



# 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

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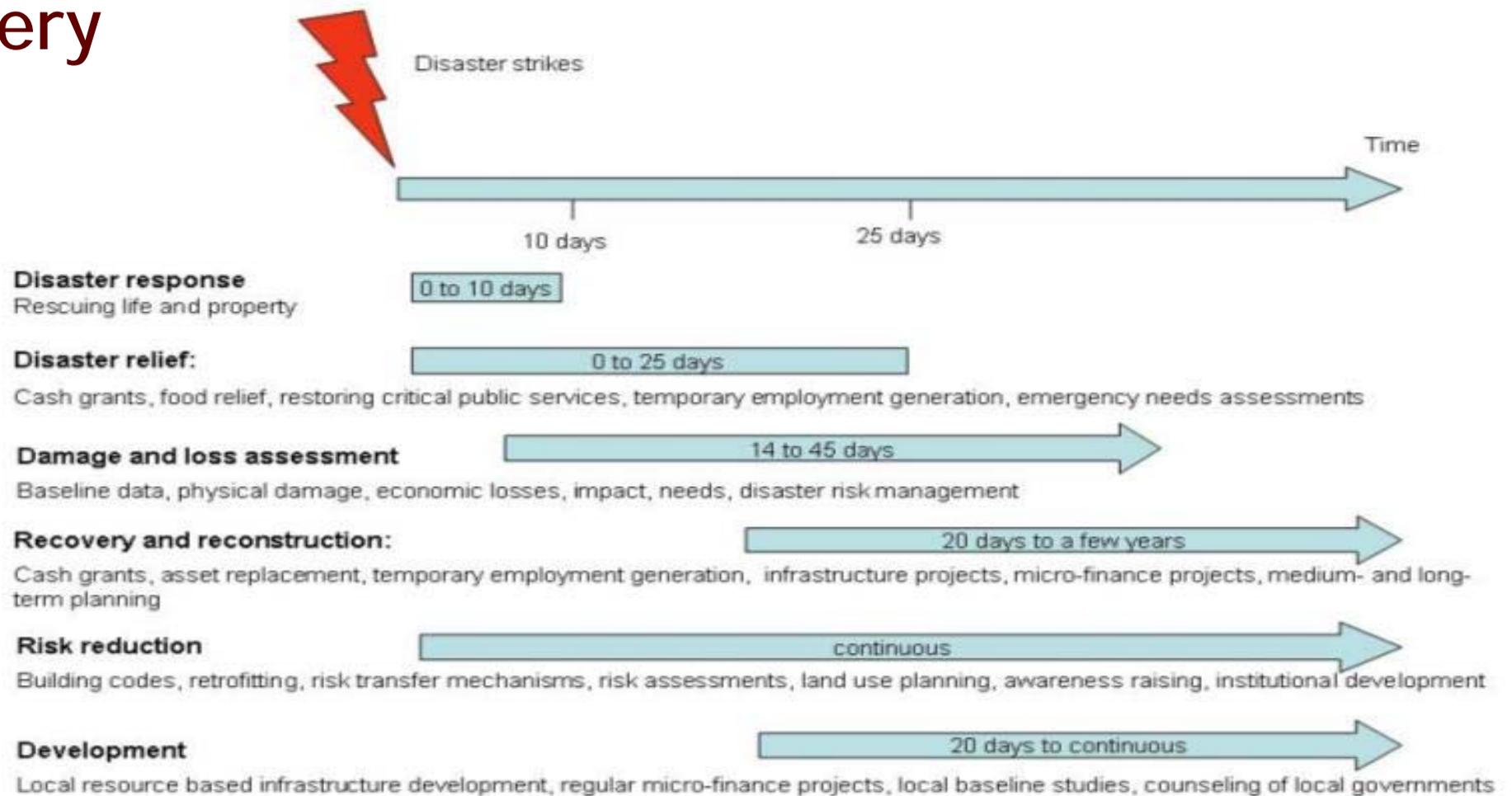
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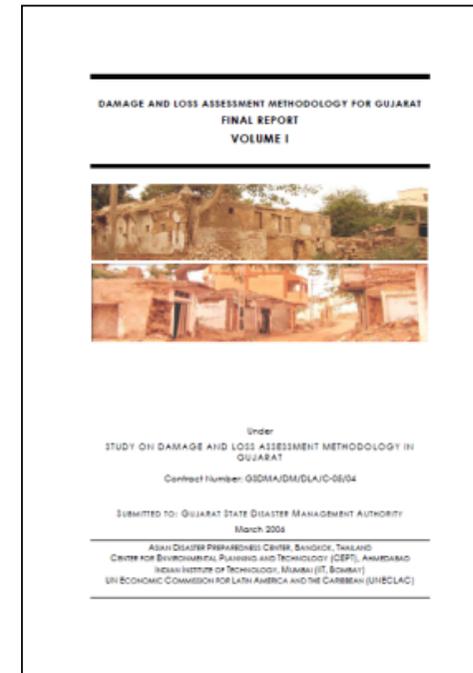


# Recovery



# 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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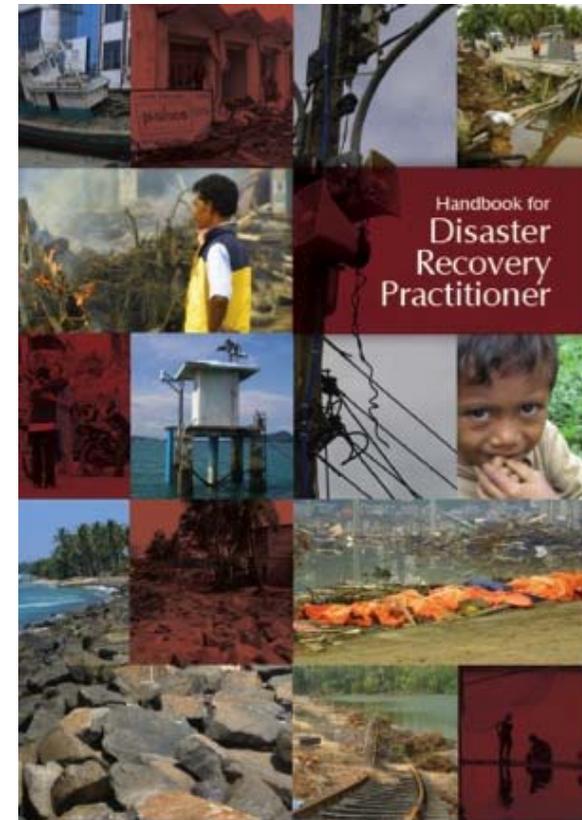
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# Disaster Recovery Toolkit (draft)

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



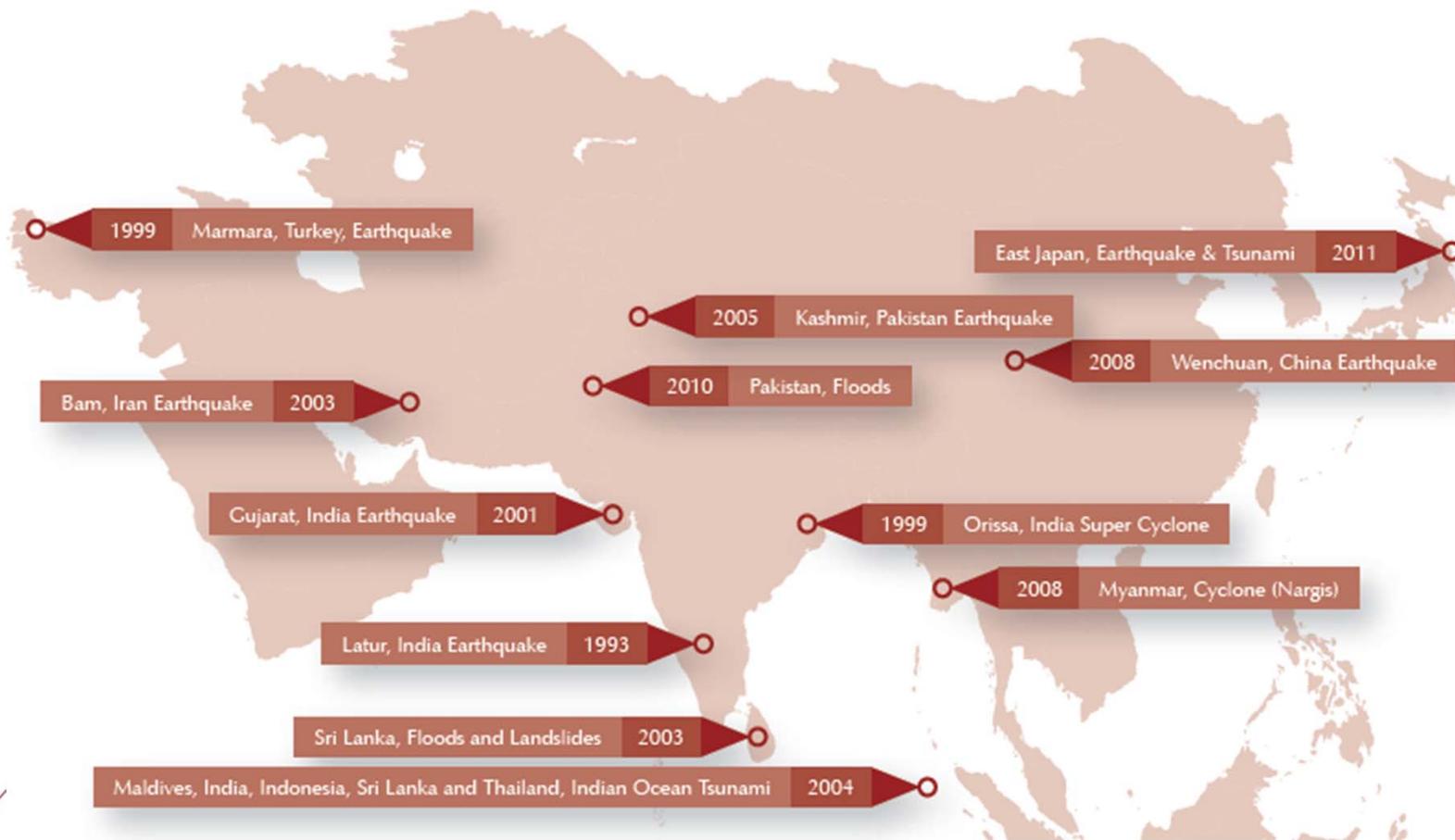
Earthquake Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Authority, Sri Lanka

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

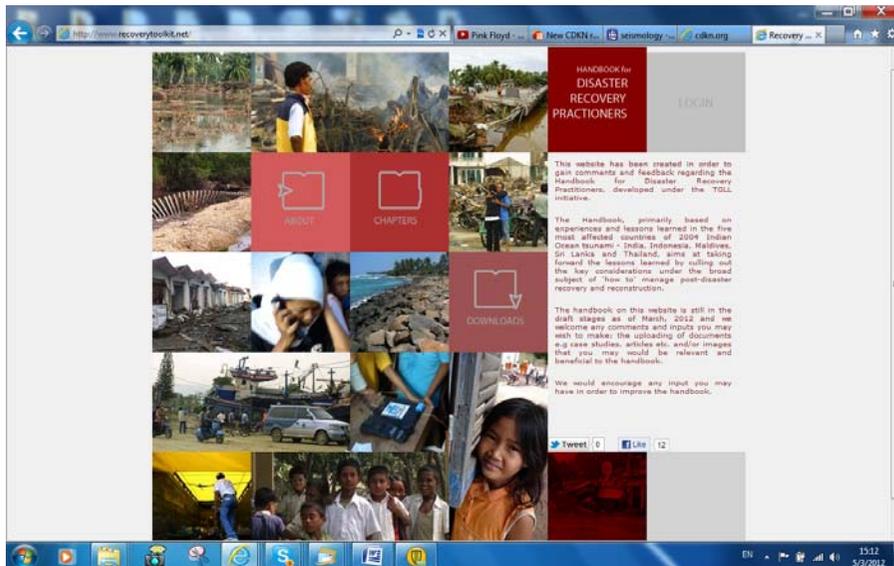
- Indonesia, BRR/Institute ( Mr. Eddy Purwanto and Dr. Wiliam Sabandar)
- India, Tamil Nadu (Mr. Radhakrishnan)
- Thailand DDPM ( Mr. Chitawat Siwabowon an Acting Lt. Ravee Supanimitwisetkul)
- Sri Lanka ( Mr. Kishan Sugathapala,, Ex-RADA)
- Maldives ( Mr. Shahid Abdullah, Minister)
- India, Gujarat, 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



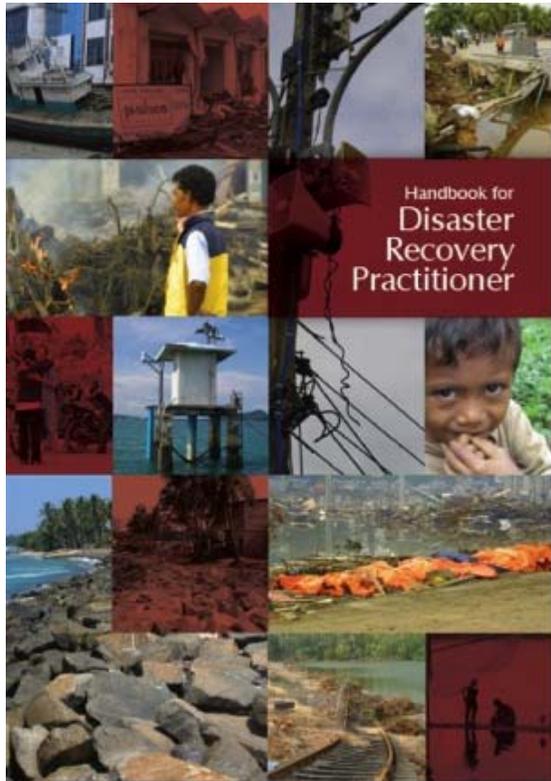
- Website has been developed to seek comments from wider community of recovery stakeholders on the draft Recovery Handbook
- Chapters are uploaded in sequential manner and viewers can provide comment on write-up, suggest additional reference materials, case studies, etc.

Please Visit [www.recoverytoolkits.net](http://www.recoverytoolkits.net)

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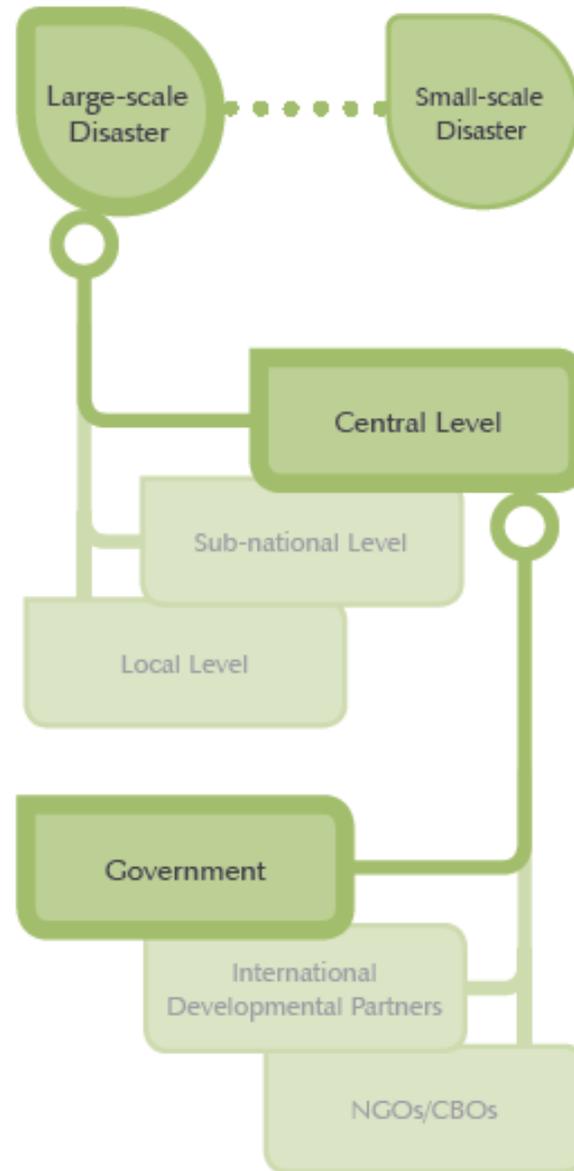
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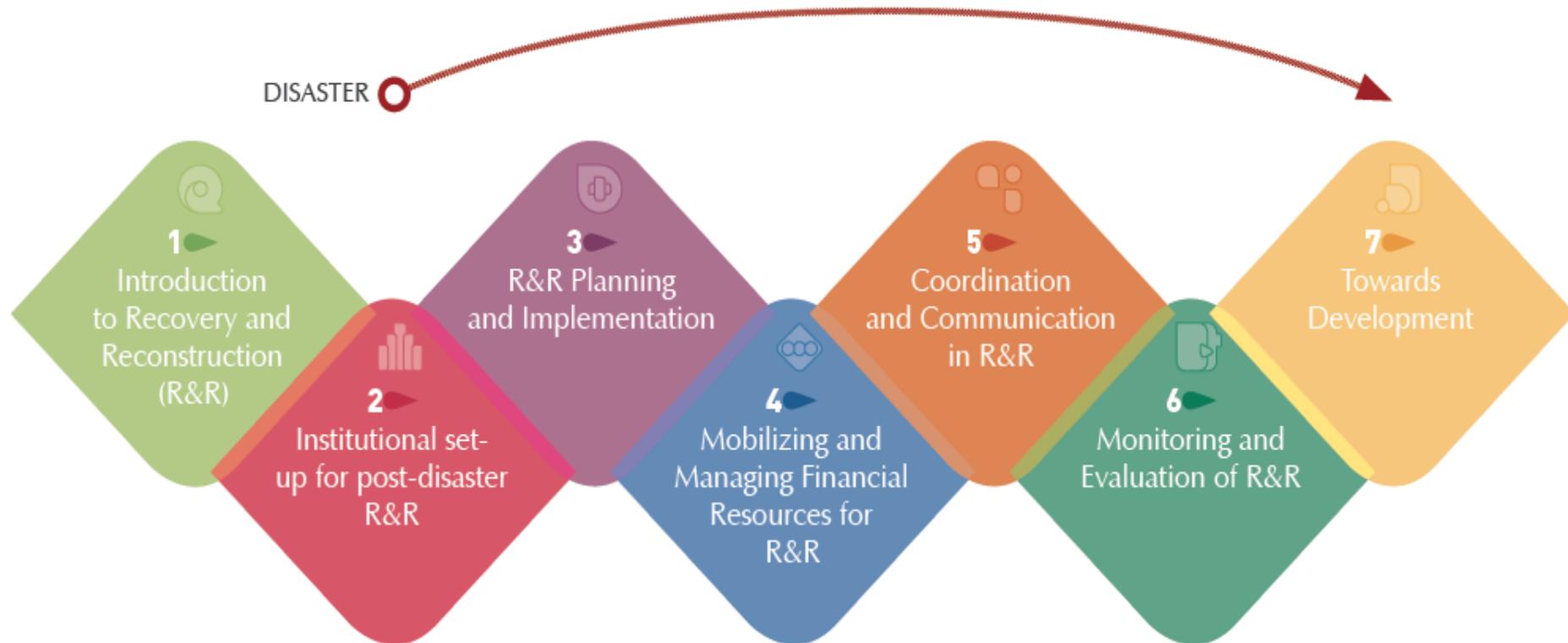


- Scope is 'regional' in nature, it is not country specific
- Based primarily on 'experiences' gathered from Indian Ocean Tsunami Recovery, but also covers examples from recent large scale disasters in Asia such as Gujarat Earthquake, Kashmir Earthquake, Cyclone Nargis etc.
- Avoids providing prescriptive 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*

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.



*Example from other  
R&R*



*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*

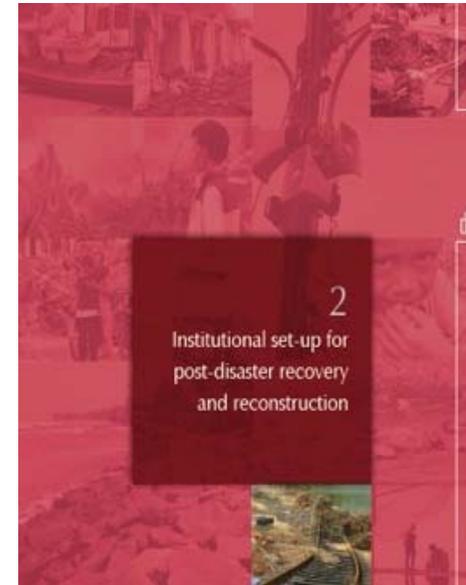


*Refer to a Section*



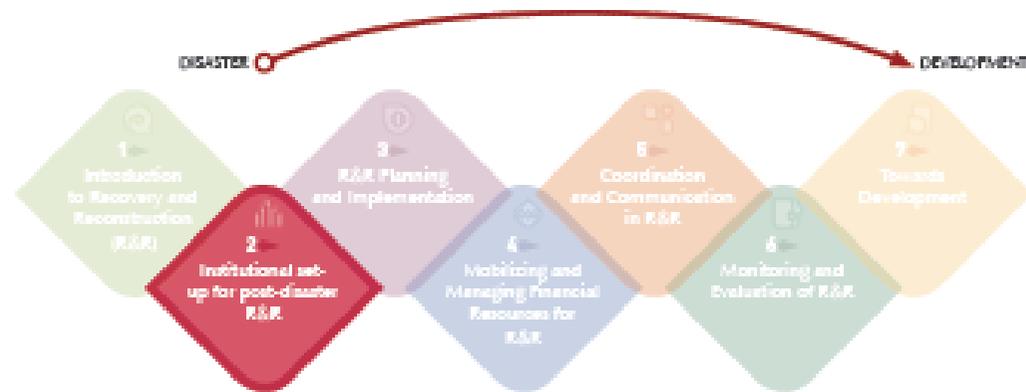
*Technical Guidelines*

## 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.



THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR ATTENTION



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