

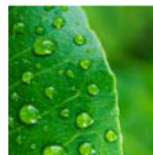


Early Recovery Policy Forum Copenhagen 1-3 October 2008

Action points – recommended by the Practitioners’ Forum

Workshop	Action point no.	Action Point
Assessing early recovery needs	1	Identify and use capacity on the ground to carry out all functions of the state (incl rule of law and political setting) though this may not be done by the state (govt.). Make use of what exists.
	2	Consistently implement agreed commitment for joint assessments tailored to specific country situation, seizing opportunities. Assessments should integrate short and long term capacity and finance.
	3	Use pre-crisis (nationally owned) surveys of humanitarian conditions, incl risks of crisis. Build on pre-existing humanitarian surveys and data for needs assessments. Collect post-crisis data in consistent framework.
Incremental and integrated strategic planning	4	Resources available for <u>solid, continuous analysis</u> to underpin conflict sensitive and disaster risk sensitive programming during 'early recovery' Analytical tools exist (but need improvement) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Different actors carry out a variety of analyses (nat./sub-nat.) • Coordination/ sharing information - leading to coherent approach • Elements of such approach: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Quick wins o Security/basic safety o Know the spoilers -an potential spoilers (risk analysis) o Prevent 'failures': Economic, political, social (i.e. increased inequality)
	5	Establish ' <u>rules of the game</u> ' for early recovery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate establishment of clear roles and responsibilities of different actors in a post-conflict/post- disaster setting. • Incentives to peace building and disaster risk management for all parties should be the basis for strategic priorities. • Early recovery plans should include standardised agreements (binding) between donors, govts and implementing agencies.
	6	We need a set of <u>common principles</u> to underpin country-specific, evidence based early recovery strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programmes must prioritise conflict resolution and disaster risk management. • Build accountability & legitimacy of state and national actors. • Democratic stabilisation • Provide tangible benefits to communities • Quick disbursing & implementation • Inclusivity • Exit/transition strategy: early recovery should not be sustained as separate category from development in the long term.





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Improving real-time evaluations of early recovery efforts	7	Building predictability into the international system <i>Prior to crisis:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparedness measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rosters, resource allocation mechanisms, training (int'l and nat'l) on evaluation methodologies Develop guidelines and criteria on when and how real-time evaluation should take place
	8	Building ownership <i>Prior to crisis:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss possible institutional arrangements Training on evaluation methodology <i>During crisis:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link joint real-time evaluation with joint needs assessment and strategic planning
	9	Make real-time evaluation effective and efficient <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure that real-time evaluation is context specific and that it is the most appropriate solution to your learning needs Timeliness Make real-time evaluation genuinely joint Minimise the burden on field actors
Building national and local capacities	10	Code of conduct must reflect serious commitment on the part of international organisations to respect and invest in national capacities (public, private, and civil society sectors) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest with assets (hardware & software) not first as implementing partners. Improve terms and conditions of national capacity as opposed to causing brain drain.
	11	Ensure that assessment plans and reports: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> define capacity development in broad and inclusive terms, recognise existing capacities and map these, identify opportunities for strengthening capacity.
	12	'Contingency planning' for early recovery must ensure a clear division of roles of all stakeholders based on comparative advantages and government prerogatives. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In both nature and post-conflict settings this may include a formal pact for the specific context.
International civilian capacities	13	<u>Issue:</u> How do we get the right international civilian capacity in place for rapid response? <u>Action:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do fast joint assessment of national capacity available and capacity required as part of post crisis / conflict assessment (do we have tools / expertise for each sector?) Encourage "south" countries to establish rosters After review of where rosters exists – establish global network (webbased) of rapid response rosters. And support ongoing interaction of roster managers to develop common standards etc. Encourage donors to draw from "south" rosters Do global assessment of urgent international capacity needs to inform rosters
	14	<u>Issue:</u> How do we get the coordination capacity in place for early recovery? <u>Action:</u> Pre-fund coordination capacity like we do for humanitarian coordination
	15	





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Funding mechanisms for ER assessment, coordination and planning	16	<p>Starting from what is already there, establish a platform for coordination for early recovery whose purpose is to lead the assessment, planning and strategy development (+ implementation).</p> <p>The platform should be led by national authorities, the RCI HC/SPSG and should create the basis for international engagement in early recovery (IFIs, UNCT specialised agencies, national NGOs, INGOs)</p>
	17	To achieve this interalia RC offices need to be strengthened to be able to 'take over' a leadership role and national governments need to be strengthened to do the same.
	18	<p>To finance this platform we need to where possible:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide initial funding for national governments to be able to participate as equal partners in this platform and ideally lead • a common country recovery fund to enable rapid support for assessment, capacity, planning and strategy development (and over time implementation) • which can draw down resources from international 'pots' (funding mechanisms) such as PBF, GFDRR, MDTFs <p>A DAC finance working group should be established to consider how to align international funding mechanisms in support of country level early recovery funds.</p>
Flexible donor development financing	19	Donors to improve internal processes to increase flexibility in development financing for early recovery and develop systems to ensure rapid release of funds and appropriate risk management systems.
	20	Review existing mechanisms to identify adequate/appropriate front-loaded delivery mechanism for early recovery funding based on appropriate triggers for allocation.
	21	Agree to use existing international multilateral financing mechanisms as first option and work to decrease fragmentation of development financing for early recovery and to channel a larger proportion of bilateral early recovery funding through multilateral mechanisms.
Links to prevention and long-term development Efforts	22	<p>There is a considerable disaster risk reduction (DRR) monitoring gap.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address this: develop and implement a monitoring mechanism that can quantify DRR financing (both in ER & long term development).
	23	Explicitly embed meaningful DRR into ER <u>and</u> all national planning processes (Liberia good example), based on over-arching goals and understanding of vulnerability reduction (social, political etc.)
	24	<p>While restructuring of humanitarian & development departments may be necessary to bridge the HA-DEV divide, a short term action could be to support 'champions':</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk reduction experts in H.A. organisations and • Long term dev. experts in H.A. organisations based at the field level

