merah Indonesia**

## Bagaimana mendapatkan bantuan pemulihan dari PMI?

WILAYAH SASARAN PROGRAM: DESA SIGARANG-GARANG  
KECAMATAN NAMANTERAN, KAB. KARO, SUMUT

- 1. PENDAFTARAN**
  - PMI menerima data nama calon penerima bantuan dari pemerintah desa
  - Calon penerima bantuan mendatangi tempat pendaftaran
  - Membawa identitas pribadi (KTP/SIM/ Kartu Keluarga)
  - Petugas akan mendata anda dan memeriksa kelengkapan dokumen
- 2. PENGAMBILAN VOUCHER**
  - Petugas PMI akan memberikan voucher sebagai tanda penukar barang kepada penerima bantuan
  - Petugas akan memberi informasi waktu dan tempat penukaran barang bantuan
  - Perhatikan ketentuan tanggal pengambilan barang
- 3. PENGAMBILAN BARANG BANTUAN**
  - Datangi toko yang ditunjuk
  - Tunjukkan voucher anda kepada petugas PMI di tempat tersebut
  - Petugas akan menscan voucher
  - Nilai voucher sampai dengan maksimal Rp. 300.000,-
  - Kelebihan dari nilai tersebut tidak ditanggung oleh PMI
  - Pemilik toko dan petugas PMI akan mencatat transaksi/pengambilan barang
- 4. PEMANFAATAN BANTUAN**
  - Bantuan yang diberikan dapat digunakan untuk kegiatan pemulihan pasca bencana
  - Barang bantuan tidak boleh diperjual belikan
  - Segala bentuk kecurangan akan mengakibatkan penghentian bantuan
  - Semoga termanfaatkan dengan baik

**Informasi:** PMI Kab. Karo, Jl. Jamin Ginting no 24, Simpang Desa Ketaren Kabanjahe, (Depan SMPN 2)Karo, Sumut

**Call :** 0812334455666  
**Email :** poskotdbpmikabkaro78@yahoo.com

Video