Transition Recovery Platform: Rationale

- The response to the Natural disaster is dominated by humanitarian assistance
- gap between humanitarian assistance and reconstruction programming remains unfilled
- support to recovery by government organisations, International agencies and NGOs takes place in an uncoordinated and isolated manner
- crisis recovery provides opportunities to break the vicious cycle of unsustainable development and crisis risk by laying the foundations for sustainable recovery that addresses the root causes of the crisis

TRP: Concept

- Close the gap between emergency relief and sustainable development
- Break the downward spiral of unsustainable development, poverty, rising social tensions, environmental degradation, and the build up of a crisis risk, to facilitate a sustainable reduction in such vulnerabilities and risks
- Improve coordination between a wide range of local, regional, national and international partners.
- Build on existing social and human resources enabling a rapid recovery of livelihoods and development, with relatively small financial input
- Build local capacities and demonstrate approaches that can be applied more broadly.

Key Challenges

- <u>Awareness/Advocacy</u> Knowledge management
- <u>Resource : resources for humanitarian assistance rather than for risk reducing recovery, no institutional mechanism like the Flash appeal</u>
- <u>Predictable Partnerships : with Humanitarian agencies like OCHA , UN Agencies, and Reconstruction with WB/ Regional IFI and Government Line Ministries</u>
- <u>Needs Assessment for Transition Recovery Tool kit modifying the macro economic focus of the ECLAC methodology to derive transitional recovery needs, with associated risk mitigation components, training in these tools</u>
- <u>Strengthening UN and National capacities to deliver Recovery</u>

Functions of the Platform

- Provide opportunities to learn lessons and good practices from disaster experiences, disseminate good practice on DR/ Rm from developing countries
- Promote and Implement co-operative projects with organizations engaged in Recovery and Reconstruction activities
- Provide training courses in Recovery developing and improve effectiveness , programming and capacity to respond
- Facilitate south-south partnership, exchange of experiences, Know-how, and transfer of resources among developing countries
- Collaborative mobilization and deployment of resources (human and financial) ,particularly Transition Recovery Teams, and Donor conferences to support Transition Recovery in Disaster affected countries

Function of the platform

- Strengthening the planning, negotiating and operational support capacities of the office of the UN resident coordinator and the UNDP CO according to agreed management plans and utilizing the most appropriate administrative options available.
- Moving policy laid out in WCDR/ ISDR into practice/operations

Format of Platform

- A network of Interested/contributing Bilateral, UN agencies and interested/contributing Developing Countries, meeting Biannually
- Bi annual meeting to share advances
  a) in disaster recovery tools and
  b) risk mitigation strategies
  c) Share Country Disaster Recovery case studies to elaborate lessons learnt
- A website which develops Internet resource library for all tools and lesson learnt,
- Also provides a one stop entry point into other internet resources
- Share all upcoming event including Disaster Recovery Donor Meetings

Thoughts on the Platform

- The RP Network would be an informal network of donor countries / developing countries and partner UN Agencies dealing with the issues Transition and Recovery and risk reduction following major natural disasters.
- The Network meets approximately every six months and consists of senior managers with operational response capabilities in disaster reduction and recovery .
- It would be an informal, independent Network for donor / developing country and UN collaboration, to improve strategies for operational effectiveness in global Disaster Recovery and risk reduction (mid, post-disaster)
- while ensuring that Network activities are consistent with, and build upon, the Policy Guidelines of the IATask Force and ISDR
- The strength of this self-motivated network will be its focus on the practical, operational issues of responding to major natural disaster recovery
- A consensus to keep the group small and the meeting informal will be sought .
- Attendance will be solicited at a senior, decision-making level
- Working Groups will be established, to discuss opportunities for coordinated programming on specific disaster recovery situations
- Website :The Recovery Network's website its public areas, will contains a Resource Library and calendar of events, and the protected part, which will only be accessible by RPN focal points, will contain information pertaining to the RPN meetings, meeting reports and upcoming Donor Conferences

Key Challenge Objectives: Resource Mobilization

- RP will convene and organize a Transition Recovery donor Conference in which the Recovery needs assessment of 2/3 major disaster along with the recovery strategy and programme will be presented by the Team of Experts deployed by it

- Recovery Needs assessment will follow the UNDAC assessment will complement activities and sectors not covered in the Flash appeal/ CAP

- Typically it will occur 4-6 months after the Disaster ,to provide times for detailed Damage assessment and strategisation for Recovery, and to take on activities with a time gap longer than 6 months which are now covered in the Flash appeal

- Convening Authority for multi Donor/ UN agency Donor Conference to present post disaster Needs Assessment

Key Challenges:
/ lessons learnt

- Transfer of lessons learned from past reconstruction and recovery programmes of similar magnitude and nature (develop a standard reconstruction workshop that can be adapted and offered at the outset of any major reconstruction programme)
- Systematic documentation of different aspects of past reconstruction programmes:
  – Institutional arrangements for reconstruction management
  – Site selection/ relocation issues
  – Sectoral recovery processes (shelter,livelihood, health etc.)
  – Integrating disaster reduction in recovery processes (setting higher standards of safety)

Key Challenges :tools, KM

- Development of practical tools
  - Making ECLAC methodology applicable to recovery
  - Training programmes
- Knowledge Networking
  - Web site
  - Internet library
  - Bi Annual meetings to share Disaster Recovery Tools/ and Country cases on lessons learnt in Recovery

Challenge :Strengthening UN and National capacities to deliver Recovery :Team Deployment

Deploy Transition Recovery Teams of Experts : assist affected Disaster country :

- 1) Recovery needs assessment
- 2) Recovery strategies and programmes
- 3) technical know-how on risk mitigation measures
- 4) Built national capacities in recovery

Team/ Deployment: When

- When a government announces that a disaster has occurred and where the Government calls for International assistance, this may be *sufficient* for RP to consider calling for a TR Team and then initiating a TR response.

- *necessary* :if substantial needs in a crisis/disaster location are not *quickly* acknowledged by government the RP will engage in active dialogue with country : triggers may be linked to the action of humanitarian organisations(natural Disasters in weak protracted conflict states, e.g DRC, Afghanistan)

Team Deployment: Composition of the Team

- Team leader, with experience of leading teams and co-ordination.
- Built environment (including shelter/housing) specialist including specialisation in Earthquake engineering or architects with hurricane built environment expertise,
- Livelihood specialists
- Economist
- Specific Country and natural disaster expertise,
- Information Management Specialist

Developing a network of Experts

- Identification of potential TR network members from some of the most disaster prone countries across different sectors
- Development of TR training modules (generic as well as sector specific)
- Periodic delivery of TR courses at the national and regional levels
- Maintenance of a global database of TR experts

Team Deployement:
TORs of the Team

- *Team of Experts will support Country to respond to post disaster recovery needs by:*
- Ensuring that development baseline information is available for transition recovery planning;
- Ensuring that a comprehensive analysis of risk and vulnerability is undertaken as the first step towards the assessment of priority needs for urgent attention through transition programmes;
- Assisting in the preparation and ensuring the implementation of a strategic approach and programme transition initiatives necessary to effectively bridge the assistance provided through previous and ongoing humanitarian efforts (e.g. UNDAC Assessments and Flash Appeals) to development cooperation efforts, and integrating these activities within a framework of national planning priorities;
- Establishing operating relationships with humanitarian organizations for the purpose of linking relief to recovery, bilateral development agencies and multilateral financing institutions for linking recovery to development;
- Setting up a national mechanism capable of spearheading the sustainable recovery operations and with links to longer term development goals.

Team Deployment: Costing

- Check with OCHA: donors signing up on this a arrangement run an advance of 50,000 USD which UNDAC draws down when they/ receive members from the contributing country

- As this may lead to skewing members in favour of Donor countries, UNDAC maintains a separate account for developing countries like India, China who also contribute, and for Donors to put in advance to support members from South

Generic Task at HQ

Support for the TR concept at the HQ level will include the following:
- Preparation of policy recommendations;
- Preparation of instruments and tools for analysis
- Preparation of operational procedures;
- Analysis, documentation and dissemination of comparative materials from other agencies and organizations, lessons learned.

Strategic areas and service lines of delivery on which TRT concepts will concentrate:
- Problem identification and development strategies
- Factoring local and national capabilities into recovery planning
- Economic recovery/macroeconomic frameworks
- Community development and community/government relations
- Economic revitalization and fostering job creation
- Area based development programming

Roles and Responsibilities of UN agencies

- UNDP/ ISDR : Secretariat to Platform and will provide permanent staff at HQ or Regional Centers

UNDP will :

- Coordination of operational transitional recovery activities through the RC system in support of inter agency mechanism (UNDMT,…)
- Target national authorities in and development community for advocay, capacity building on recovery issues, information management, formulation of strategies, Need assessment, Co-ordination of UN agency division of work within the Assessed needs

OCHA will

- Provide support to interface with Humanitarian co-ordination with long term recovery co-ordination

ISDR will

- General coordination role for programmes and strategies relating to recovery and establish synergies among international actors
- Promote at international level incorporation of risk mitigation measures into recovery process
- At international level, Act as clearinghouse for information related to recovery(compilation of information, lessons learned, knowledge networking).
-

Road map to agree to RP concept/ plan

- Upfront Commitment from Japanese to put a Recovery Trust fund under the RP
- Meeting on margins of WCDR Prepcom to brainstorm present the proposal to
- a) other Donors DFID, Swiss, Germany and Nordics
- b) UN agencies: ILO, Habitat, UNEP
- Invitation to go out jointly by UNDP, Japan and ISDR
- Japan to introduce and BCPR to present
- Engage a consultant to finalize paper with inputs from other UN agencies/ other Donors/ red Cross
- Final version after factoring in discussions to be presented in the WCDR