

**PDNA**

POST-DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT

# 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

# Post-crisis Cooperation Agreement and Guidelines

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-**

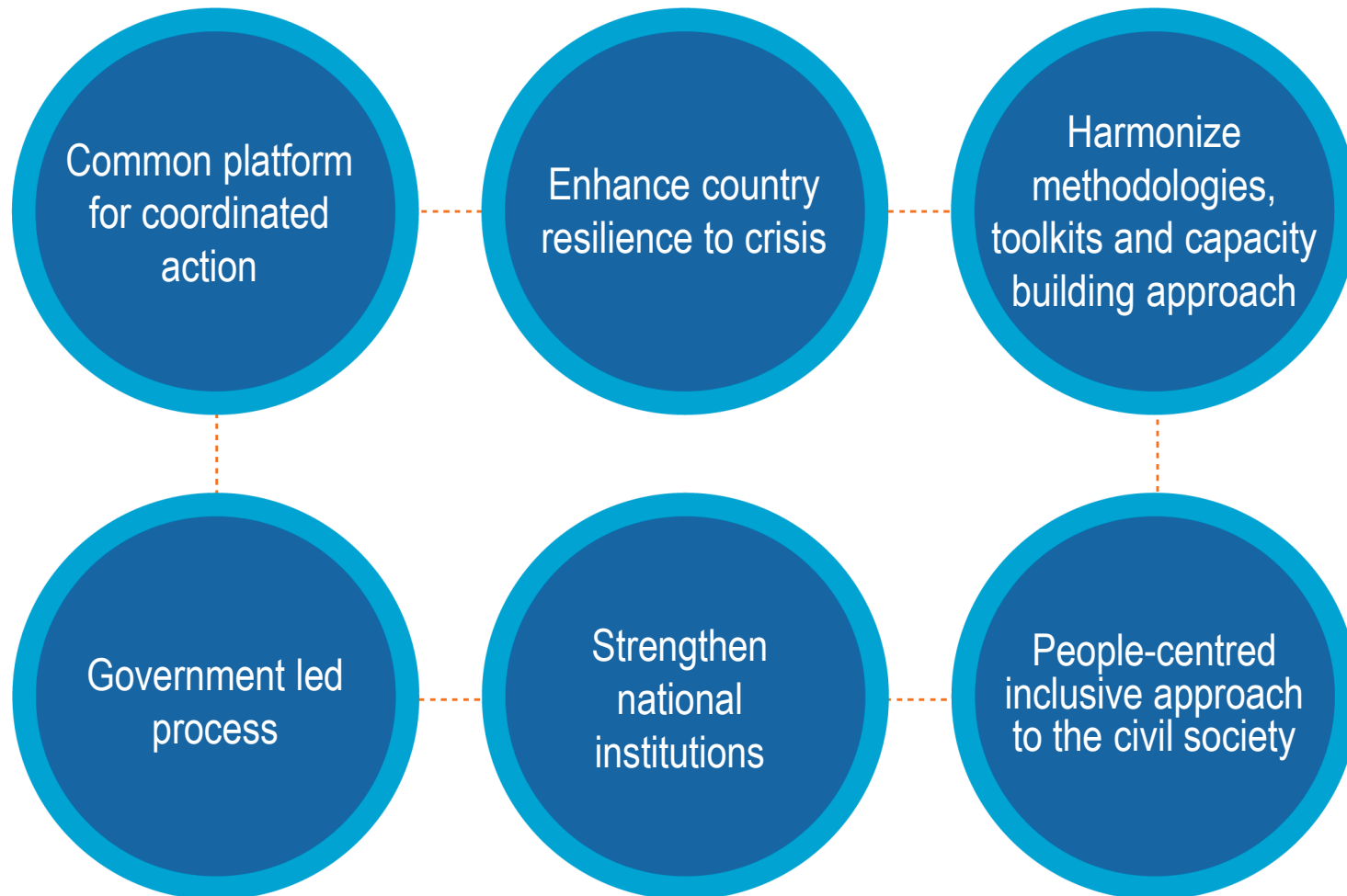
# What is a PDNA: Objectives

- 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**

# Why conduct a PDNA: Rationale

- 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



# 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

Disaster

In country communication between EU, WB, UN of a possible request for a PDNA, reported immediately to HQ.

Official request from the Government and joint decision to activate a PDNA including the designation of the national lead ministry.

Deployment of a Planning Mission and formulation of the TORs for the PDNA.

Definition of the support that Government and partners will provide to the process.

# 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**

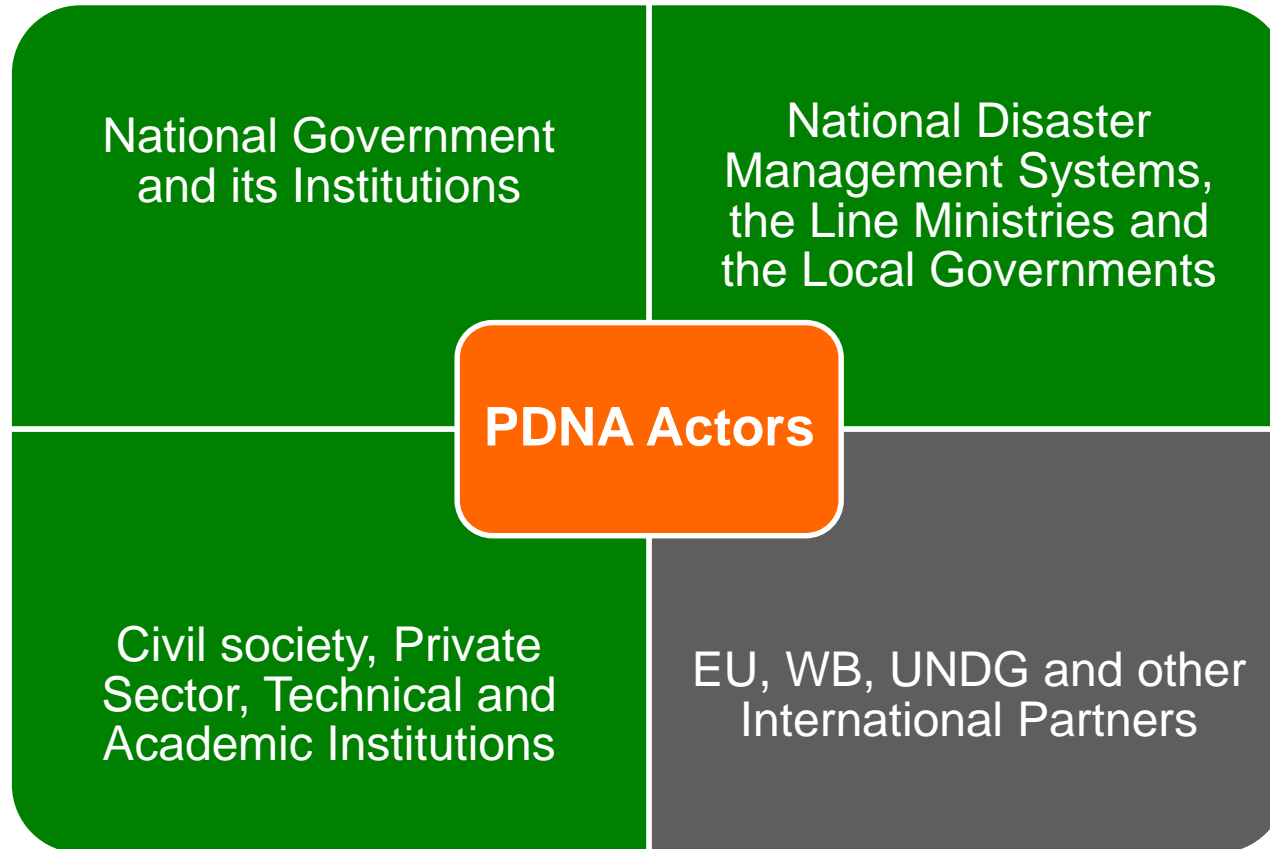
**ENVIRONMENT**

**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.

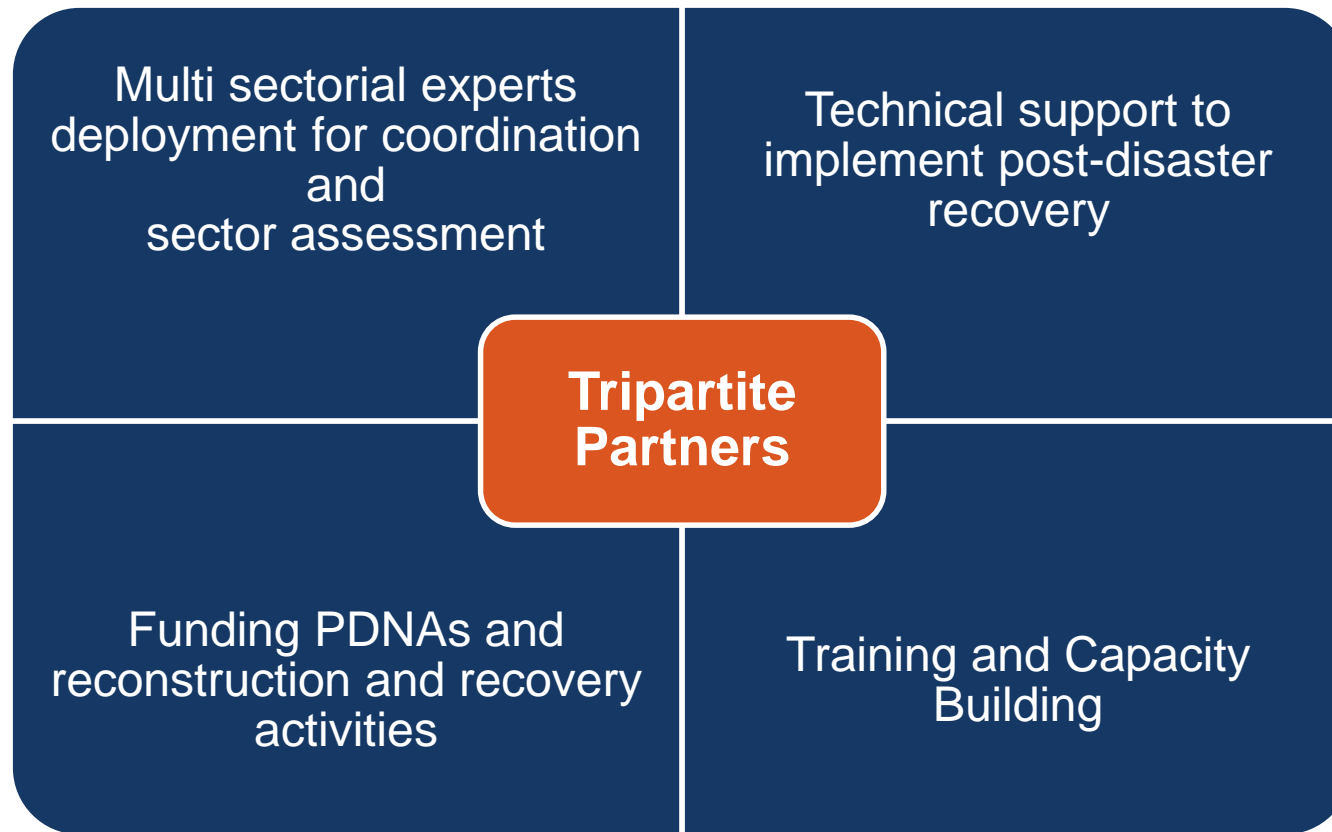
# Who conducts a PDNA: Key actors



# Role of the National Government in the Assessments

<b>Leadership and Coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Designation of a Ministry to lead and anchor the PDNA process.</li><li>• Brings together all national ministries and departments and international actors under a joint process</li></ul>
<b>Data Collection &amp; access to information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pre Disaster data National data bases, line ministries data bases</li><li>• Post disaster data : Facilitates data collection from the affected areas</li></ul>
<b>Provides logistics support</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Space for PDNA secretariat</li><li>• Facilities for workshops and consultations</li></ul>
<b>Reviews and endorses the PDNA report</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reviews all sector reports for accuracy</li><li>• Approves the report at the highest office</li><li>• Allocates resources, presents report for international assistance</li></ul>

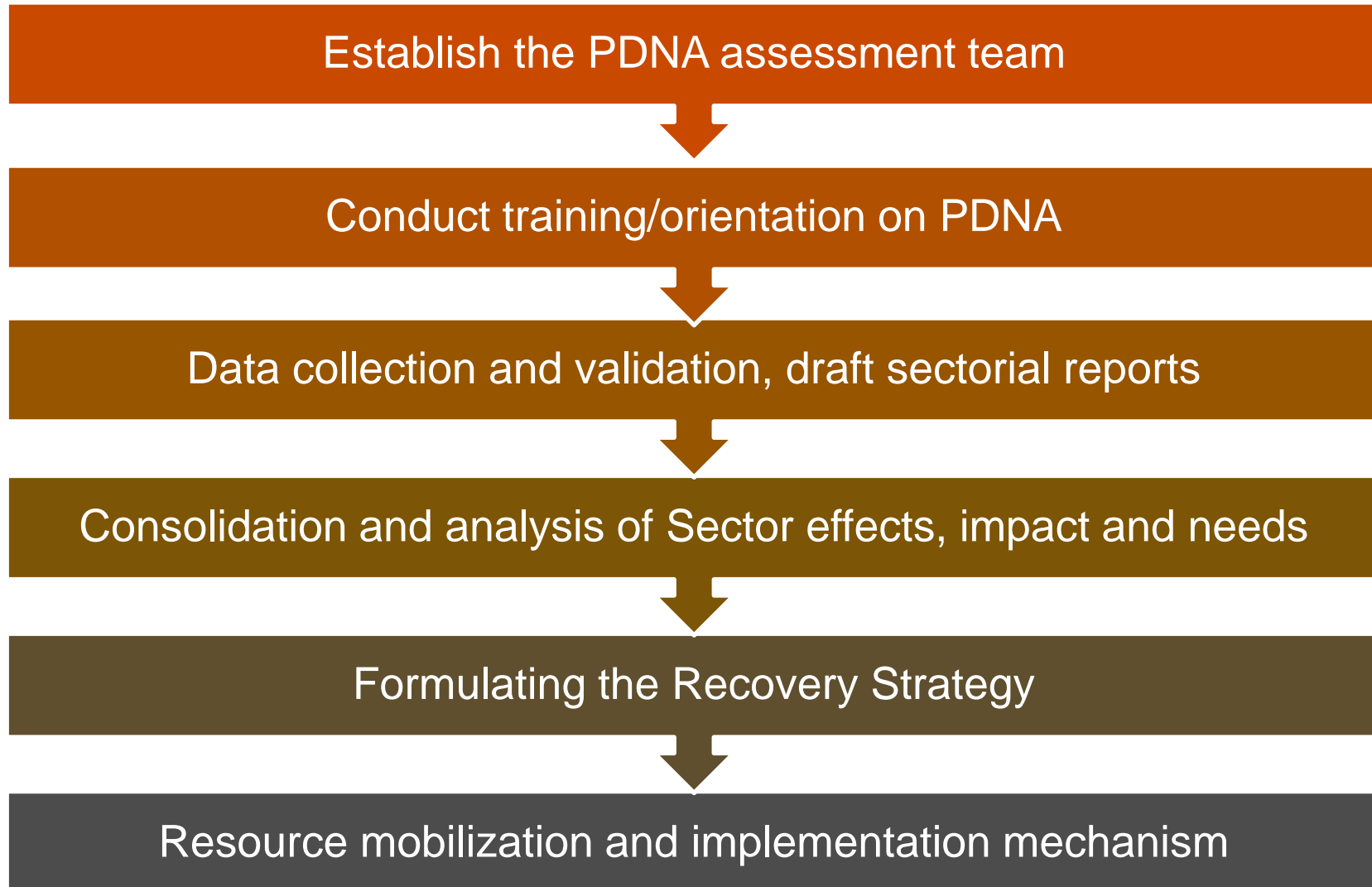
# The Role of the EU, UNDG and WB



# Role of the UN Agencies in the Assessments

<b>Sector Group</b>	<b>Sectors</b>
<b>Social sectors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Housing, land and settlements (UN-Habitat)</li><li>• Education (UNICEF)</li><li>• Health (WHO)</li><li>• Culture (UNESCO)</li></ul>
<b>Productive sectors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Agriculture, fisheries and livestock (FAO)</li><li>• Employment and livelihoods (ILO)</li></ul>
<b>Infrastructure sectors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Water and sanitation (UNICEF)</li><li>• Community infrastructure (UNDP)</li></ul>
<b>Cross-cutting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DRR (UNDP)</li><li>• Governance (UNDP)</li><li>• Gender (UN Women)</li><li>• Environment (UNEP)</li></ul>

# PDNA implementation process

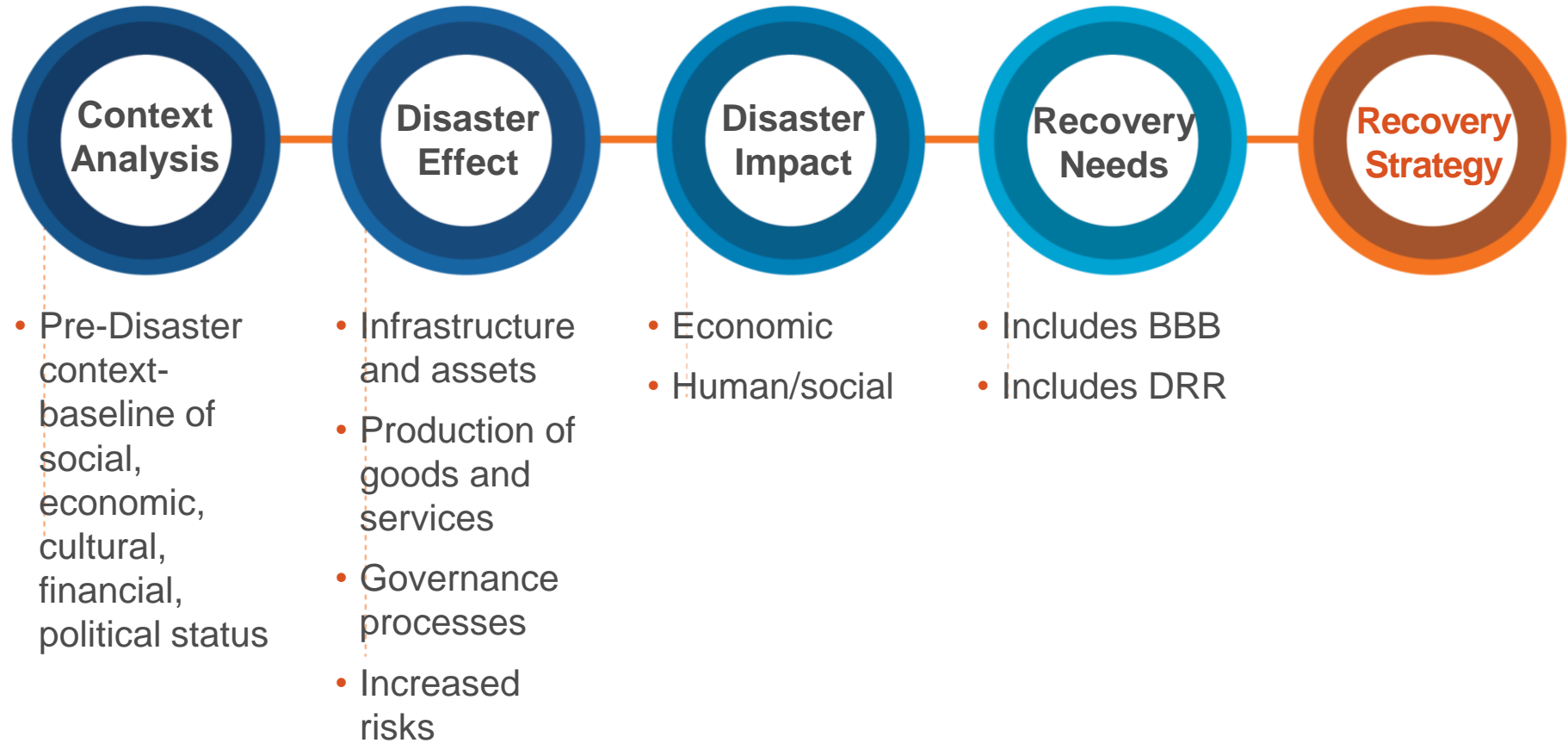




# Overview of the PDNA Methodology & Deliverables

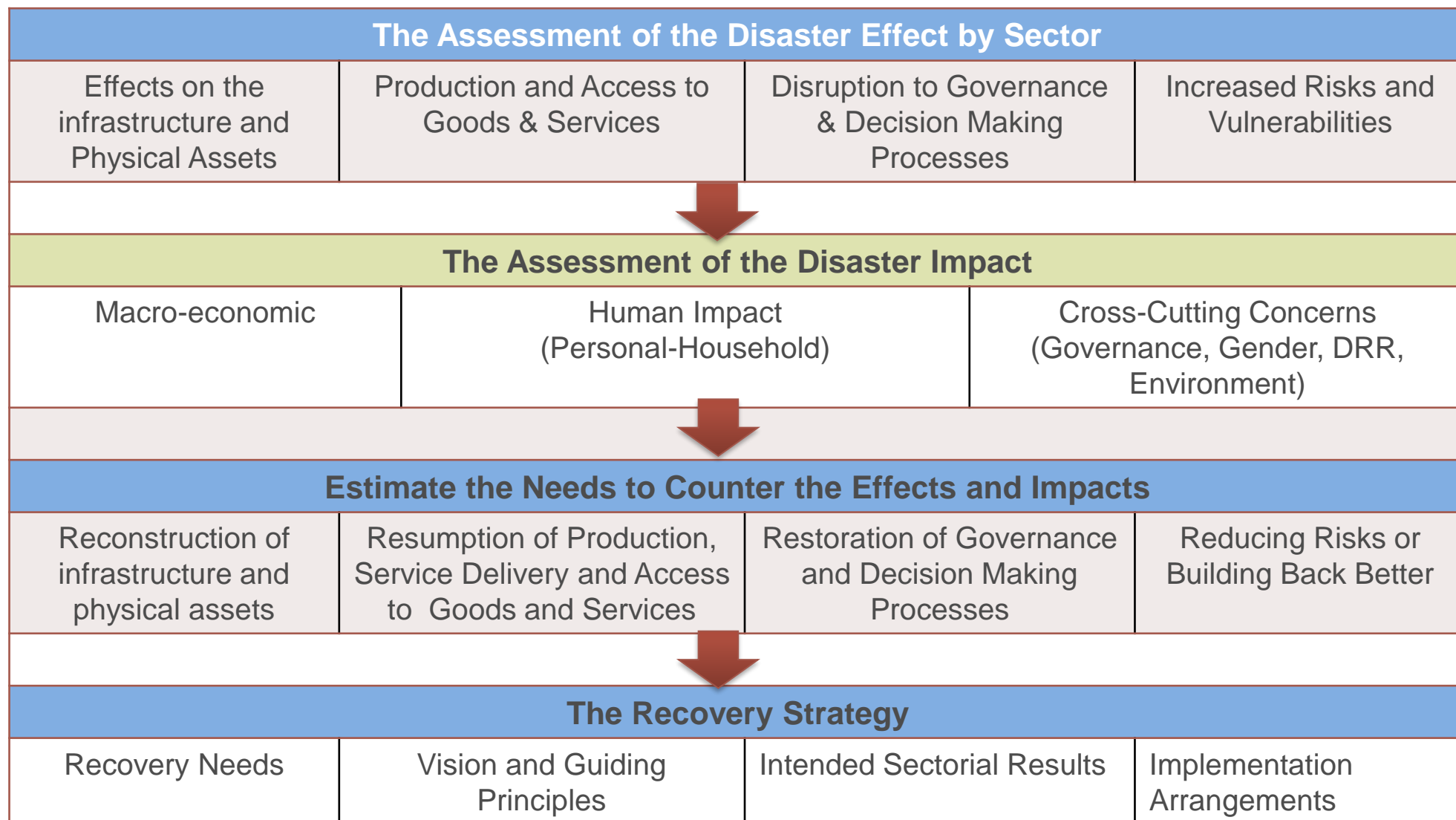
- 1 • The Overview of the methodology
- 2 • PDNA Deliverables
- 3 • Enabling Conditions for a successful PDNA
- 4 • Limitations to Methodology

# The PDNA Methodology



**This method of analysis is undertaken for each sector of interest.**

Once the pre-disaster context has been completed, a base line for analysis is established, the following steps are undertaken by Sector:



# 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.

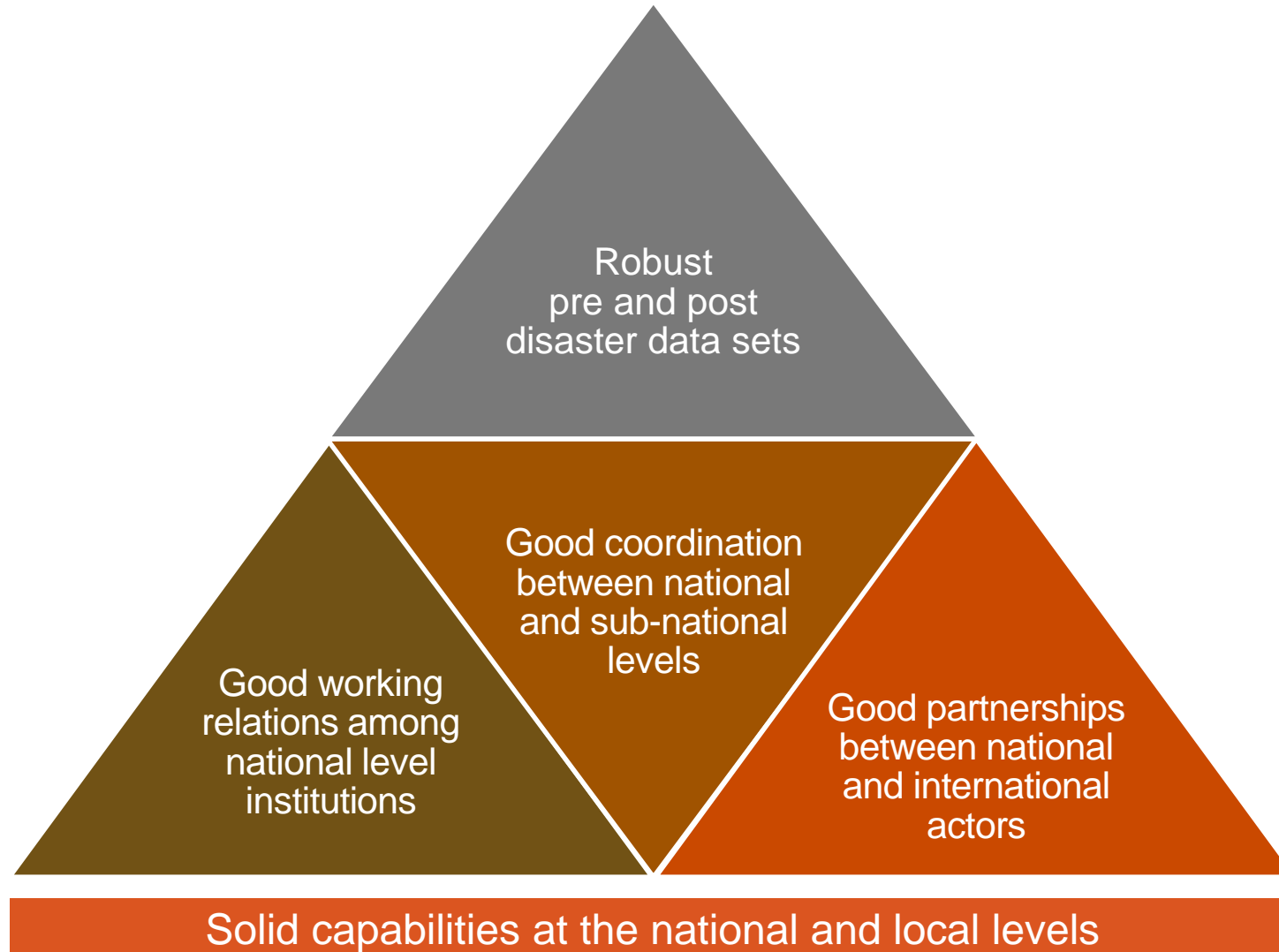


**Basis for Mobilizing (Financial)  
Resources** through allocation of local,  
national and international sources.

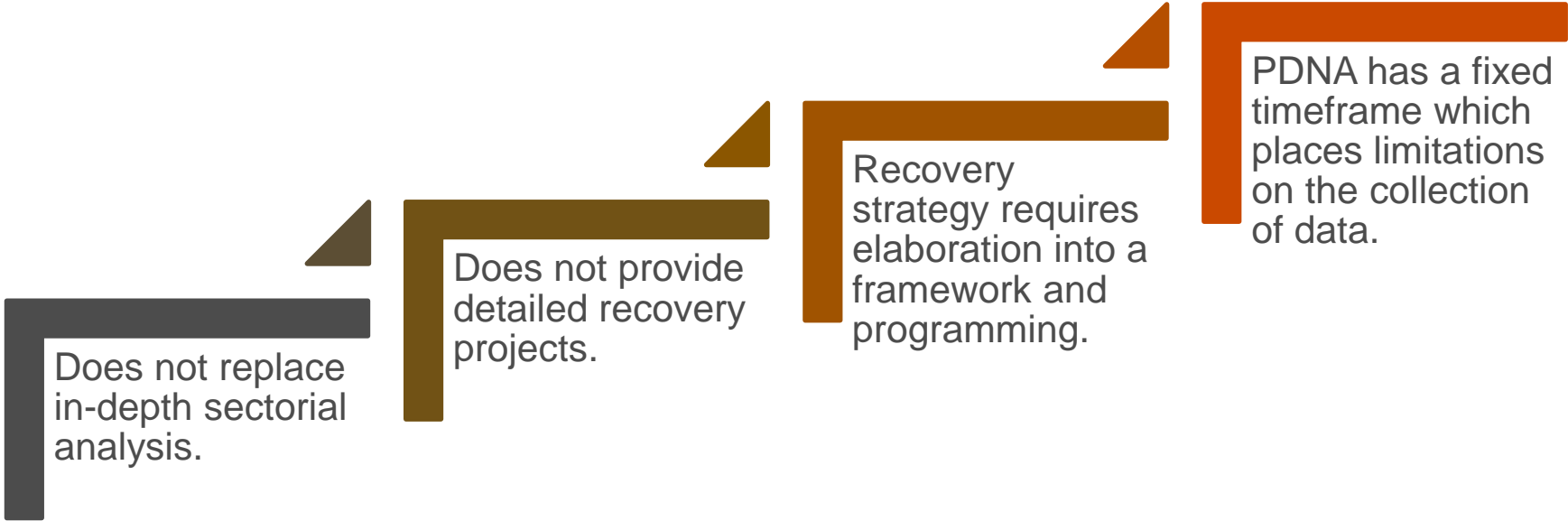


**Outline for Implementation Mechanism**  
led by the affected country for  
implementing the recovery strategy.

# Enabling conditions for a successful PDNA



# 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





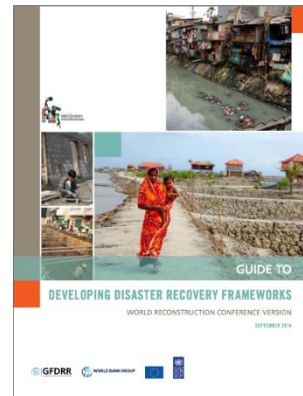
# Factors that contribute to the success of a PDNA

- **Government Leadership**: National ownership and leadership is an essential pre requisite 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. **Its 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 on **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.

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/crisis-prevention-and-recovery/pdna.html>



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



Questions?

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