The Post Disaster Needs Assessment: An Overview
Session Outline

1. Introduction to the PDNA
2. Protocols for undertaking a PDNA
3. PDNA Conceptual framework, process and Methodology
4. Strategic Results of Cooperation
On 25 September 2008, the UNDG, EU and WB signed a **Joint Declaration** on Post-Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning

- PDNA Volumes A and B
- Disaster Recovery Framework

Presented in September 2014 at the Second World Reconstruction Conference; officially launched at the Sendai World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction on 14 March 2015
Evolution of the PDNA Methodology

- Assessment methodology developed by ECLAC in 1970s
- Adapted for Global use by WB as (DaLa)
- Strengthened by UNDG through social analysis and impacts on human development and recovery initiatives
- PDNA - common integrated approach that combines context, effects, impacts and recovery strategy 2008-
What is a PDNA: Objectives

• The PDNA is a mechanism for joint assessment and recovery planning after a disaster

• The joint assessment analyses the damage, economic loss, effects and impact of the disaster and identifies recovery needs across identified sectors

• The assessment also highlights the macro-economic and human impacts of the disaster

• The recovery needs identified helps to mobilize resources and develop a comprehensive recovery strategy
The PDNA is envisaged as a country owned and led process, supported by international agencies and other stakeholders.

By bringing together key stakeholders engaged in recovery, the PDNA aims to avoid duplication and harmonize assessment efforts.

The multi-stakeholder approach leads to the development of a single PDNA report that can be used as a tool for planning and programming recovery, as well for resource mobilization.
Key Principles

- Common platform for coordinated action
- Enhance country resilience to crisis
- Harmonize methodologies, toolkits and capacity building approach
- Government led process
- Strengthen national institutions
- People-centred inclusive approach to the civil society
Protocols for Undertaking a PDNA

1. PDNA Activation
2. PDNA Coordination Structure
3. PDNA Sectors
4. Roles of key actors
5. PDNA implementation process
**PDNA Activation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>In country communication between EU, WB, UN of a possible request for a PDNA, reported immediately to HQ.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Official request from the Government and joint decision to activate a PDNA including the designation of the national lead ministry.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Deployment of a Planning Mission and formulation of the TORs for the PDNA.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Definition of the support that Government and partners will provide to the process.</strong></td>
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PDNA Coordination Structure

High Level Management
(Team Provides Strategic Guidance)

PDNA Coordination Team

Sector Teams
### Typical Sectors and Subsectors

#### PRODUCTIVE
- Agriculture
- Commerce
- Industry
- Tourism

#### SOCIAL
- Housing
- Education
- Health
- Culture

#### INFRASTRUCTURE
- Water & Sanitation
- Community infrastructure
- Energy
- Transport
- Telecommunications

#### CROSS-CUTTING
- GENDER
- GOVERNANCE
- ENVIRONMENT
- DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
- EMPLOYMENT AND LIVELIHOODS

Note: The diagram above illustrates the typical sectors that are assessed in the PDNA, this can vary from country to country.
Who conducts a PDNA: Key actors

PDNA Actors

National Government and its Institutions

National Disaster Management Systems, the Line Ministries and the Local Governments

Civil society, Private Sector, Technical and Academic Institutions

EU, WB, UNDG and other International Partners
## Role of the National Government in the Assessments

| Leadership and Coordination | • Designation of a Ministry to lead and anchor the PDNA process.  
• Brings together all national ministries and departments and international actors under a joint process |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| Data Collection & access to information | • Pre Disaster data National data bases, line ministries data bases  
• Post disaster data: Facilitates data collection from the affected areas |
| Provides \logistics support | • Space for PDNA secretariat  
• Facilities for workshops and consultations |
| Reviews and endorses the PDNA report | • Reviews all sector reports for accuracy  
• Approves the report at the highest office  
• Allocates resources, presents report for international assistance |
The Role of the EU, UNDG and WB

- Multi sectorial experts deployment for coordination and sector assessment
- Technical support to implement post-disaster recovery
- Funding PDNAs and reconstruction and recovery activities
- Training and Capacity Building

Tripartite Partners
# Role of the UN Agencies in the Assessments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector Group</th>
<th>Sectors</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social sectors</td>
<td>• Housing, land and settlements (UN-Habitat)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Education (UNICEF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Health (WHO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Culture (UNESCO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Productive sectors</td>
<td>• Agriculture, fisheries and livestock (FAO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Employment and livelihoods (ILO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure sectors</td>
<td>• Water and sanitation (UNICEF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Community infrastructure (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross-cutting</td>
<td>• DRR (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Governance (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Gender (UN Women)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Environment (UNEP)</td>
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PDNA implementation process

1. Establish the PDNA assessment team
2. Conduct training/orientation on PDNA
3. Data collection and validation, draft sectorial reports
4. Consolidation and analysis of Sector effects, impact and needs
5. Formulating the Recovery Strategy
6. Resource mobilization and implementation mechanism
Overview of the PDNA Methodology & Deliverables

1. The Overview of the methodology
2. PDNA Deliverables
3. Enabling Conditions for a successful PDNA
4. Limitations to Methodology
The PDNA Methodology

Context Analysis
- Pre-Disaster context - baseline of social, economic, cultural, financial, political status

Disaster Effect
- Infrastructure and assets
- Production of goods and services
- Governance processes
- Increased risks

Disaster Impact
- Economic
- Human/social

Recovery Needs
- Includes BBB
- Includes DRR

Recovery Strategy

This method of analysis is undertaken for each sectors of interest.
Once the pre-disaster context has been completed, a base line for analysis is established, the following steps are undertaken by Sector:

### The Assessment of the Disaster Effect by Sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effects on the infrastructure and Physical Assets</th>
<th>Production and Access to Goods &amp; Services</th>
<th>Disruption to Governance &amp; Decision Making Processes</th>
<th>Increased Risks and Vulnerabilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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### The Assessment of the Disaster Impact

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Macro-economic</th>
<th>Human Impact (Personal-Household)</th>
<th>Cross-Cutting Concerns (Governance, Gender, DRR, Environment)</th>
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### Estimate the Needs to Counter the Effects and Impacts

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Reconstruction of infrastructure and physical assets</th>
<th>Resumption of Production, Service Delivery and Access to Goods and Services</th>
<th>Restoration of Governance and Decision Making Processes</th>
<th>Reducing Risks or Building Back Better</th>
</tr>
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</table>

### The Recovery Strategy

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Recovery Needs</th>
<th>Vision and Guiding Principles</th>
<th>Intended Sectorial Results</th>
<th>Implementation Arrangements</th>
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PDNA Deliverables

- **Consolidated Assessment Report**
  - Based on sector reports that present disaster effect and impact, recovery needs, and impact on cross-cutting concerns.

- **Recovery Strategy**
  - Including the vision for national recovery, prioritized sector-specific recovery interventions, costs, timelines and potential actors.

- **Basis for Mobilizing (Financial) Resources**
  - Through allocation of local, national and international sources.

- **Outline for Implementation Mechanism**
  - Led by the affected country for implementing the recovery strategy.
Enabling conditions for a successful PDNA

- Robust pre and post disaster data sets
- Good coordination between national and sub-national levels
- Good working relations among national level institutions
- Good partnerships between national and international actors

Solid capabilities at the national and local levels
Limitations to Methodology

- Does not replace in-depth sectorial analysis.
- Does not provide detailed recovery projects.
- Recovery strategy requires elaboration into a framework and programming.
- PDNA has a fixed timeframe which places limitations on the collection of data.
Strategic Results of Cooperation

1. Strategic Results
2. Joint PDNAs

Factors that contribute to the success of a PDNA
Strategic results of cooperation

- PDNAs led to **national assessment instruments adapted** and developed in: Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Nepal, Kyrgyzstan, Central America, Caribbean, Jamaica

- Used for small and large disasters to form **recovery and reconstruction plans** : Fiji, Samoa, Caribbean islands)

- **Institutionalized process** by law: Indonesia, Nepal

- Recovery and Reconstruction done with a **focus on reducing risks**, “building back better” : Indonesia

- Led to complete **review of strategy and investment** in Disaster Risk Reduction: Indonesia, Bangladesh, Nigeria

- Post-disaster recovery led to **conflict reduction** : Indonesia – Aceh

- Concept of recovery moving from focus on physical reconstruction to **focus on recovery from impacts on human development**, welfare, livelihoods and capacities : Fiji, Samoa, Malawi
Over 50 PDNAs have been conducted, of which six in 2016 alone: Malawi (drought) Angola (drought) Haiti (Mathew Hurricane) Ecuador (Earthquake) Republic of Marshall Islands (drought) Sri Lanka (Floods & landslides)
Factors that contribute to the success of a PDNA

- **Government Leadership**: National ownership and leadership is an essential prerequisite for the use and application of the PDNA.

- **National expertise**: Works better when people with skills and knowledge of the country and region undertake the PDNA. It's should be Institutionalized as a part of the national DRR strategy.

- **Linked with Recovery**: The PDNA must lead to recovery planning and programming. It should be done with a focus on reducing risks and "building back better"

- **Right balance**: PDNA must have the right balance between social and economic and infrastructure needs.

- **Time bound**: The PDNA should be planned and completed within a stipulated timeframe.

- **Collaborative Effort**: The PDNA is a collaboration between ministries and national and international partners. A strong collaboration leads to better results.
Tools and guidelines for PDNA

- Agreed protocols and methodology for the assessment: PDNA Vol. A
- 18 Sector-specific guidelines: PDNA Vol. B
- A Disaster Recovery Framework: DRF
- Training package.
- Roster of experts for PDNA.


Methodology, Sector Guides, Recovery Framework, Training Package, Case Studies.
Questions?