

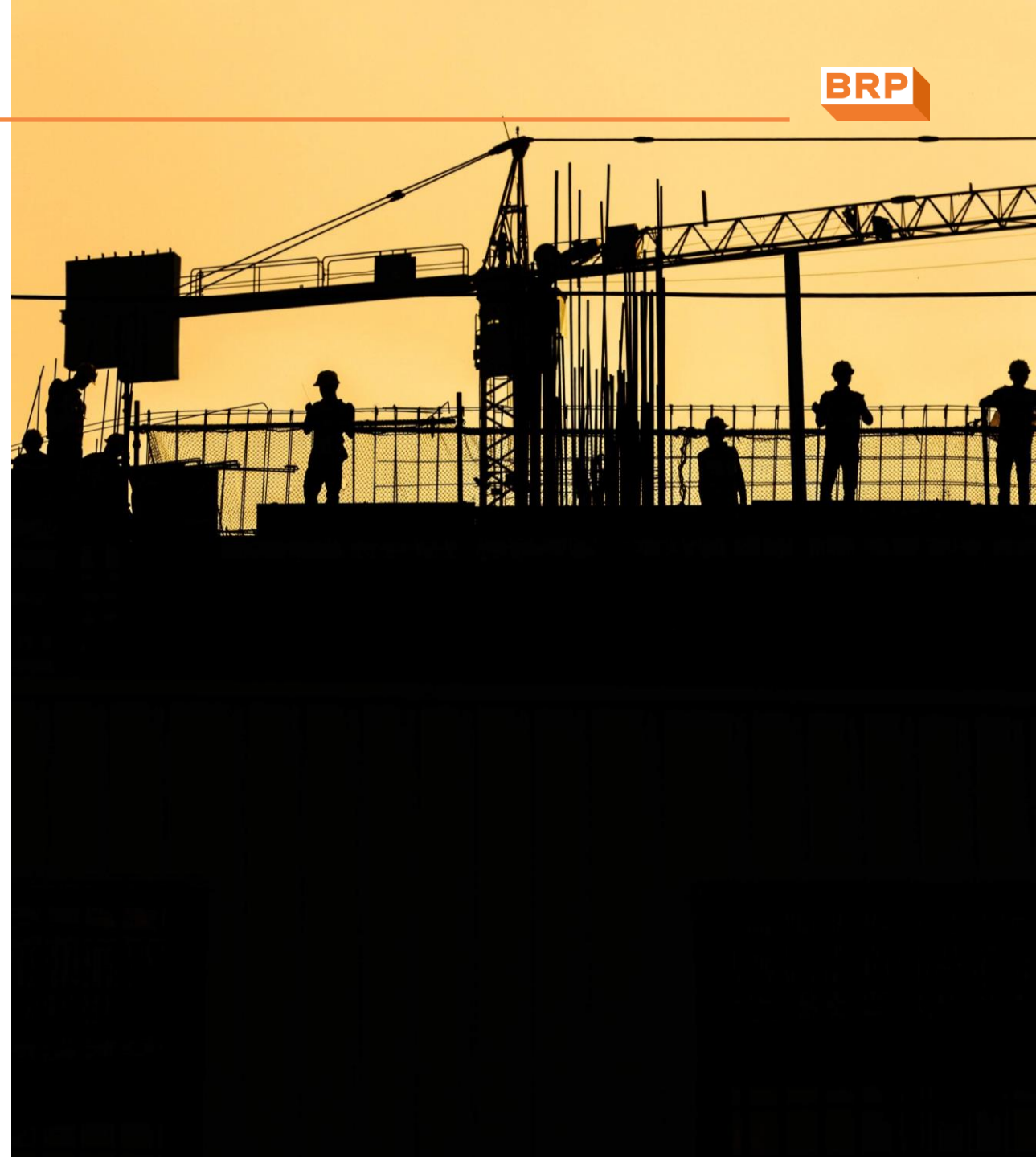


International experience of recovery monitoring

Iryna Kosse, 19 September 2023

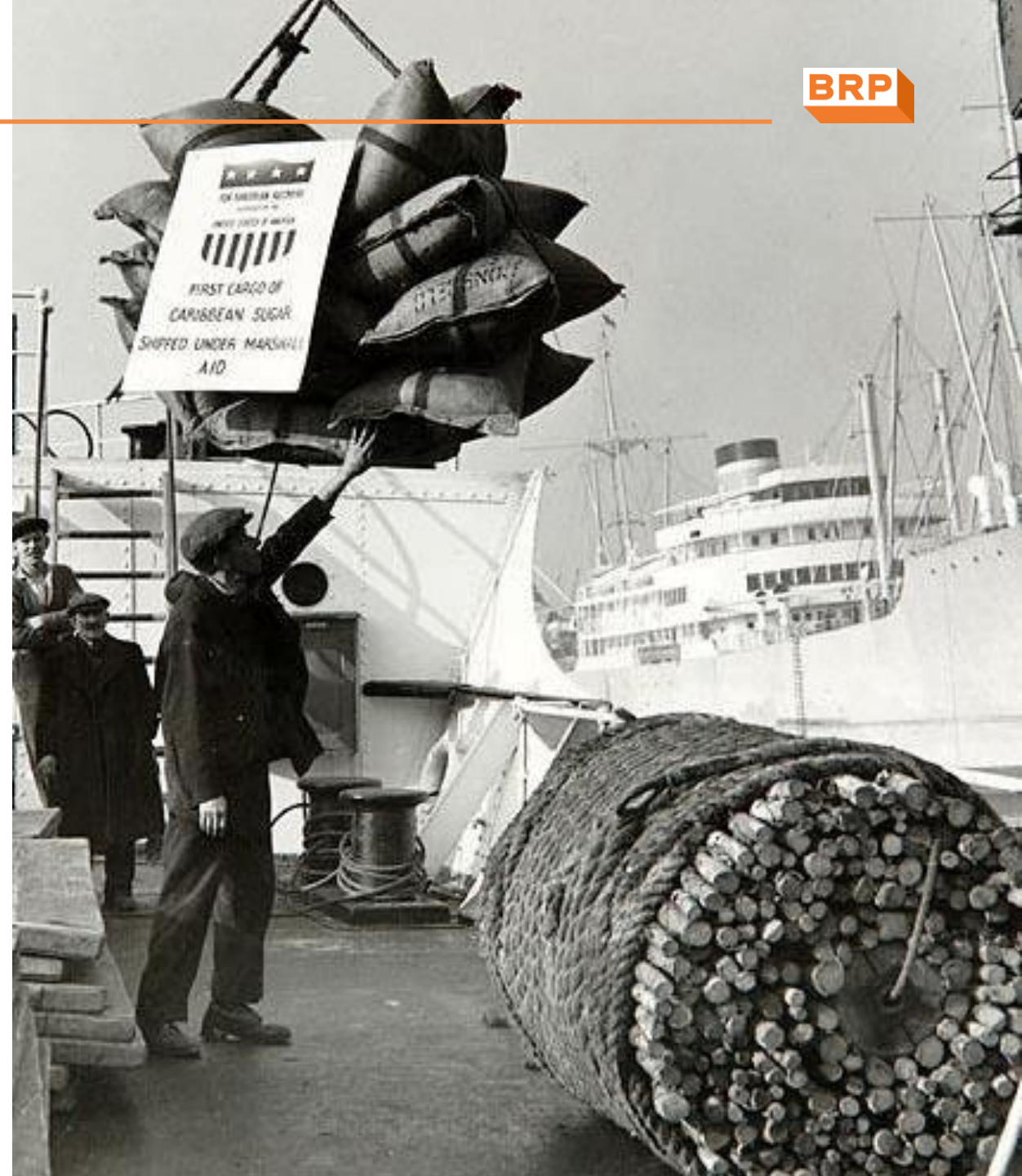
Content

- Knowledge databases about recovery (Indonesia, Nepal).
- Key indicators of recovery projects.
- Public participation in monitoring (Sri Lanka, Croatia)
- When there is no monitoring (Haiti, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Puerto Rico, Turkey).
- Recommendations.



Knowledge databases about recovery

BRP

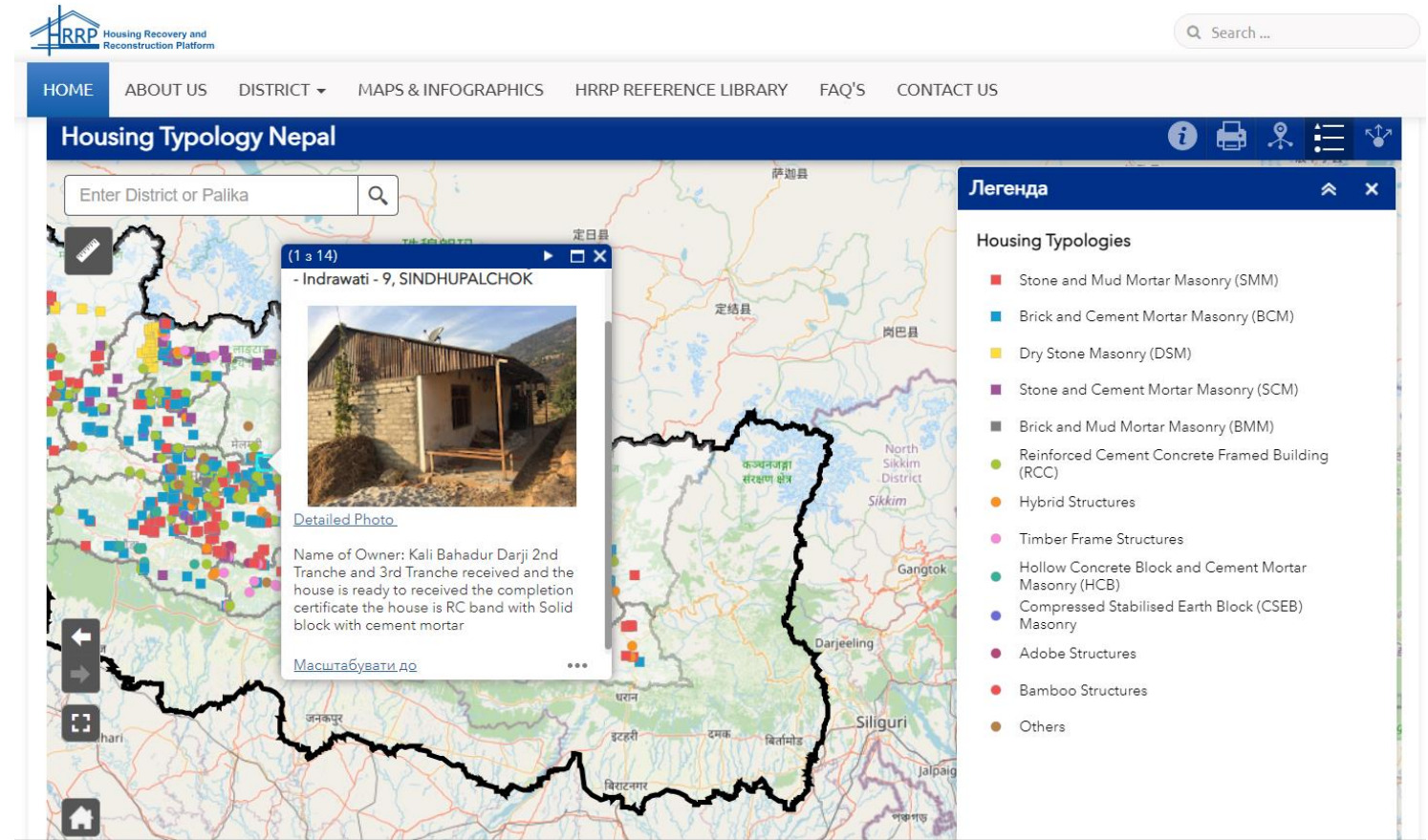


Indonesia

- TRIAMS system (Tsunami Recovery Impact Assessment and Monitoring System).
- A unified structure of the key indicators.
- Fund tracking (Recovery Aceh-Nias online database, RAND; Housing Geospatial Database).
- All agencies involved in tsunami recovery were required to register with the Indonesian Agency for the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (BRR), create an account with RAND, and regularly update data on pledged and paid funds.
- Fund tracking (Recovery Aceh-Nias online database, RAND; Housing Geospatial Database).
- Budget funds channelled through the government were tracked by a special BRR department and the Ministry of Finance via SmartPro, a software similar to RAND but not available online.
- All public recovery monitoring websites and databases created in Indonesia are currently unavailable.

Nepal

- Online reconstruction portal Housing Recovery and Reconstruction Platform (HRRP) <https://www.hrrpnepal.org/>
- Tracking the progress of housing reconstruction (dashboard).
- The 'housing topology' layer allows you to see photos of specific buildings with information about the received financing, the owner of the house, and the type of building.



Nepal

- Residents rebuilt their houses themselves using the allocated money
- Several building designs were suggested for each housing category
- Construction quality control at each stage (foundation, ground floor, roof)
- After the inspection, the house owner could apply for the next tranche
- Upon completion of construction, a certificate of completion of the house reconstruction was issued, and all project data was entered into the database

Issues with portals

- Incomplete data.
- Adaptation of a commercial product.
- Technological complexity.
- Not all organisations report.

Key indicators of recovery projects



Performance indicators

- Indonesia – 200 indicators (number of restored schools, houses, and bridges; number of loans and livestock provided; participation of women; area of restored mangroves).
- Nepal – sustainability standards, construction safety requirements, climate resilience.

Disadvantages

- Disregard for local specifics.
- Difficulty reporting.
- Delays.

Public participation in monitoring

BRP



The public checks the quality

- Sri Lanka: the Strong Places project trained 700 communities to participate in the recovery and monitor the process; the AidWatch programme created monitoring groups to check the quality of housing reconstruction.
- Croatia: public consultations on the principles and mechanism of recovery on the eSavjetovanje portal; preliminary inspection of buildings by volunteer engineers.

When there is no monitoring



Haiti

- Stakeholders have different approaches to the recovery.
- Insufficient donor coordination (UN, EU, World Bank, USA).
- Underestimated deadlines and budgets of the recovery projects.
- Monitoring of what was done, not the way it was done (standards).

Afghanistan

- Low quality of the rebuilt housing.
- Insufficient control over the quality of construction materials.
- Ineffective monitoring of reconstruction by donors, government, and public.
- Unreliable data on the rebuilt facilities.
- The measure of success of US government-funded projects in Afghanistan was the number of dollars spent and their spending rate, not the actual result (Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, SIGAR).

Lebanon

- Low quality of the constructed housing (poor quality materials, violation of construction standards).
- In 2020, a massive ammonium nitrate explosion at the port of Beirut caused widespread destruction and extensive casualties, especially as new buildings collapsed rather than old ones.

Puerto Rico

- No or imperfect construction standards and rules.
- Significant delays (only 2% of housing needs met).
- Lack of a comprehensive inventory of public buildings and uncertainty about responsible persons.
- Difficulties in restoring services to remote and vulnerable communities.
- The need for cross-sectoral cooperation (electrical cables under roads).
- Nontransparent recovery process.

Turkey

- Poor quality of construction due to insufficient control.
- Neglect of safety requirements, construction in dangerous areas.
- Occasional amnesties for such construction projects legalised potentially dangerous structures (a ten-year practice of selling waivers of safety certificates for dangerous buildings).

Recommendations



Lessons for Ukraine

- A unified system of indicators for everyone.
- Restore social services (education, healthcare, and so on) in parallel with the reconstruction of housing and infrastructure.
- Include sustainable use of natural resources in plans.
- Monitor the recovery process and store information to draw lessons for other countries
- Consider local needs.
- Coordinate with donors, avoid duplication.



THANK YOU

