



Development of recovery toolkit

Asian Disaster Preparedness Center

*Most post-Sandy rebuilding is completed or underway, so it may be too late to change course for the response to this storm. **It is difficult to make hard decisions in the middle of disaster recovery.** We need to **develop these plans in advance...***

- Rob Young,
Professor, Western Carolina University

Indonesia 2004 Tsunami

| | |
|--|--|
| 139,195 houses destroyed | 140,304 permanent houses built |
| 73,869 hectares of agricultural land destroyed | 69,979 hectares of agricultural land reclaimed |
| 1,927 teachers killed | 39,663 teachers trained |
| 13,828 fishing boats destroyed | 7,109 fishing boats built or provided |
| 1,089 religious facilities destroyed | 3,781 religious facilities built or repaired |
| 2,618 kilometers of road destroyed | 3,696 kilometers of road constructed |
| 3,415 schools destroyed | 1,759 schools built |
| 517 health facilities destroyed | 1,115 health facilities constructed |
| 669 government buildings destroyed | 996 government buildings constructed |
| 119 bridges destroyed | 363 bridges constructed |

Structure of the Presentation

1. Background
2. Process adopted for development of the Recovery toolkit
3. Introducing the 'Recovery Handbook of the Toolkit'



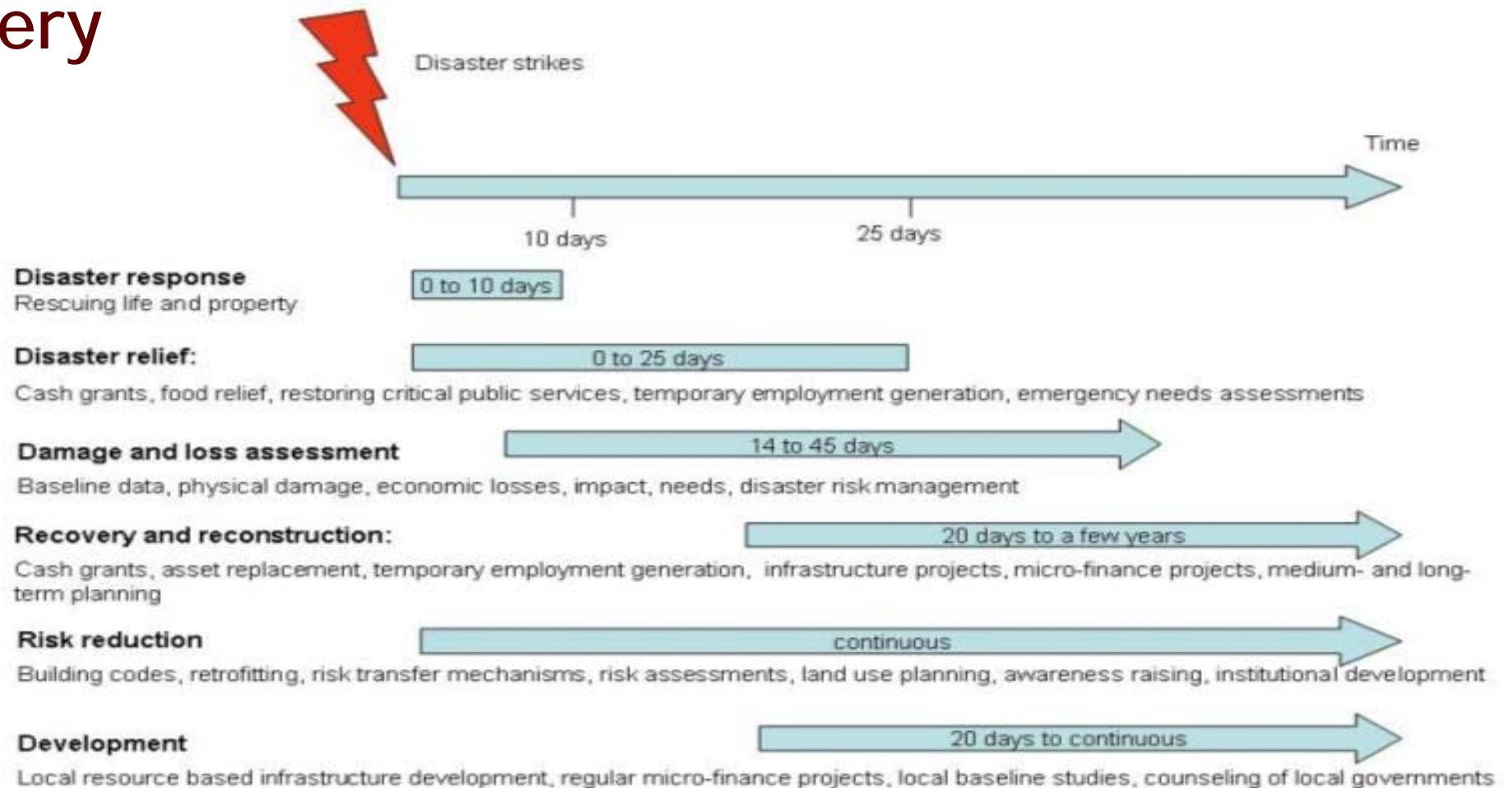
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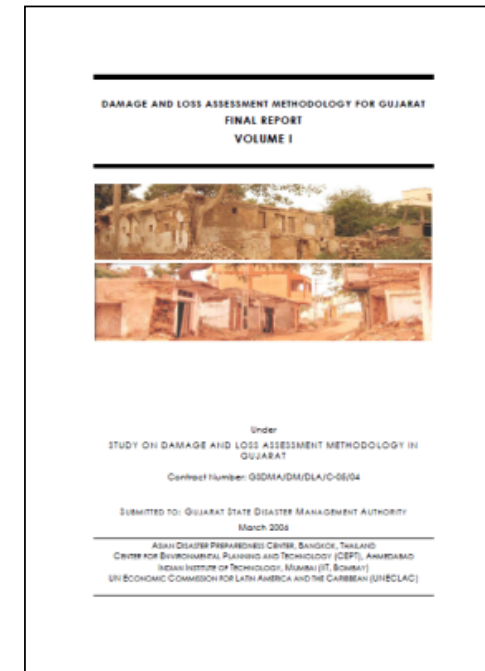


Recovery



Post disaster needs assessment

- Damage and loss assessment methodology for Gujarat, India
- With Government of Lao PDR and World Bank in developing post disaster damage and loss assessment system for Lao PDR
- Training on undertaking damage and loss assessments (Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand)
- CRATER Coastal Risk Analysis of Tsunamis and Environmental Remediation
- Working with India on a national framework on PDNA
- Supporting Myanmar, Vietnam, Philippines and Indonesia on building their PDNA capacity



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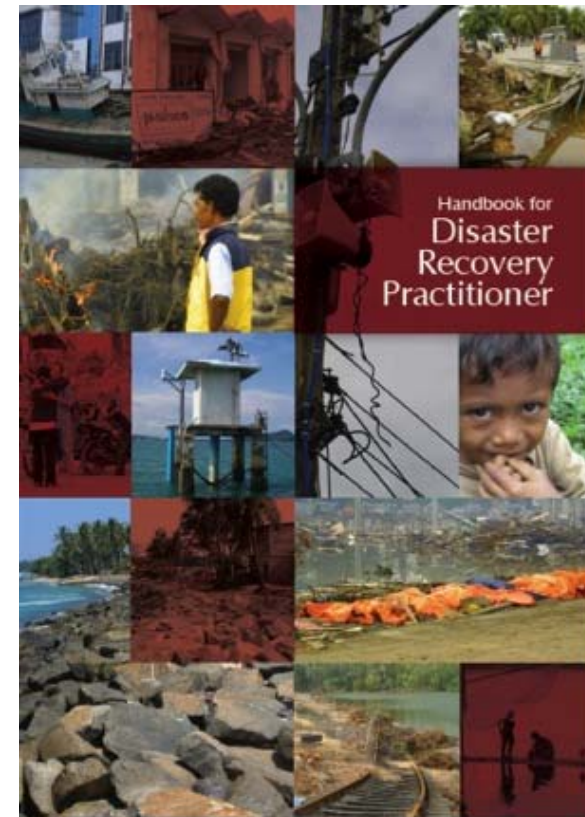
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Disaster Recovery Toolkit (draft)

TGLL (India, Indonesia, Maldives, Sri Lanka, Thailand and UN and IFRC)

Supported by IFRC, UNDP and WFP



Recovery toolkit Components

1. Handbook for Disaster Recovery Practitioners
2. Technical Guidelines on “Build back better”,
 - Housing,
 - Land Use Planning,
 - Critical Facilities and
 - Livelihoods)
3. Training course on R&R program implementation- targeted at national and local institutions responsible for managing post-disaster recovery



Aim and Objectives of Toolkit

Aim

To provide evidence based practical guidance to practitioners who will be responsible for managing recovery and reconstruction initiatives in the future

Objectives:

- To provide **options** (depending on country context of disaster affected area) to address various aspects of managing recovery and reconstructions, based on lessons learned from the past
- To provide **technical 'tips'** on how to 'build back better'
- To **build capacity** of future recovery managers

Informed by experiences of Recovery Institutions such as...



Learning from other Recovery Agencies such
as Tri-partite Core Group (TCG) of Myanmar

Reconstruction and
Rehabilitation Agency of
Aceh and Nias
Indonesia



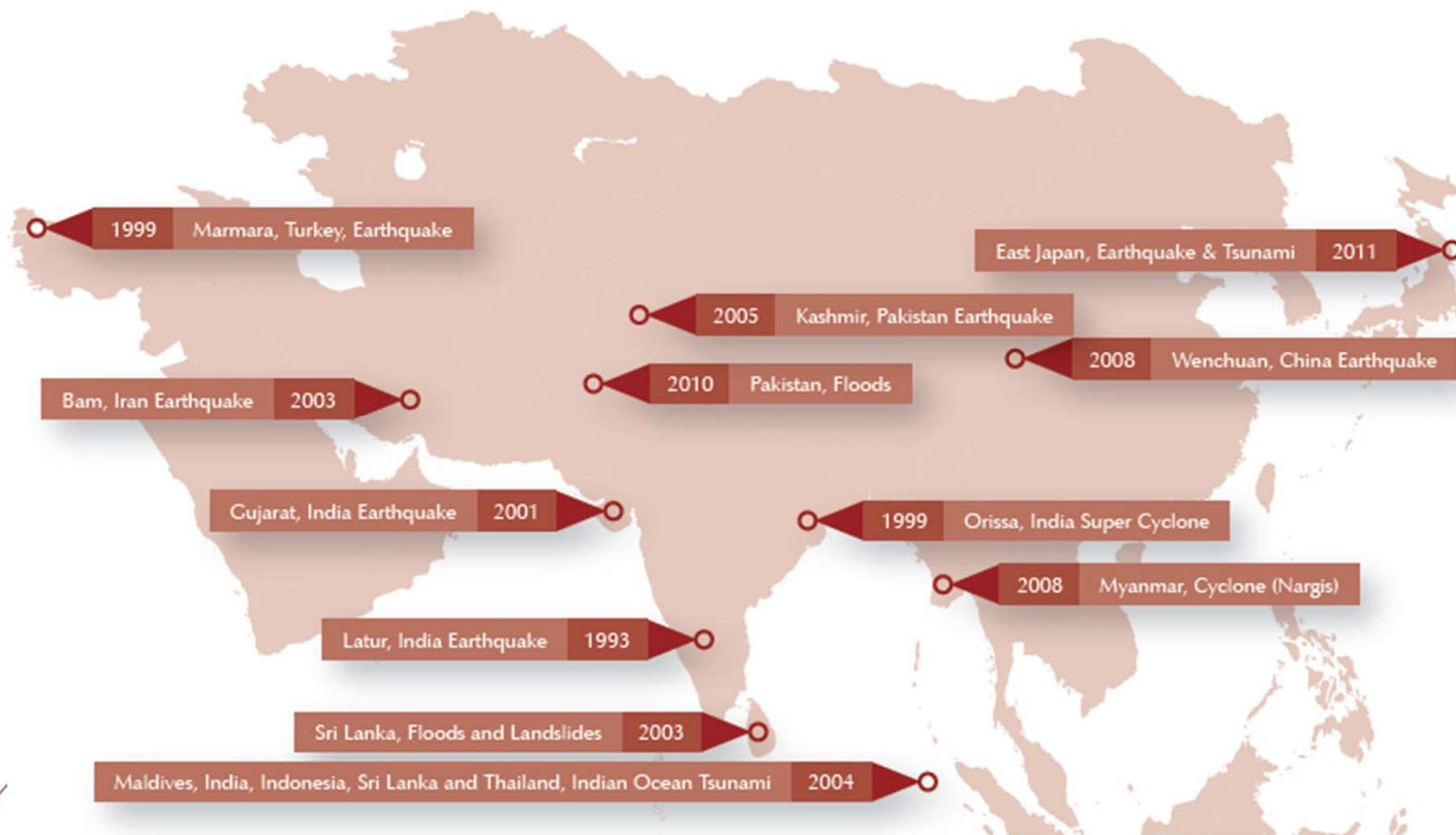
Earthquake Reconstruction
and Rehabilitation
Authority, Sri Lanka

Earthquake Reconstruction and
Rehabilitation Authority, Pakistan



Gujarat State Disaster
Management Authority
Gujarat, India

Draws lessons from...



Technical Working Group to guide the process of experts from region who have worked in recovery

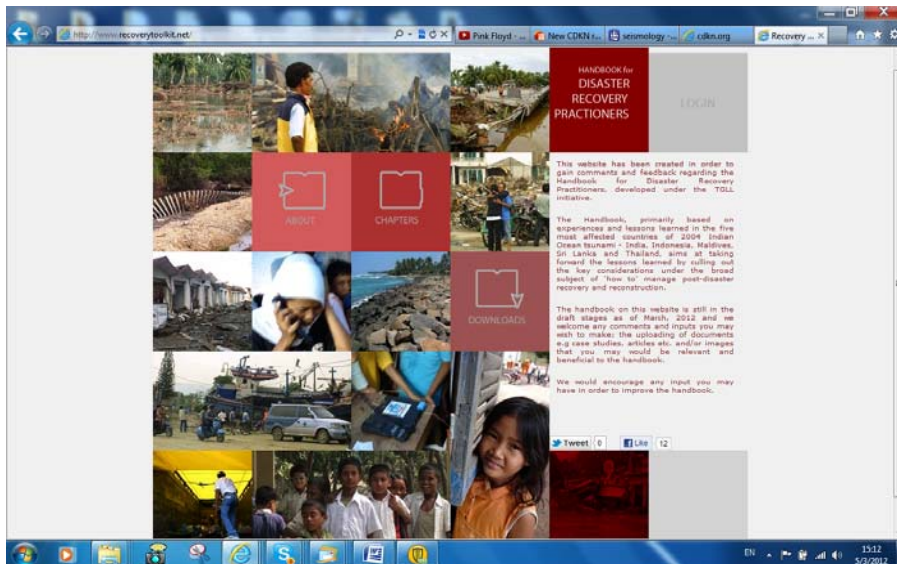
- Indonesia, BRR/Institute (Mr. Eddy Purwanto and Dr. Wiliam Sabandar)
- India, Tamil Nadu (Mr. Radhakrishnan)
- Thailand DDPM (Mr. Chitawat Siwabowon an Acting Lt. Ravee Supanimitwisetkul)
- Sri Lanka (Mr. Kishan Sugathapala,, Ex-RADA)
- Maldives (Mr. Shahid Abdullah, Minister)
- India, Gujarat, India (Mr. V. Thirrupugazh)
- Pakistan (Mr. Usman Quazi)
- ASEAN Secretariat/AHA Center (Ms. Adelina Kamal and Mr. Said Faisal)
- TGLL Steering Committee (Mr. Satya Tripathi and Mr. Nigel Ede, IFRC)
- Oxfam (Ms. Mia Mrina)
- World Vision (Mr. Jimmy Nadapdap)
- Habitat for Humanity (Mr. Charile Ayco)

Consultations held ...

- Brainstorming session to scope the Toolkit in 2010
- Series of consultations with TWG members to discuss the progress 2011-12
- National Consultations in Sri Lanka, India and Indonesia to discuss with experts at national level who have been involved in post-disaster recovery in 2012



Website developed to receive inputs on draft document



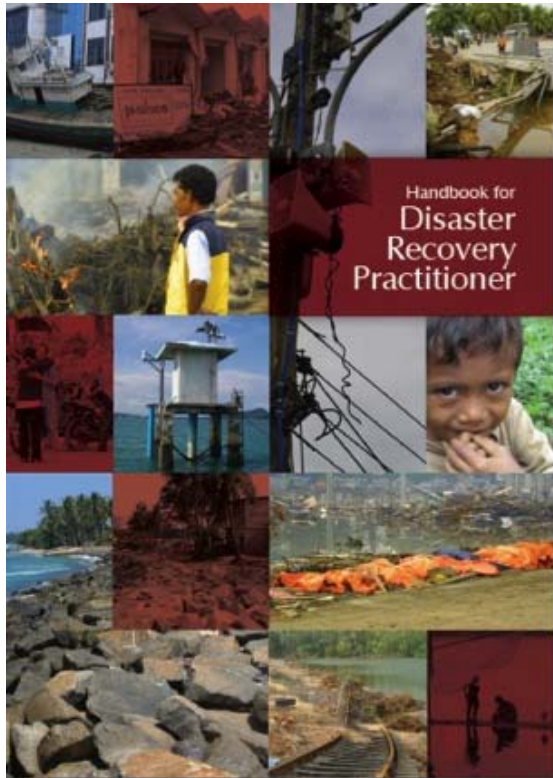
- Website has been developed to seek comments from wider community of recovery stakeholders on the draft Recovery Handbook
- Chapters are uploaded in sequential manner and viewers can provide comment on write-up, suggest additional reference materials, case studies, etc.

Please Visit www.recoverytoolkits.net

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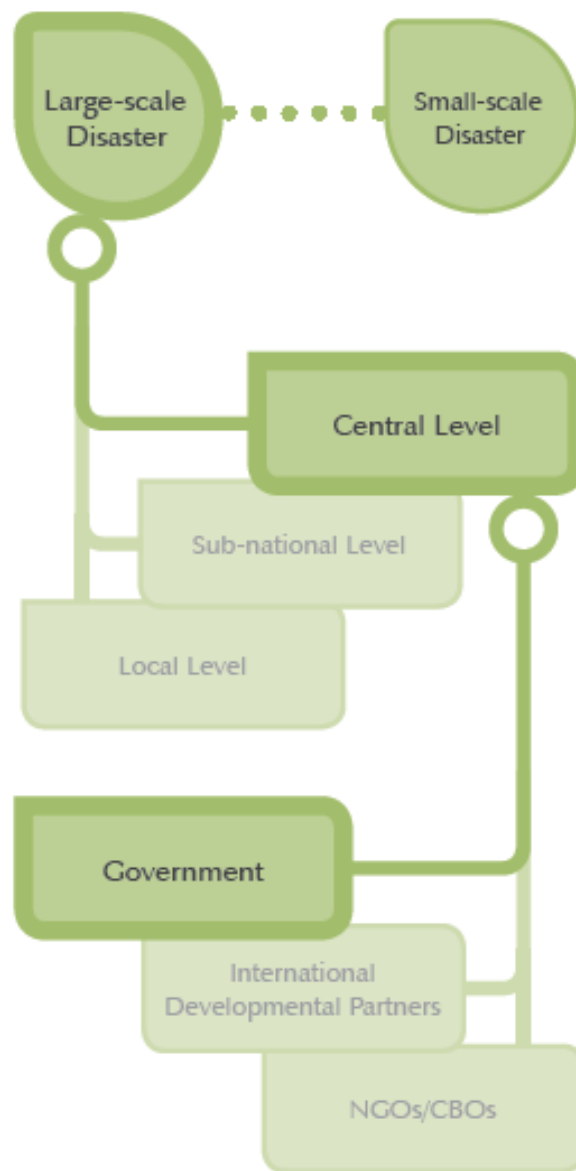
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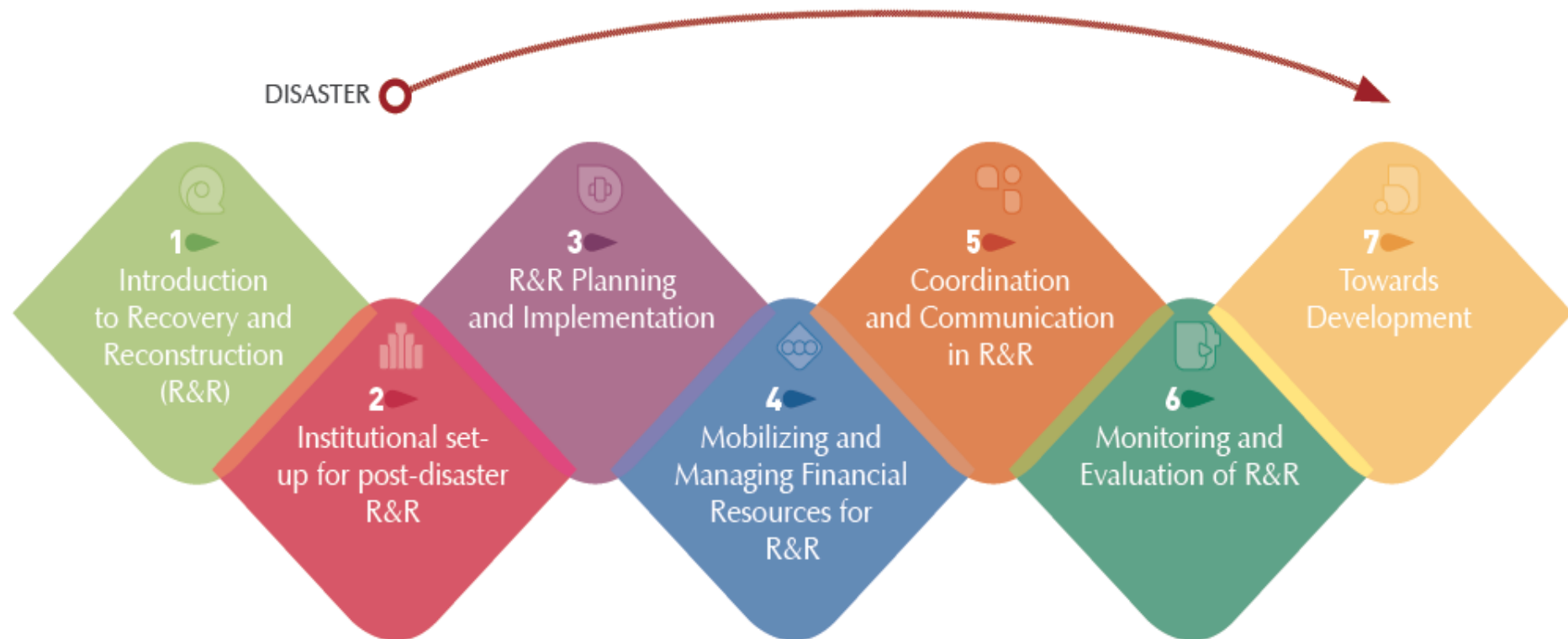


- Scope is 'regional' in nature, it is not country specific
- Based primarily on 'experiences' gathered from Indian Ocean Tsunami Recovery, but also covers examples from recent large scale disasters in Asia such as Gujarat Earthquake, Kashmir Earthquake, Cyclone Nargis etc.
- Avoids providing prescriptive guidance and instead highlights key considerations supported by examples
- Attempts at capturing 'breakthrough approaches' adopted for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction
- The idea is to keep it 'simple' so that it can be actually used during the time of post-disaster chaos

Target Users



Chapters of Handbook



Navigational tools



Considerations

Each chapter provides a set of key considerations for effective execution of each element of R&R. These considerations are based on what worked, what did not, and why, in the case of R&R for the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and other recent disasters.

Also, considerations in the pre-disaster phase and pertaining to Development Partners for elements related to R&R, have been separately mentioned.



Take away

Each chapter concludes with a box highlighting the key **take-away** points.



Example from 2004 Tsunami R&R



Example from other R&R

For each key consideration, a brief text is provided, supported with **arguments**, **examples** and **lessons learned** during R&R for the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and other recent disasters.



Reference

A list of documents for further **reference** has been added in each chapter. These documents are essentially orders, policies, strategies, and guidelines issued by government during R&R and can be a quick guide for decision makers and practitioners involved in future R&R.

Other useful icons



Refer to a Chapter



Refer to a Section



Technical Guidelines

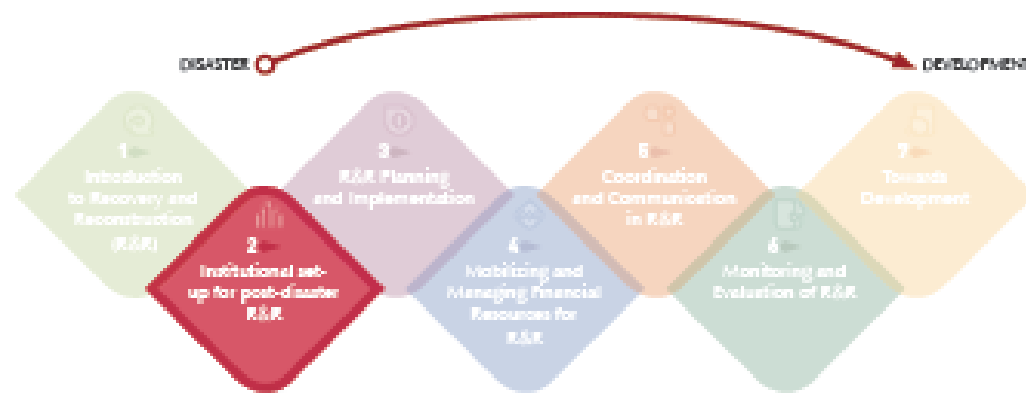
Chapter 2.

Institutional set-up for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction





14 Key considerations



KEY CONSIDERATIONS

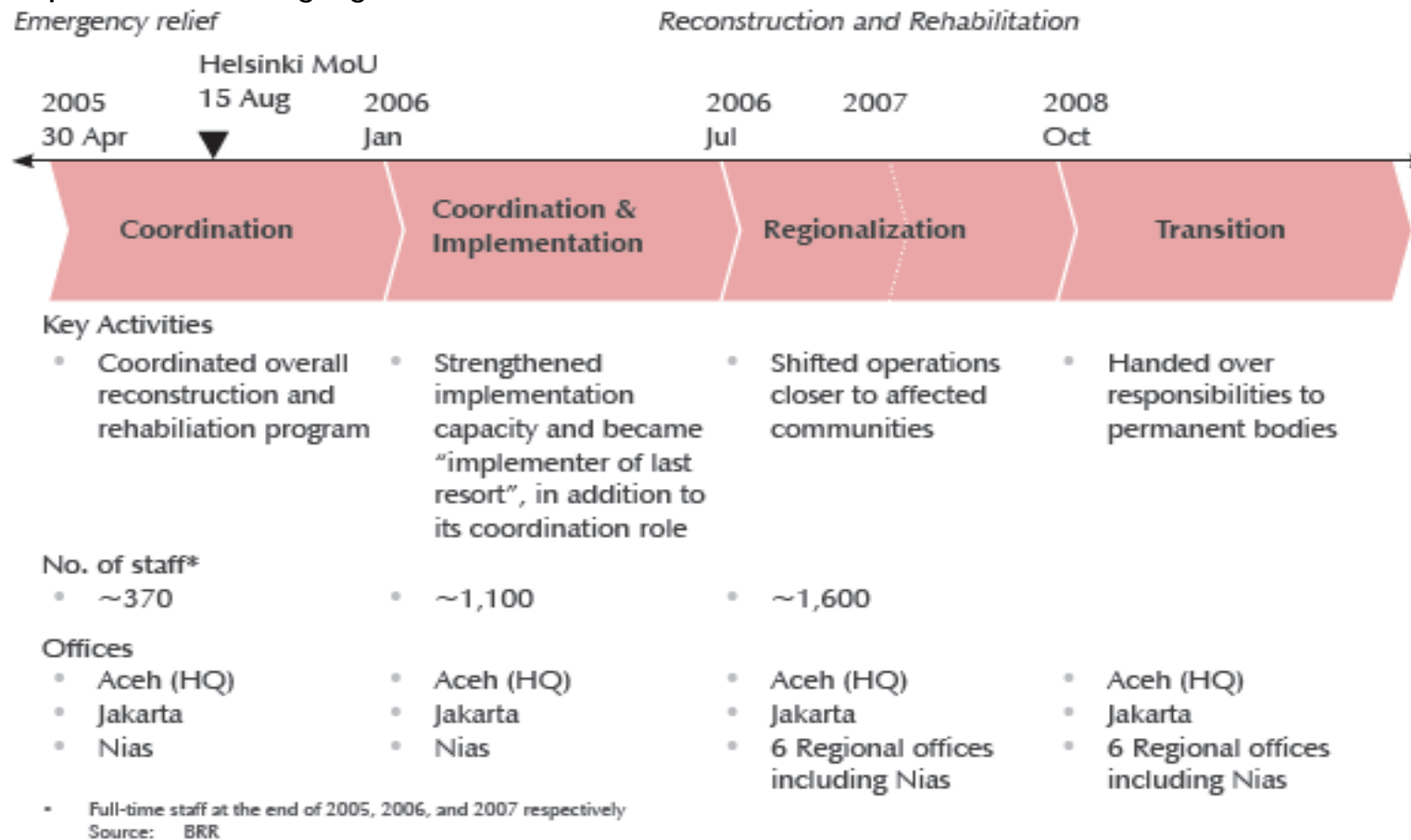
- 1 Government-led institutional set-up for R&R
- 2 Decentralized approach for delivery
- 3 Choosing the best-suited model for delivery
- 4 Embrace partnership
- 5 Adopting an evolutionary and adaptive structure
- 6 Choosing a credible leader
- 7 Putting in place the best team
- 8 A mission-mode approach for delivery
- 9 Sufficient political leverage and legal basis
- 10 Flexibility in decision-making and functioning
- 11 In case of an interim focal agency, a clear vision of what happens after R&R is over
- 12 The principles of 'Build back better'
- 13 Key considerations in pre-disaster phase for Institutional set-up for post-disaster R&R
- 14 Key considerations pertaining to Development Partners in institutional set-up for post-disaster R&R

Choose best suited model for delivery

- **Model 1: Through existing government institutional set-up** (e.g. Tsunami Recovery in Tamil Nadu)
 - R&R coordinated by existing line ministries and departments. Strength: aligns with existing sectoral and decentralized government arrangement, promotes local ownership and ensures return of staff to routine work with enhanced capacity.
- **Model 2: Through Recovery Task Force or Special Commission** (E.g. National Development and Reform Commission after Wenchuan Earthquake)
 - Comprises of task force with representatives from existing ministries and led by a senior government official. More flexible and provides greater scope for participation of civil society or private sector organizations. Often followed at first after a disaster, but may evolve into a modified form or new organization.
- **Model 3: Through a new permanent or interim agency** (e.g. BRR, GSDMA, ERRA)
 - An interim or permanent dedicated agency created (through law) to provide oversight, act as single point of coordination for partners and may be involved in direct implementation. Brings in single voice of command and communication and reduces transaction cost. Has dedicated R&R functions and thus able to address the task effectively.

Adopt an evolutionary and adaptive structure

- Structure of the institutional set-up should evolve with the progress in R&R and it should be quick to adapt to the changing environment



THANK YOU

FOR YOUR ATTENTION



<http://www.adpc.net>



<http://www.drrprojects.net>



Group: Asian Disaster Preparedness Center



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