

Strategic approaches to recovery

	Sectoral	Geographic integration	Strategic gaps
Concept		<p>Address needs comprehensively in each target community</p>	
Overview	<p>Task division by sector with recovery partners taking the lead in specific sectoral areas of specialization. This allows recovery partners to focus on specialized areas of excellence and support other partners in implementing complementary activities toward community recovery.</p> <p>Bottom line: Multi-partner approach to establish</p>	<p>Tasking based on location with a particular recovery partner taking the lead in each geographic area and delivery a comprehensive range of recovery assistance to support local recovery.</p> <p>Bottom line: Multi-sectoral approach to address comprehensive set of needs at community level</p>	<p>A concerted multi-partner effort to address a significant gap in the response and recovery that no single agency is able to address within the context of sectoral or thematic programming. These types of gaps present a unique opportunity for organizations active in recovery to capitalise on the full strengths and resources within joint partnerships.</p> <p>Bottom line: Multi-sectoral, multi-partner approach</p>
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Movement partners used a sectoral approach in Aceh with a number of Red Cross Red Crescent national societies focusing on housing reconstruction and partners with the American RC which provided the watsan services for the constructed houses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within the Movement the Spanish Red Cross is best known for using an area-based approach. In the 2004 Tsunami response in Sri Lanka, the Spanish Red Cross identified partner communities and supported a comprehensive package of reconstruction, livelihoods, watsan, health and capacity building programs. This also allowed the Spanish Red Cross to adjust its programs over time to meet evolving needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the Transitional Shelter program in Aceh during the 2004 Tsunami response, the IFRC took on a high profile role to fill a major gap in bridging emergency shelter and permanent reconstruction. 'Operation Winter Race' in response to 2005 South Asia Earthquake was a multi-partner initiative to provide adequate protection against the harsh Pakistan winter.
Note	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Often many other organizations active in same sectors. May reduce value of inputs if there is duplication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geographic areas of focus need to be negotiated and agreed with other actors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Areas of focus need to be well-defined.
Pros	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear tasking based on sectoral support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clear tasking based on location. Greater collective control of overall recovery program. Opportunities to address longer-term recovery issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allows recovery actors to complement roles of other actors. Reduces risk of duplication. Allows focus on most vulnerable.
Cons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dependencies can cause delays in implementation. Not all sectors represented within single organizations, so partnering necessary. Gaps in infrastructure and services still likely to emerge. May raise expectations of local partner organizations (especially on longer-term maintenance or warranty issues) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can easily be held up by master planning process. Increased responsibility and liability. Difficult to limit financial commitments. May raise expectations of local partner organizations (especially on longer-term maintenance or warranty issues). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raises stakes of failure to deliver. Potential orientation toward longer-term vulnerability may not be well understood by public and media who want to see immediate, concrete assistance.