

ABSTRACT

Needs Assessment methodology: opportunities to mainstream risk reduction Case study Indonesia/Pakistan

Praveen Pardeshi, Senior Advisor, UN/ISDR

Context Indonesia Tsunami: Speed versus Participation

- Early phase :Reactive Recovery
- International Organization Driven : Military controlled supplies, access by Planes,
- Huge resource commitments for Flash Appeal, 900 million USD
- However absorptive Capacity constraints : local Govt, NGO, civil servants ,already weakened by conflict, decimated by Tsunami
- Text Book Application of ECLAC methodology
- Assessment driven by need to present to Consultative Group on Indonesia a 3.9 billion USD figure for Donor commitments
- Possibilities to empower the people of Aceh, and Local govt. of Aceh Indonesia versus Speed

Governance sector

- Assessment of the damage and loss to the governance sector presented a challenge to the assessment team, due to the lack of reference to governance in the ECLAC
- basic questions such as: What institutions should be covered under 'Governance'– in other words what does governance mean? Which elements should be considered?
- How could the economic impact of the loss of personnel and public records be calculated?
- After extensive discussion, executive, legislative and judiciary branches, as well as police should be considered.
- Damage and loss to buildings, equipment, personnel and public records should be assessed.
- One assumptions : the civil servants were affected to the same extent as the general population.
- challenge to monetize the damage to the public records. For example, how
- are we going to assess the replacement cost of a civil servant's personnel record?
- Lesson Learnt : Methodology and documentation of practices for Governance sector assessments

Participating Agencies: Framework of division of roles

- Competitive role building by each Agency
- Multiple agencies appealed for similar sectors (Housing, livelihoods, temporary shelter)
- WB negotiated with GOI co-coordinating role in Reconstruction vis a vis Donors through Ministry of Planning
- No automaticity in ensuring global technical skills of International Organisations like UNEP, Habitat, FAO ,ILO would be seamlessly used in developing the Aceh Recovery Plan, as these were not part of the sectoral needs assessment teams initially established by the World Bank
- High lighted need to establish predefined roles as per comparative advantages

Ad Hoc Improvisations

- Inter Agency Co-ordination process : initiated by WB, UNDP proactively facilitated the participation of UN experts in Livelihoods, Environment, health, Shelter, water and Sanitation by including members



from ILO, UNEP, Habitat in the WB sector teams

- Two needs assessment sector teams set up : one in Jakarta to work with National Planning Agency and at Aceh level , to work with provincial planning agency and with local stakeholders
- Problems of integrating two sets of Sectoral Plans
- Lesson Learnt : no established system of developing locally owned recovery plans, with participation of local communities and elected local governments , which could then be assimilated into a national Recovery Framework
- Three stages of Needs Assessments : Initial Damage Assessment for CGI, 19 January, Bappenas led over al Reconstruction Blueprint and now the detailed process of district and village level participation driven plans to take up owner driven housing, local services , education, livelihoods aset reconstruction
- Providing dedicated experts to work with Planning Agency from the beginning was valuable

Use of Customised Transition Results Matrix

- Transitional Results Matrix (TRM), which had just been completed would
 - (a) allow development of key actions, outputs, and results for political, security, economic, and social priorities in a simple time framework;
 - (b) clarify and manage expectations (donors, leadership, population) by indicating the timing and helping prioritization;
 - (c) identify in advance sectoral linkages;
 - (d) highlight and address activities lagging behind.
- It is also a planning, coordination, and management tool that the national and international stakeholders can use to better prioritize actions necessary for successful recovery.
- Lesson learnt : Due to absence of linkages with Bupatis and Kecamatans in drawing up sector and geographically identified micro plans, it has taken long time to convert the Blue print into actionable and monitorable programmes and activities

Gaps: local Government and Community participation

- Restricted access,
- National and provincial Govt overwhelmed by Relief commitments , time constraint on CGI meeting on 19 January
- Local District Governments decimated by Tsunami, taken over by the Military, hence no ownership at the level of Bupati
- Limited possibilities of community and Local stake holder consultations
- Problems of integrating the decentralised plans with conceptual over all sectoral plans being developed at Jakarta

Whether Disaster risk reduction included in Recovery Plans

Design stage

Institutional Issues :

- Though Opportunity to focus national and local efforts from Tsunami to multi hazard vulnerability reduction arose , excessive priority to physical rebuilding: NA Assessment methodology can factor Risk reduction
- Opportunity for Institutional restructuring and strengthening :BAKORNAS combines response and risk reduction
- Opportunity to strengthen decentralized DRM capacities at distt. level to synchronize with

Decentralisation: NA methodology to develop decentralised assessment and plan process in which local district administration can interface

- Need for the NA to be evolved out of National and local government experiences and adapted to local budgeting processes

What difference IRP: Development of Recovery needs Assessment methodology

- Agreed Methodology for needs Assessment with pre agreed roles as per comparative advantage for IA to work together
- Pre identified national and international experts, trained in advance, with Tsunami experience, to strengthen UN , NGO and government (Planning Dept) assessment and Recovery Planning Capacity
- Recovery planning team trained through IRP, on likely scenarios
- Risk reduction, zone planning templates for likely disaster and preplanned Recovery scenarios prepared in advance used for early recovery assessments,
- Apply Do no Harm Conflict sensitive principles
- Apply best practice on owner driven shelter construction, people centered early warning



ABSTRACT

Enhancing preparedness and response for recovery

Claudia Coenjaerts

International Labour Organization (ILO)

Jobs for recovery are an important key to for better preparedness and disaster risk reduction. Building on a case study of how livelihood recovery was approached as part of the recovery process after the Tsunami hit the coast of Sri Lanka, the conclusion is that pro active measures are needed that empower people to be economically resilient. This will avoid that physical hazards turn into humanitarian disasters and can even be an opportunity to build back better through a decent work approach. An integrated livelihood recovery programme has 3 main components and is introduced in a phased manner; it consists of social safety nets, temporary job creation and local economic recovery. To ensure sustainable responses, it is of key importance to build local as well as national capacity consistently.

The importance of building partnerships among the international community cannot be over emphasized if scarce resources are to be used effectively and sustainable results are to be produced quickly. The ILO, with its key mandate in employment creation through decent work, has and is further developing its partnerships with agencies having a similar mandate as well as being a player within emerging mechanisms that aim to improve overall coordination and impact of programmes and policies. The most important partnerships in this context include those with FAO, in the Early Recovery Cluster and as a member of the International Recovery Platform.

ABSTRACT

INTERNATIONAL RECOVERY PLATFORM

As

A mechanism for knowledge networking, sharing and partnership for better and effective recovery

Anil K Sinha

Programme Advisor, IRP, Kobe

In the World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) held in Kobe 2005, the governments around the world committed themselves to take action to reduce disaster risk, and adopted a guideline to reduce vulnerabilities to natural hazards, called Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA). The Hyogo Framework assists the efforts of nations and communities to become more resilient to, and cope better with the hazards that threaten their decades of hard earned development gains.

On the recommendation of the WCDR and as a follow up of the HFA, the International Recovery Platform (IRP) was launched in May 2005 in Kobe, Hyogo, Japan, with the support and encouragement from government of Japan and collaboration of many international agencies. The main goal of IRP is to function as an international repository of knowledge and as a networking mechanism so as to address the emerging gaps and constraints in the process of post-disaster recovery witnessed in most parts of the world.

It has been observed in the current context that post-disaster recovery often leads to rebuilding of risks which in the first place led to the very disaster being addressed. Further, in view of the large number of actors and players, support to recovery by various organizations is often not coordinated well, which in turn leads to duplication of efforts and failure to factor in risk reduction.

With collaboration and cooperation among key UN agencies (UNDP, ISDR, ILO and OCHA), ADRC and other stake holders like the World Bank and the IFRC, and most importantly the national government of the member states, the IRP intends to develop knowledge bank in terms of mechanisms, tools and guidelines to help affected countries embark on efficient and effective recovery processes. In order to achieve this IRP focuses on three interrelated components through three hubs namely;

- 1) Advocacy and Knowledge Management from Kobe,
- 2) Training and Capacity Development from Turin in Italy and
- 3) Enhanced Recovery Operations from Geneva.

As one of the important initial activities, the 'Kobe hub' is currently developing a database of good practices and lessons learned from past disasters and recovery experiences. This initiative is part of the development of a cross-disaster knowledge management kit in support of better and effective post disaster recovery interventions.

The 'Turin hub' is coordinating training and capacity development activities, starting with disaster prone countries in the Latin American region and the 'Geneva hub' is focusing on specific activities to enhance the recovery operations by way of developing methodologies for damage, needs and capacities assessment in the wake of a disaster.



Collaboration is at the heart of the Hyogo Framework: disasters can affect everyone and are therefore everybody's business. Disaster risk reduction should be a part of decision making at every level – national, regional and local including the community level: how people live their daily lives, how people farm, where and how people build their homes, schools and health centers and how people plan their cities. In this context, IRP will seek to work closely with the existing networks of regional and national organizations and especially the member countries. The national governments are encouraged to work closely with relevant international organizations and other agencies to contribute their experiences and strengthen this process for more effective and better recovery.

It is proposed that the book which is expected to come out shortly as a part of the Knowledge Management kit will be translated in various languages with the help of the member countries/states to facilitate its wider dissemination and use by various players, actors and stakeholders, including the communities.

HFA call for use of knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels, by reducing the underlying risk factors. It is hoped that the above collaboration and cooperation through this Asian Conference on Disaster Reduction 2006 in Seoul, under the leadership of Asian Disaster Reduction Center, will help in achieving these objectives and help the societies move towards sustainable development.