UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
BUREAU FOR CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY

UNDP Support to the International Recovery Platform

Brief description

Post-Disaster Recovery and Reconstruction is constrained by a set of serious gaps. There are limited capacities at National and local levels to fulfil the needs of rapid upscaling of programming and for providing sectoral expertise relevant for post disaster context. There is a lack of accepted system wide mechanism, which addresses provision of surge capacity, resource mobilisation and co-ordinated planning frameworks for post-disaster recovery, particularly those with a risk reduction focus. The international system is still not geared to meet these limitations.

Experience increasingly affirms that if adequately managed and guided, the post-disaster recovery phase provides a critical opportunity to reduce vulnerabilities by introducing measures to reduce future disaster risk and dependency on humanitarian assistance. A successful recovery effort, then, requires advance agreements and mechanisms such as appropriate assessment methodologies, pre-established resource mobilization mechanisms, surge capacity to support UN Country Teams and standing co-ordination mechanisms.

Shared concerns related to the UN and international approaches and processes for post-disaster recovery have resulted in the formulation of a joint initiative by the UNDP, UN-ISDR, UNOCHA, ILO and partners such as Asian Disaster Reduction Centre, with the encouragement and support of Japan and other donors, and key programme countries. The initiative resulted in the launching of an International Recovery Platform during the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe on January 2005. The initiative has already attracted the support of a wide range of UN Agencies (UNEP, UNHABITAT,UNV), other donors (Switzerland, Italy) disaster prone countries, World Bank and regional institutions like the ADPC.

This proposal outlines UNDP's contributions to International Recovery Platform. So far, UNDP has played a lead role in building up the partnership. UNDP should continue its support to IRP. The project proposes that UNDP focuses its support in the following areas : a) Overall management and Coordination by providing managerial staff , b) enhancing Recovery Operations by elaborating an appropriate methodological tool for Damage Assessment and Post Disaster Needs Assessment and Planning Frameworks (PDNAPF), c) Knowledge Management and Advocacy by providing programme specialists .

SIGNATURE PAGE

Country: Global

SL 6: Natural Disaster Reduction
SAS 1: Increased Capacity for Risk Reduction
SAS 2: Risk Reduction Integrated into
Development

Expected Output(s)/Indicator(s):

Result 1:Post Disaster Recovery tools incorporating Risk reduction developed and applied
Damage assessment and Recovery needs and planning tools developed
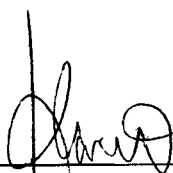
Result 2: Coordination and Management
Overall coordination and management of IRP provided

Result 3: Cadre of Recovery experts including Sectoral specialists with a risk reduction focus
available
Global network of experts and global databases for recovery experts established linked to and
aprt of the BCPR overall Roster

Other Partners: UNOCHA, UN-ISDR, ILO, UNHABITAT, UNEP, UNV, ADRC, ADPC, World Bank, IFRC, Provention Consortium,

Programme Period: August 2005 – August 2006 **Programme Component:** Risk Reduction Tools Applied **Project Title:** UNDP Support to the International Recovery Platform **Project Code:** **Project Duration:** August 2005- August 2006 Management Arrangements: DEX	Total budget: 1,241,780 USD Allocated resources: • BCPR 328,380 USD • Donor: 914, 800 USD Unfunded budget: _____

Agreed by (UNDP):_____

C KATHLEEN CRAVERO , BCPR / UNDP)

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PART I Situation Analysis:

1. Context of International Recovery Platform (IRP)

1.1 Introduction:

While UN system capacities for disaster response and humanitarian assistance are widely recognized as well developed, there is currently a vacuum in terms of capacities and accepted system wide mechanisms for post-disaster recovery, particularly those with a risk reduction focus.

Experience increasingly affirms that the post-disaster recovery phase provide a critical opportunity to shift the focus from saving lives to restoring livelihoods, and a time to introduce measures to reduce future disaster risk. Recovery can help close the gap between relief and development and transform disasters into opportunities for sustainable development. This occurs when efforts are made to support local and national recovery processes at an early stage, when risk reduction considerations are factored into all recovery activities, and when the synergies between development, humanitarian and other actors involved in the response phases are properly channelled. A successful recovery effort, then, is predicated on having advance agreements and mechanisms in place so the recovery process is effectively conceived and managed, and is initiated in a timely manner. This includes such measures as appropriate assessment methodologies, pre-established resource mobilization mechanisms, surge capacity to support UN Country Teams and standing co-ordination mechanisms.

Shared concerns related to the UN approach and processes for post-disaster recovery have resulted in the formulation of a joint initiative by UNDP, UN System and partners1, with the encouragement and support of Japan and other donors, and key programme countries2. The initiative contained in this paper is designed to support a more coordinated UN system approach and methodologies so that the recovery process helps transform disasters into opportunities for sustainable development.

1.2. Mandate of the IRP: World Conference on Disaster Reduction (WCDR) 2005, Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA) and the International Recovery Platform (IRP):

The Hyogo Framework for Action January 2005 (declared at the WCDR) calls for integrating Disaster Risk Reduction in post Disaster Recovery efforts as one of its three strategic goals. The strategic goal (c) of the Hyogo Framework Action 2005 (HFA) calls for: "systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches in to design and implementation of emergency, preparedness, response and, recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities". Specifically, the HFA prioritizes "integrating disaster risk reduction efforts in post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes including through sharing of expertise, knowledge, and lessons learned". http://www.unisdr.org/eng/hfa/hfa.htm .

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[1] UNDP, OCHA, ISDR Secretariat, specialised agencies HABITAT, ILO, UNEP, WHO and others; ADRC and regional organisations
[2] India, Iran, South Africa and Turkey

The International Recovery Platform (IRP), which was officially launched during the World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Kobe, strives toward the implementation of the Hyogo Frame work for Action by seeking to fulfill these strategic goals.

1.3. Evolution of IRP:

In August 2004 a public forum, organized by the government of Japan highlighted the gaps and challenges in the current post–disaster recovery practices.
http://www.undp.org/bcpr/disred/english/news/archives/2004/aug04.htm#japan

Following this forum a core group of UN agencies with mandates relating to disaster reduction and recovery (UNDP, OCHA, UN-ISDR,) as well as the Asian Disaster Reduction Center in Kobe, with the encouragement of the Government of Japan, decided to develop an initiative to improve international approaches to post disaster recovery. The concept of the IRP as a network of all stakeholders involved in post disaster recovery, including UN agencies, donors, disaster prone programme countries, IFIs and IFRC was formulated.

The above stakeholders decided that the IRP would function in the context of the Inter agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction of the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction. The IRP will serve as an international repository of knowledge and as a networking mechanism for post disaster recovery to overcome gaps, which exist in the current international context of recovery. The IRP will promote a shared vision and common approach and strategy for its members

In October 2004, UNDP, the Japan Mission and UN-ISDR jointly organized a meeting to discuss the IRP concept. A wide range of stakeholders active during post disaster recovery including UN agencies (UNHABITAT, UNV, UNESCO, UNITAR, UNEP), donors (USA; Switzerland, Norway, UK), Programme countries (India, Iran, Turkey, South Africa), IFIs (the World Bank), regional organizations (Asian Disaster Preparedness Center, LA Red) and IFRC expressed their commitment and support. ,

In January 2005, on the occasion of the WCDR under the thematic session, 4.9 on Post Disaster Recovery the IRP were officially launched (See Annex 1). Representatives from UNDP, UN Habitat, ADRC, ADPC, ILO, and other concerned UN agencies and the World Bank reiterated their respective agency commitment and support to the IRP.

The meeting recommended (http://www.unisdr.org/wcdr/thematic-sessions/cluster4.htm#c4- 9) that the IRP:

- Serve as a means for international collaboration and cooperation in recovery
- Ensure coordinated recovery assessments
- Promote capacity-building activities, including training, within UN agencies, country teams and governments
- Establish database for good practices on recovery and reconstruction,

In May 2005, an International Seminar on Recovery in support of the IRP, was organized by UNDP/BCPR, ISDR Secretariat, OCHA, ILO, Cabinet Office (Government of Japan), Asian

Disaster Reduction Centre, JICA, Hyogo Prefecture and the World Bank in Kobe. The seminar received wide participation from international organizations (all the above as well as UNEP, UNV, UN-Habitat, UNOSAT and IFRC), donors (Japan, USA, Italy, UAE and Australia) and disaster prone programme countries (Algeria, Iran, Bangladesh, Maldives, Indonesia) as well as NGOs and academics. The participating organizations agreed a Work plan for the IRP for the period 2005 to 2007.

At the 11th session of the Inter Agency Task Force on Disaster Reduction of ISDR in Geneva (23-25 May 2005), the work plan of IRP on the areas of Capacity Building, Knowledge Management and Enhanced Recovery Operations was presented and consequently adopted by the members and stakeholders. Similarly, the governance arrangements for the IRP were agreed.

A formal office, hosting the IRP's secretariat, has been inaugurated at Kobe, Japan in the building where ADRC is located.

Funding pledges from Japan and Switzerland have been received. Italy and the USA have also indicated interest in funding IRP activities.

1. 4. Priority Areas for the IRP:

The IRP will focus on the three inter-related priority areas:

A) Advocacy & Knowledge Management

Identifying, capturing and disseminating lessons and good practices, sharing accumulated knowledge from global experiences, developing common tools and mechanisms and promoting post-disaster recovery as a practice area.

B) Capacity Building

Building the capacities for post-disaster recovery with an emphasis on human resource development within UN Country Teams, as well as national and international counterparts.

C) Enhanced Recovery Operations

Supporting post-disaster recovery operations through the provision of common tools and mechanisms for operational activities, including a surge capacity facility based on South-South cooperation amongst disaster prone countries that have world-class capacities in this area

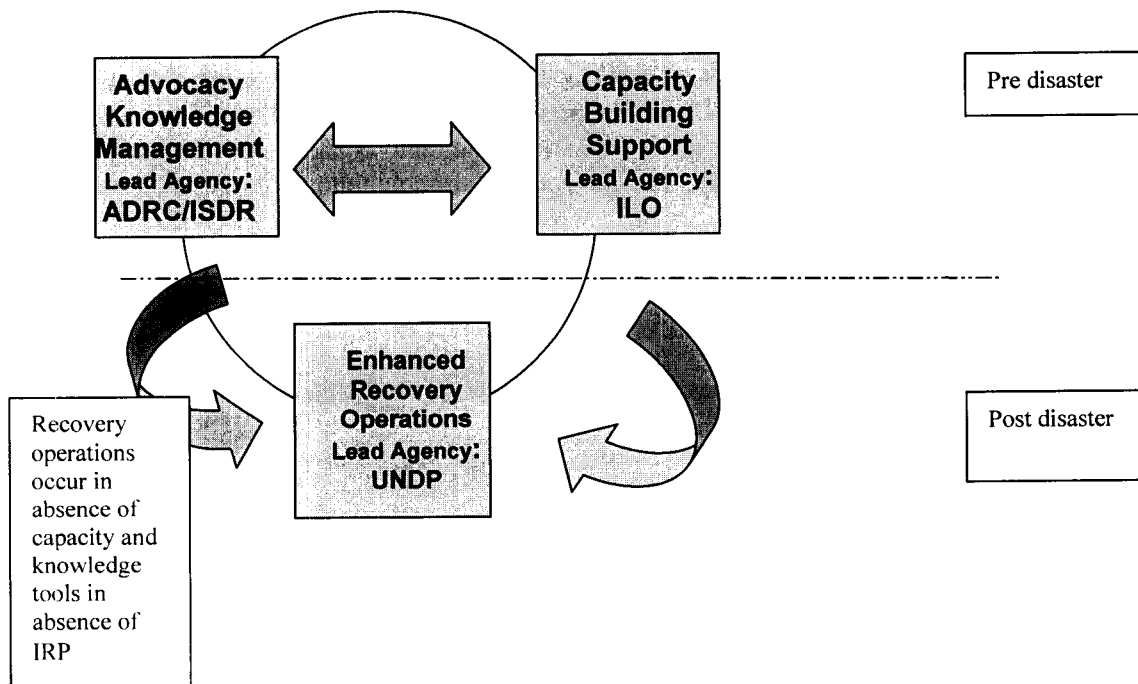The diagram below illustrates the linkage between the three categories:

Advocacy Knowledge Management Lead Agency: ADRC/ISDR

Capacity Building Support Lead Agency: ILO

Enhanced Recovery Operations Lead Agency: UNDP

Pre disaster

Post disaster

Recovery operations occur in absence of capacity and knowledge tools in absence of IRP

Table 1 provides a summary of the IRP programme for the next two years and commitments of support from various donors and agencies.

1.5. Institutional features of IRP:

It was agreed by all members at the Stakeholders meeting in Kobe-Hyogo, May 2005, that the IRP will be the inter-agency mechanism that will bring forward the agenda of the Hyogo Framework of Action (World Conference on Disaster Reduction) relating to post-disaster recovery. The IRP will thus be a major thematic pillar of the ISDR system. The IRP will function as a network, linking the UN agencies active in recovery including UNDP, UN-ISDR, UN-OCHA, ILO, UN-Habitat, UNV, UNEP, other agencies of the UN, sponsoring Governments, World Bank, Asian Disaster Reduction Center, NGOs, IFRC and the Provention Consortium.

The network of regional and sub-regional inter-governmental organisations constitutes another major added value in reconstruction and recovery operations to be regularly factored in by the IRP; regional and sub-regional centres (for example ADRC, ADPC, CEPREDENAC, SOPAC etc.) are expected to be central players in networking activities within and across regions as well as in support to national level.

The Inter-Agency Task Force on Disaster will be the overall framework for:

➤ Reporting, through UN General Assembly, to all member states

➤ Validation and dissemination of policies, experiences and tools developed

Additionally, products from the IRP will be mainstreamed into UN system practice through the IASC and UNDG.

The functions of the IRP within its priority areas, will be through various Hubs around the world as follows:

> The Knowledge Management and Advocacy component will be led by the UN-ISDR and ADRC and will be located in Kobe-Hyogo, Japan. The IRP office in Kobe-Hyogo was established in May 2005. The Government of Japan including the Hyogo Prefecture has reiterated their offer of funding for the Kobe-Hyogo office of the IRP.

> The Training and Capacity Building component will be lead by ILO together with the UN DMTP (currently managed by UNDP). The Government of Italy has expressed interest in supporting this component through ILO. The Dubai Humanitarian City (UAE) has also expressed interest in providing support for training and learning events, through UNDP.

> The Enhancement of Recovery Operations component will be led by UNDP/ DRU from Geneva, and will focus in the first year on the development of a joint assessment methodology and on surge capacity. Switzerland has committed resources to supporting this component, with interest also being expressed by the US State Department.

1. 6. Governance and management features of IRP

1.6.1 - Steering Committee

The Steering Committee of the IRP will consist of International Agencies, Donors and programme countries. Criteria for membership will be on the basis of an agreed core financial contribution. At present the Steering committee will consist of the UNDP, OCHA, ISDR, ILO, WB, IFRC, ADRC and the Government of Japan including Hyogo Prefecture Government.

The Steering Committee lies at the heart of IRP providing a forum for cross-organisational dialogue about current gaps in both policy and practice in post disaster recovery. The steering committee will provide advice and guidance, highlight gaps and make recommendations as to future areas of actions by the IRP. It will set programme priorities for the IRP which will be factored into the Work plan of the IRP.

The Steering Committee will meet twice a year, although many members will be informally involved with the project activities of IRP through out the year. The Steering Committee will use consensus decision making to frame recommendations and provide guidance to the management in formulating and implementing the IRP work plan.

1.6.2. Management Arrangements:

UNDP will have the overall lead agency co-ordination responsibility for the IRP. This will involve co-ordination of with relevant agencies in the production of outputs of the work plans.
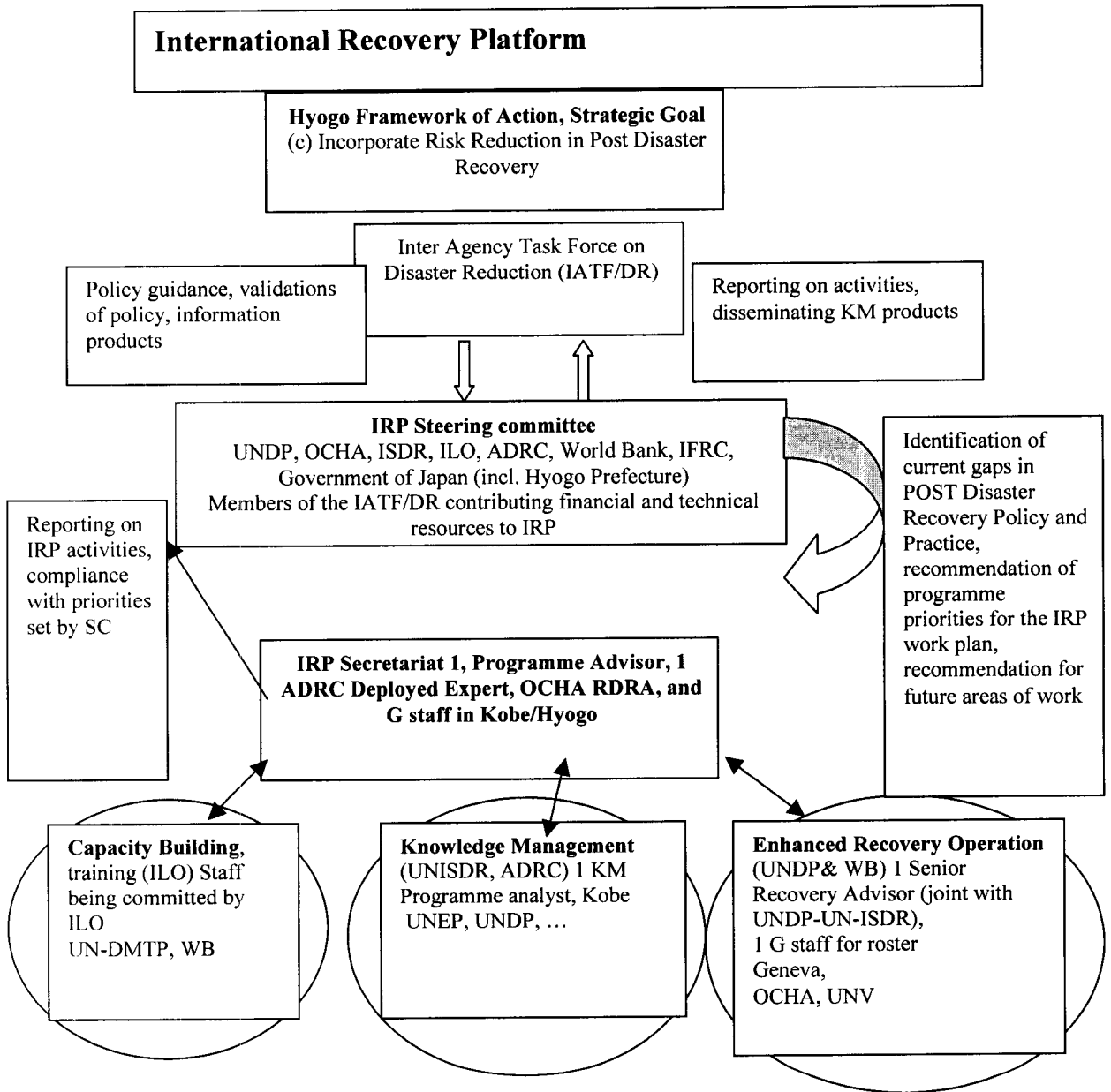
The Disaster Reduction Unit of BCPR/UNDP will provide line management functions with respect to the UNDP staff of IRP through a Senior Advisor Recovery (currently a joint L5 position of UNDP and UN-ISDR).

1.6.3. IRP Secretariat:

The Secretariat will pursue the implementation of recommendations of the Steering Committee, IATF and comply with reporting requirements. Hosted by ADRC and Hyogo Prefecture and located in Kobe Japan, the Secretariat will comprise of a UNDP Programme Advisor (L4), the Regional Disaster Response Adviser, OCHA, 1 G staff and a deployed expert from ADRC and the Hyogo Prefecture. The Secretariat functions will be:

- Organisation of seminars, workshops and meeting to share recovery experiences, validate tools, etc
- Maintain and update the matrix of roles and responsibilities of the various members of the IRP
- Liaise and report on all activities to the IRP Steering Committee and the IATF/DR
- Prepare the agenda for the Steering committee, keep the minutes and ensure compliance of action points of the Steering Committee and IATF/DR
- Organise Steering committee and sessions of IATF/DR related to the IRP
- All other secretariat functions of the IRP
- Printing and Publications
- Information dissemination

The Figure 2 illustrates the governance and management of the IRP with the three priority areas.

International Recovery Platform

Hyogo Framework of Action, Strategic Goal
(c) Incorporate Risk Reduction in Post Disaster
Recovery

Inter Agency Task Force on
Disaster Reduction (IATF/DR)

Policy guidance, validations
of policy, information
products

Reporting on activities,
disseminating KM products

IRP Steering committee
UNDP, OCHA, ISDR, ILO, ADRC, World Bank, IFRC,
Government of Japan (incl. Hyogo Prefecture)
Members of the IATF/DR contributing financial and technical
resources to IRP

Reporting on
IRP activities,
compliance
with priorities
set by SC

Identification of
current gaps in
POST Disaster
Recovery Policy and
Practice,
recommendation of
programme
priorities for the IRP
work plan,
recommendation for
future areas of work

**IRP Secretariat 1, Programme Advisor, 1
ADRC Deployed Expert, OCHA RDRA, and
G staff in Kobe/Hyogo**

Capacity Building,
training (ILO) Staff
being committed by
ILO
UN-DMTP, WB

Knowledge Management
(UNISDR, ADRC) 1 KM
Programme analyst, Kobe
UNEP, UNDP, ...

Enhanced Recovery Operation
(UNDP& WB) 1 Senior
Recovery Advisor (joint with
UNDP-UN-ISDR),
1 G staff for roster
Geneva,
OCHA, UNV

PART II: STRATEGY

UNDP SUPPORT TO IRP

Component 1. Overall coordination and management of the UNDP support to the IRP

Output 1.1: Overall management and coordination of the UNDP support of IRP provided

In relation to its overall IRP lead agency role, UNDP will provide the overarching **coordination and management** of the UNDP support to IRP, including the line management of UNDP staff in the Secretariat. This will be undertaken by a Senior Recovery Advisor (L5) based in Geneva, (post currently shared with the UN –ISDR Secretariat) and reporting to the Chief DRU.

Activities:

- ❖ Overall coordination and management of the IRP work programme including project monitoring, evaluation and reporting
- ❖ Supervising UNDP staff working within the IRP Secretariat and in other IRP programme areas
- ❖ Administering IRP project and funding agreements with implementing partners, with respect to resources channeled through UNDP.
- ❖ Consolidating the governance structure of IRP
- ❖ Fund raising for the IRP work programme and Secretariat
- ❖ Serving as a contact hub for IRP partners and facilitating the development of new partnerships and cross sector linkages
- ❖ Supporting the IRP advocacy efforts in international fora (ECOSOC, UNDG executive Board meetings, etc), amongst donors, and decision makers

Output 1.2 – Coordination of the IRP Secretariat

At the same time, it will provide co-ordination of the IRP Secretariat, through a Programme Advisor (L4) based in Kobe.

Activities:
- ❖ Overall coordination of the work of the IRP Secretariat according to the functions described in 1.6.3 above

Component 2: Enhanced recovery operations

In relation to its lead role in the enhancement of recovery operations, UNDP will support the development of a **post-disaster needs assessment methodology and a disaster damage data management** tool as well as establish and maintain a **global network of experts** and facilitate mechanisms for their deployment in support of recovery

Output 2.1: Development, testing and mainstreaming of a Disaster Damage Data Management Tool

One of the key unresolved challenges in post-disaster contexts refers to the management of data on damages and losses. Currently different organizations and agencies collect data independently at different periods and at different scales, duplicating efforts and hampering data integration. For example, there is currently little synergy between the data collection efforts of UNDAC, IFI assessment missions, UNDP supported national government data collection and others. UNDP will work with other IRP member agencies such as OCHA and ECLAC to design, test and mainstream a Disaster Damage Data Management Tool that can horizontally link data collection efforts from the relief through to the reconstruction phase and can aggregate date from the local up to the national or regional levels.

Activities:

❖ Documentation and critical analysis of post disaster damage assessment and data management tools currently in use by UNDP, OCHA, IFI, IFRC and government past experiences in.

❖ Design and Development of pilot Disaster Damage Data Management Tool Testing of tool in at least one major disaster context by OCHA, UNDP, IFIs and others. Refinement of tool on the basis of pilot.

❖ Mainstreaming of tool for use in post-disaster contexts through IATF, IASC and UNDG mechanisms.

Output 2.2: Development, testing and mainstreaming of a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment Methodology(PDNA)

While the longstanding ECLAC disaster impact assessment methodology, provides a sound overall assessment of the economic impact of major natural disasters, it does not provide the information required to plan recovery interventions, particularly at the local level. At present there is no accepted toolkit for assessing needs and planning post-disaster recovery activities at the local level.

In partnership with the World Bank, and UNDGO, UNDP developed a Post-Conflict Needs Assessment tool, which has received wide recognition. In the context of the IRP, UNDP will now work with UN-HABITAT, GTZ, UNV, World Bank, UNEP, Provention and IFRC to develop an analogous Post-Disaster Needs Assessment Tool.

The primary purpose of the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment Tool together with the Disaster Damage Data Management Tool described in 2.1 is to provide National and local authorities with a multi-sectoral, technical overview of the main rehabilitation and reconstruction needs and priorities to be addressed during post disaster recovery in a country hit by natural disasters. These assessments should also be applicable for presentations at Donor conferences as a Tool for Resource mobilization.

The objectives of the two set of tools and assessments are to:

• Serve as the framework for a multi -stakeholder, mutually agreed reconstruction strategy

- Identify benchmarks, outcomes and desired results that must receive the most urgent attention as immediate efforts are made to repair social, infrastructural, institutional and economic systems
- Inform and guide the decision-making process within the donor community with regard to commitments and pledges at the donor Reconstruction Conference

Activities:

- ❖ Comparative analysis of established UN Post-Conflict Needs Assessment methodology (PCNA) to derive applicable elements toward the formulation of a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment methodology and Recovery Planning Framework
- ❖ Expert Group meeting to review and define proposed PDNA framework.
- ❖ Dissemination and field review of PDNA framework.
- ❖ Definition of PDNA methodology and strategic framework for recovery.
- ❖ Define methodology and structure for documentation.
- ❖ Compilation of technical material followed by review and testing at national levels during actual post disaster settings during the development period.
- ❖ Mainstreaming of tool for use in post-disaster contexts through IATF, IASC and UNDG mechanisms.

Output 2.3 Establishment of an Information Management system and coordination mechanism for recovery and disaster reduction efforts:

An information management system to monitor the status and the progress of ongoing recovery programmes.and to assist the coordination of recovery effort is a key element in ensuring a timely and effective recovery . An appropriate decision-making tool needed to facilitate the tracking of international assistance is not available.

Effective management of recovery process requires tools for tracking the progress of various recovery projects and flow of donor resources to these projects, as well as information management support mechanisms to keep track of all the affected households, the nature and extent of impact on them, their entitlements according to the government's recovery policy, and status of delivery of assistance to them.

UNDP is working closely with national level institutions responsible for coordinating recovery efforts in Tsunami affected countries to help set up the Donor Assistance Database (DAD) for improved aid tracking

To complement the DAD tools and to assist the harmonisation , development , and application of appropriate information management tools and thereby facilitate information coordination for Tsunami affected region, UNDP is implementing a regional programme on capacity building for sustainable recovery in Tsunami affected. The regional project will focus on designing of a beneficiary tracking system at local level.

This project will link to ongoing activities proposed in the regional project . In close consultation with all actors involved in developing these tools , especially UNDP Regional Centre in Bangkok (RCB), the project will aim to replicate these experiences to other recovery contexts.
Activities

❖ Undertake a review of the ongoing efforts in developing information management tools (such as DAD, beneficiary tracking systems).

❖ In consultation with RCB and DAD identify possible areas of application of these tools into the IRP related areas of interest.

Output 2.4 : Establish and Maintain a Network of Post-disaster Recovery Experts and practitioners

One of the IRP's priority activities will be to develop a global network of experts who can be deployed, upon the request of governments or agencies to the field for the provision of technical advisory services. This will be ensured by developing a roster of practitioners , experts and specialists at global, regional, and national level to assist the governments and participating agencies in undertaking rapid needs and damage assessment, setting up strategic recovery frameworks, identifying possible strategic areas for investment, designing recovery programmes and providing assistance in project implementation monitoring, setting the standards and control mechanisms for reconstruction, and guiding and channelling immediate external and local investment and in formulating the Recovery Plan to be submitted at a later stage to the international community . A special effort will be made to identify national staff and maintain them on national rosters so that their direct experiences in implementing recovery programmes can be preserved for future applications. The establishment, maintenance and updating of the roster will be carried out in close collaboration with the United Nations Volunteers(UNV) which maintains a data base of Disaster Reduction and recovery experts. While mobilising surge capacity for crises hit country the UNV roster would serve as first call for meeting immediate needs. In addition UNV will help in identifying national volunteer groups for training/ capacity building in disaster recovery aspects. This roster will be linked and developed in conjunction with BCPR's overall roster of experts covering other thematic areas of focus for the BCPR.

Activities:

❖ Carry out inventory of in-country expertise (individuals and institutions) in 25 High Disaster risk countries

❖ In consultation with UNVs , including deriving from the UNV roster carry out global inventory of international expertise and matching with needs of high risk countries

❖ Identification of potential recovery network members in most disaster prone countries across sectors relevant for Post disaster Recovery

❖ In collaboration with other UN agencies such as UNVs and ILO, organise training / capacity building programmes for recovery practitioners and experts.

❖ Development of mechanisms to promote South-South co-operation within regions for transfer of recovery expertise.

❖ Develop a partnership arrangement between India, Iran, Colombia, Mexico, China, Dubai , South Africa, Turkey to maintain Roster of Recovery experts as per the identified needs for in Region Recovery and to fund mechanism for deploying these experts as a means of South –South Co-operation

Component 3: Advocacy and Knowledge Management

UNDP will support the IRP advocacy and knowledge management activities through an L3 Programme Analyst based in Kobe, Japan, who will work with other staff from ADRC and OCHA. This component will focus on identifying, capturing and disseminating lessons and good practices, sharing accumulated knowledge from global experiences, and promoting post-disaster recovery as a practice area. The work of the IRP in this area will contribute to the overall information clearing house role of the ISDR Secretariat.

Output 3.1 Systematisation of recovery experiences: Existing recovery experiences compiled and "Lesson learned" and " best Practice in recovery established and comparative analysis of recovery experiences shared at national level targeted at key national Policy makers
Activities:

❖ Preparation of Terms of Reference for systematic analysis of recovery experiences based on identification of critical issues for review.
❖ Contracting of case-studies (inputs from IRP participating agencies, regional and national centres, consultants
❖ Issue-specific analysis of recovery critical elements including : institutional arrangements, role of local authorities, site selection parameters, reconstruction standards and enforcement modalities, rapid local economic profiling techniques, modalities for identification of strategic investment, participatory processes etc.
❖ Workshop to review and highlight critical issues and lessons
❖ Publication of results of comparative analysis and of overall compilation of experience.
❖ Preparation of strategic document on lesson learned
❖ Establishment of a review committee for best practices
❖ Launching of global search for good recovery practices through appointed national focal points in Disaster Management Teams.
❖ Defining format for standard submission of good practices on recovery processes, encouraging submissions from national and local government, organised community groups, NGOs etc.
❖ Publication of results of comparative analysis and of the overall   compilation of experiences

Output 3.2: A Knowledge Network on post disaster recovery developed and a supporting internet website and electronic library established

Activities:

❖ Development of a '' Community of practice'' on post disaster recovery
❖ Management of the community's electronic network mail group
❖ Setting up of a shared web site central resource on recovery including the design of the web page and of access mechanism for members and public
❖ Mapping of post disaster recovery relevant actors across different sectors, to be provided with the access to the web site
❖ Interactive management of the web-site allowing for regular updating of various aspects of both pre and post disaster issues and experiences
❖ Dissemination of Knowledge Management products to users, including national governments, civil society

Output 3.3: National and International advocacy initiatives on post-disaster recovery

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Recovery still is a new concept that needs to be promoted. Awareness of the potentials of recovery to transform the crisis into opportunity for development is still extremely low among the governments, multilateral financial institutions and donors. Further a standardised and predictable mechanism to share comparative Recovery experiences Lessons will be developed and applied in countries in post disaster situations
IRP will have to play a leading role in launching effective advocacy and awareness activities.

Activities:

- ❖ Formulation of policy initiatives on recovery for multilateral fora such as UNDP Executive Board, ECOSOC, IASC, ISDR.
- ❖ Develop a predictable format, like a national workshop to share comparative recovery experiences targeted at relevant national authorities
- ❖ Target national authorities in and development community for advocay, capacity building on recovery issues, information management, formulation of strategies, Needs assessment, Co-ordination of UN agency and in division of work within the Assessed needs
- ❖ Presentation of papers and documents on recovery at international conferences
- ❖ Participation in post-disaster recovery evaluation missions.

Component 4: Training and Capacity Building

The training and capacity building activities of the IRP will be lead by ILO through the Turin Training Centre. UNDP will work with ILO in this component in two ways:

- ➢ Through collaborating in the development of IRP curriculum and materials for training in post-disaster recovery through the UN Disaster Management Training Programme, that is currently hosted by UNDP.
- ➢ Through developing specific training courses on post-disaster recovery for UNDP Country Offices in high risk countries. The materials and experiences of these courses will contribute to the IRP and similarly will be informed by IRP wide materials and experiences.

PART III: Management arrangements

The project will be fully managed by DRU from Geneva. Under the direct supervision of the Chief DRU, the Senior Recovery Advisor will provide line management functions with respect to the UNDP staff engaged for the IRP. This staff will include:

- • Programme Advisor L4 in charge of the Knowledge Management service line and the IRP secretariat based in Kobe
- • Programme Specialist L3 supporting the activities of Knowledge Management service line based in Kobe
- • G5 staff in supporting the linkages to BCPR global roster and maintaining global network of Recovery experts and global database

DRU will provide additional support to the IRP through ad-hoc participation of other professional staff in Geneva and elsewhere, including, administrative and logistic support to the Senior Recovery Advisor.

The Senior Advisor will be responsible for the overall coordination of all activities and programmes implemented by IRP, overseeing the IRP secretariat, donor liaison, and partnership and alliance building. At the same time, the Senior Advisor will be directly responsible for the development and implementation of all components of Enhanced Recovery Operations component.

In this capacity, the Senior Advisor will act as the IRP focal point in providing technical surge capacity through advisory services provided to UN Country teams and national and local authorities to design and implement recovery programmes and to develop resource mobilisation strategies.

Legal Context

The DRU in Geneva will carry out the project under the legal framework of Direct Execution.

IRP programme, Components , Outputs, Activities and funding- 2005-2006

Component	Output	Activities	Lead Agencies	Supporting Agencies	Input	Cost US $	Source of funding	Balance To be secured by UNDP
1. Management and Co-ordination	Output 1.1, Overall management and coordination of UNDP support to IRP provided	1.1.1 Overall coordination and management of UNDP work programme including project monitoring, evaluation and reporting 1.1.2 Supervising UNDP staff working within the IRP Secretariat and in other IRP programme areas 1.1.3 Administering IRP project and funding agreements with implementing partners, with respect to resources channeled through UNDP. 1.1.4 Consolidating the governance structure of IRP 1.1.5 Fund raising for the IRP work programme and Secretariat 1.1.6 Serving as a contact hub for IRP partners and facilitating the development of new partnerships and cross sector linkages 1.1.7 Supporting the IRP advocacy efforts in international fora (ECOSOC, UNDG executive Board meetings, etc), amongst donors, and decision makers	UNDP		L5 Senior Recovery Adviser, Geneva	201,000	201,000 Track funds	201,000
	Output 1.2. Coordination of IRP Secretariat	1.2.1. Overall coordination of the work of IRP Secretariat according to the function described			L4 Programme advisor in Kobe Operational costs and travels	283,600	283,600 By Japan	0
Sub Total						484,600	283,000	201,000

2. Enhanced Recovery Operations	Output 2.1: Development, testing and mainstreaming of a disaster Damage Data Management Tool	2.1.1 Documentation and critical analysis of post disaster damage assessment and data management tools currently in use by UNDP, OCHA, IFI, IFRC and government past experiences in. 2.1.2 Design and Development of pilot Disaster Damage Data Management Tool Testing of tool in at least one major disaster context by OCHA, UNDP, IFIs and others. 2.1.3 Refinement of tool on the basis of pilot. Mainstreaming of tool for use in post-disaster contexts through IATF, IASC and UNDG mechanisms.	UNDP	OCHA, Provention Consortium ILO, UNEP UNITAR/UN OSAT, GTZ, UNV, ADPC World Bank ECLAC, La Red Programme countries(India, Iran	Consultancy services	250,000	200,000 Switzerland	50,000
	Output 2.2: Development, testing and mainstreaming of a post disaster Needs Assessment Methodology	2.2.1 Comparative analysis of established UN Post-Conflict Needs Assessment methodology (PCNA) to derive applicable elements toward the formulation of a Post-Disaster Needs Assessment methodology and Recovery Planning Framework 2.2.2 Expert Group meeting to review and define proposed PDNA framework. Dissemination and field review of PDNA framework. 2.2.3 Issue-specific analysis of recovery critical elements including: institutional arrangements, role of local authorities, site selection parameters, reconstruction standards and enforcement modalities, rapid local economic profiling techniques, modalities for identification of strategic investment, participatory processes etc. 2.2.4 Definition of PDNA methodology and strategic framework for recovery. Define methodology and structure for documentation. 2.2.5 Compilation of technical material followed by review and testing at national levels during actual post disaster settings during the development period. 2.2.6 Mainstreaming of tool for use in post-disaster contexts through IATF, IASC and UNDG mechanisms.						

Programme Component	Activities	Partners	Inputs	Budget A	Budget B	Budget C (Total)
Output 2.3 *Establishment of an Information Management system and coordination mechanism for recovery and disaster reduction efforts:*	Undertake a review of the ongoing efforts in developing information management tools (such as DAD, beneficiary tracking systems). In consultation with RCB and DAD identify possible areas of application of these tools into the IRP related areas of interest.					
Output 2.4: A network of Post-Disaster Recovery Experts established and maintained	2.3.1 Carry out inventory of in-country expertise (individuals and institutions) in 25 High Disaster risk countries 2.3.2 Carry out global inventory of international expertise and matching with needs of high risk countries 2.3.3 Identification of potential recovery network members in most disaster prone countries across sectors relevant for Post disaster Recovery 2.3.4 Development of mechanisms to promote South-South co-operation within regions for transfer of recovery expertise. 2.3.5 Develop a partnership arrangement between India, Iran, Colombia, Mexico, China, Dubai , South Africa, Turkey to maintain Roster of Recovery experts as per the identified needs for in Region Recovery and to fund mechanism for deploying these experts as a means of South –South Co-operation		Staff G5(1) To be based in Geneva	77,380		77,380
Sub Total				127,380	200,000	327,380
3. Advocacy and Knowledge Management		UNDP, ADRC, ISDR				
3.1 Systematisation of recovery experiences: Existing recovery experiences compiled and "Lesson learned" and " best Practice in recovery established	3.1.1 Preparation of Terms of Reference for systematic analysis of recovery experiences based on identification of critical issues for review. 3.1.2 Contracting of case-studies (inputs from IRP participating agencies, regional and national centres, consultants et..) 3.1.3 Workshop to review and highlight critical issues and lessons 3.1.4 Publication of results of comparative analysis and of overall compilation of experience. 3.1.5 Preparation of strategic document on lesson learned 3.1.6 Establishment of a review committee for best practices 3.1.7 Launching of global search for good recovery practices through appointed national focal points in Disaster Management Teams.	OCHA, Provention Consortitu ILO, UNV World Bank ADPC UNITAR/UN OSAT UNHABITAT UNEP World Bank	L3 Programme specialist (1) G staff (2) Office spaces Equipments Furniture Computers	0	140,800 By Japan	140,800 Provides by Hygo Prefecture

		3.1.8 Defining format for standard submission of good practices on recovery processes, encouraging submissions from national and local government, organised community groups, NGOs etc.				
		3.1.9 Publication of results of comparative analysis and of the overall compilation of experiences				
3.2. : A Knowledge Network on post disaster recovery developed and a supporting internet website and electronic library established		3.2.1 Development of a " Community of practice on post disaster recovery				
		3.2.2 Management of the community's electronic network mail group				
		3.2.3 Setting up of a shared web site central resource on recovery including the design of the web page and of access mechanism for members and public				
		3.2.4 Mapping of post disaster recovery relevant actors across different sectors, to be provided with the access to the web site				
		3.2.5 Interactive management of the web-site allowing for regular updating of various aspects of both pre and post disaster issues and experiences				
		3.2.6 Dissemination of Knowledge Management products to users, including national governments, civil society				
3.3 : International advocacy initiatives on post-disaster recovery		3.3.1 Formulation of policy initiatives on recovery for multilateral fora such as UNDP Executive Board, ECOSOC, IASC, ISDR.				
		3.3.3 Presentation of papers and documents on recovery at international conferences				
		3.3.4 Participation in post-disaster recovery evaluation missions.				
		3.3.5. Develop a predictable format, like a national workshop to share comparative recovery experiences targeted at relevant national authorities				
		Target national authorities in and development community for advocay, capacity building on recovery issues, information management, formulation of strategies, Needs assessment, Co-ordination of UN agency and in division of work within the Assessed needs				
Sub Total				140,800	140,800	0

		ILO DMTP	World Bank			
4 **Capacity** **Building**	4.1 Training Curricula, Manuals, and modules produced	See ILO Work Plan		1 Senior Socio-economic Advisor	290,000	290,000	0	ILO Core funding and Italy
	4.2. Key human resources trained in post-disaster recovery concepts and skills			1 Junior socio-economic advisor			
				Offices space	Provided by ILO HQ and Turin		
				Equipments: Furniture, Computers, Admin. Support	290,000	290,000	
Sub Total					1,241,780	914,800	328,380
TOTAL							