

PDNA

POST-DISASTER NEED ASSESSMENT

PDNA Overview



GFDRR
Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery

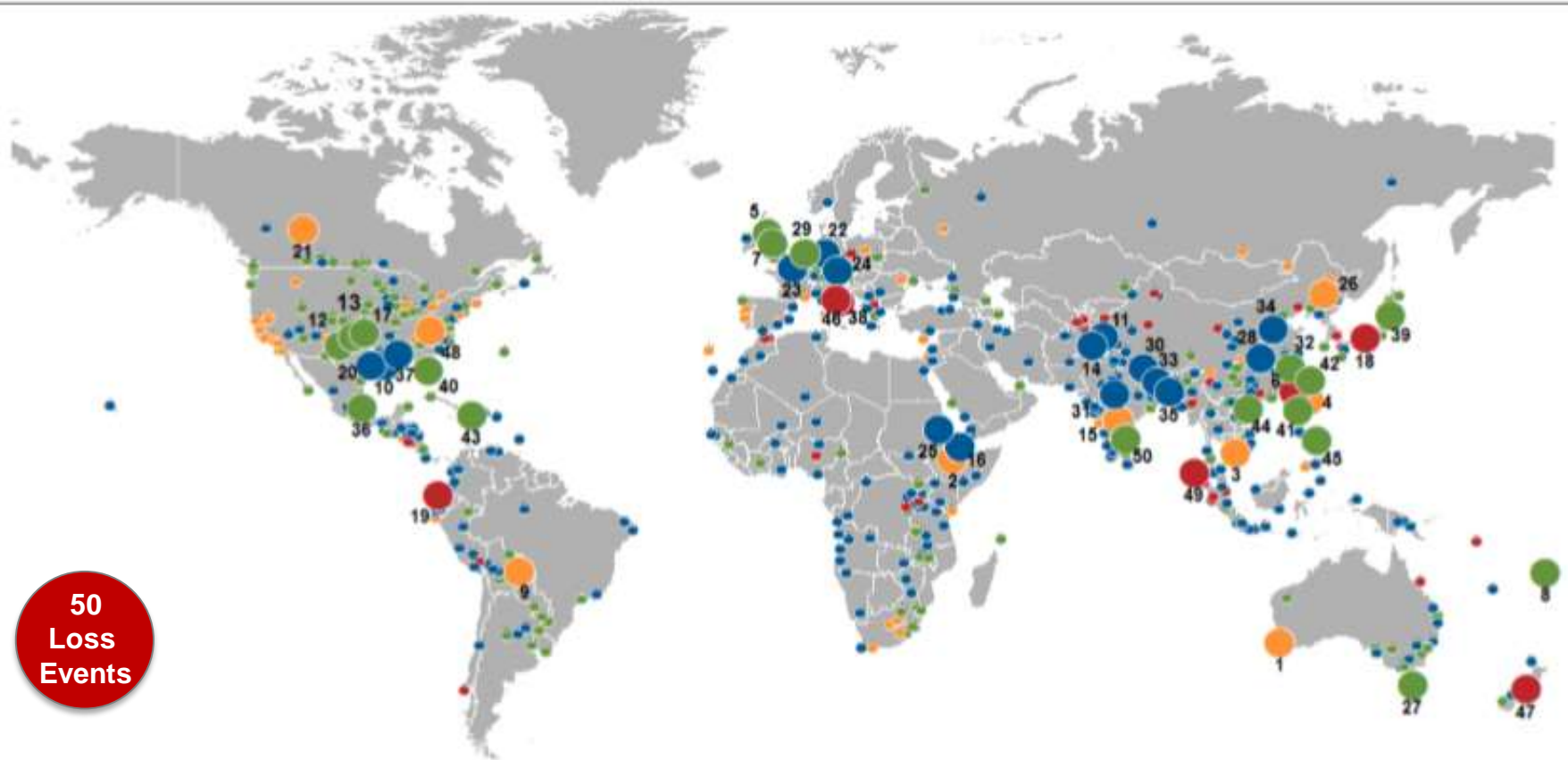
Session objectives

- Provide the rationale for undertaking a PDNA
- Present the objectives and approach of a PDNA
- Outline Deliverables and limitations of a PDNA



RATIONALE FOR A PDNA

50 Major Loss Events 2016 | Geographical



- 1060 natural hazards events
- Selection of 50 major events

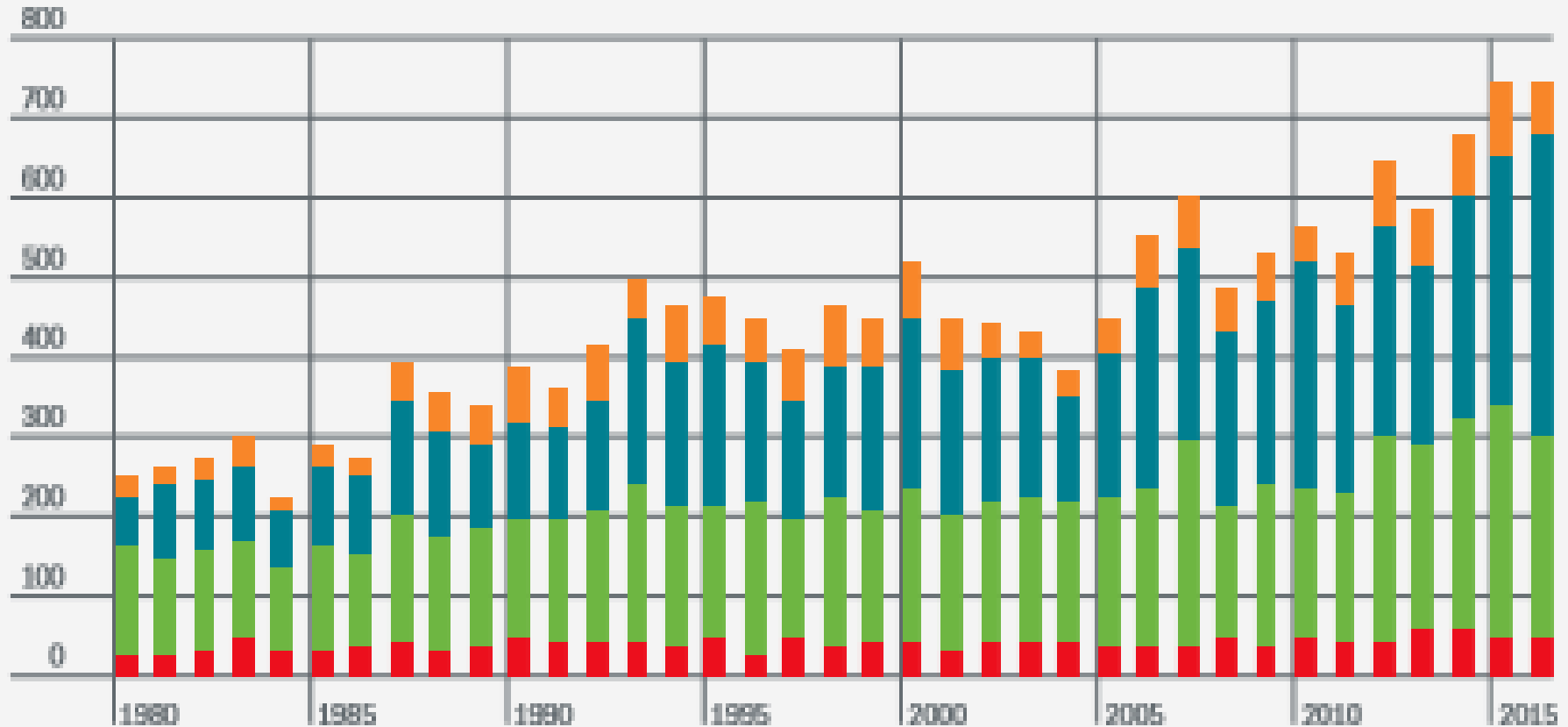
● **Geophysical Events**
(Earthquake, tsunami, volcanic activity)

● **Meteorological Events**
(tropical storm, extratropical storm, convective storm, local storm)

● **Hydrological Events**
(Flood, mass movement)

● **Climatological Events**
(Extreme temperature, drought, wildfire)

Number of Loss Events 1980 - 2016



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(Earthquake, tsunami, volcanic activity)
- **Meteorological Events**
(tropical storm, extratropical storm, convective storm, local storm)

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(Flood, mass movement)
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Loss events 2016

% distribution by continent

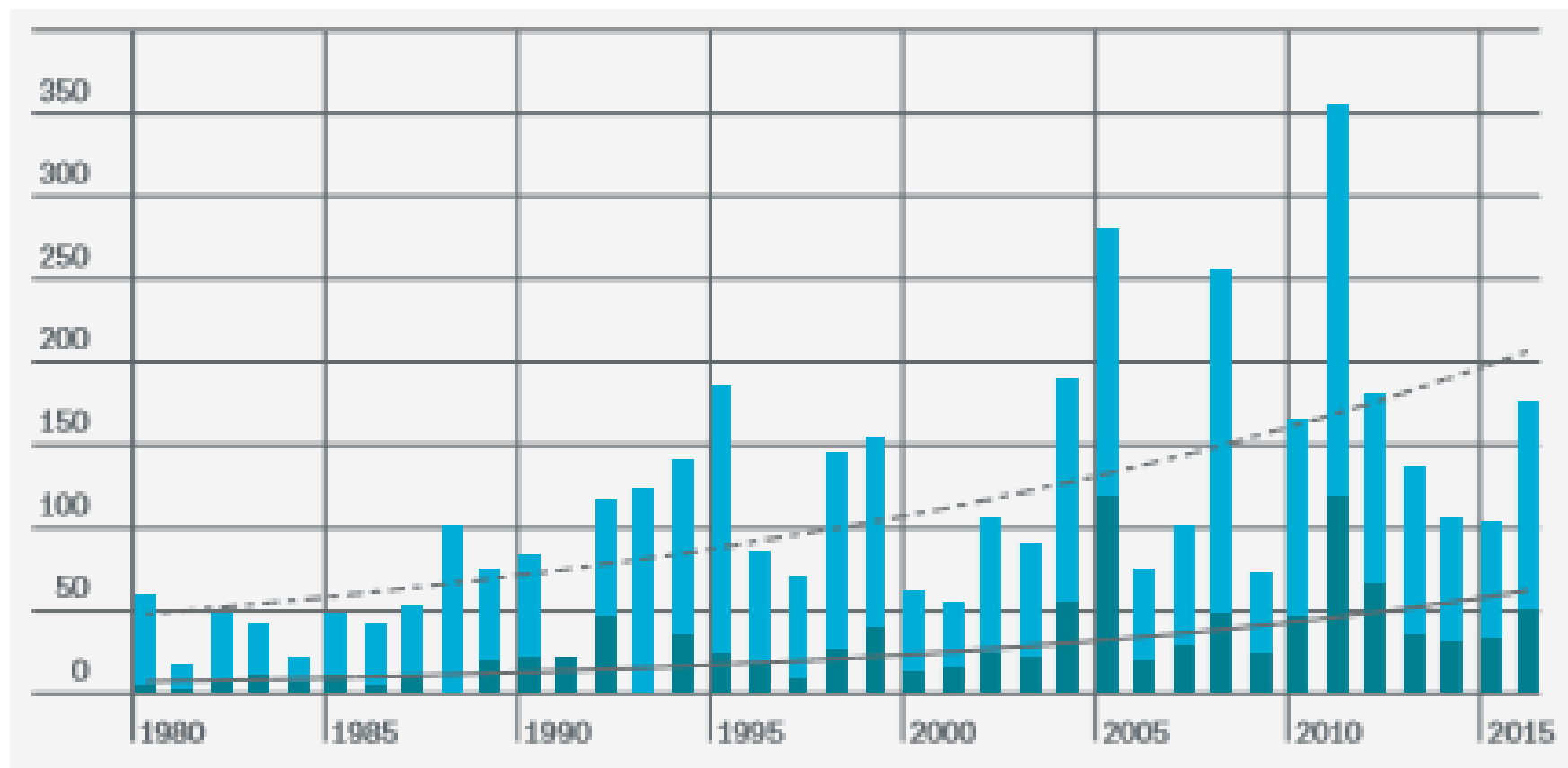
Total number of
events 760



North America, Central America, Caribbean	22%
South America	9%
Europe	10%
Africa	12%
Asia	42%
Australia/Oceania	5%

Overall losses and insured losses 1980–2016

(in US\$ bn)

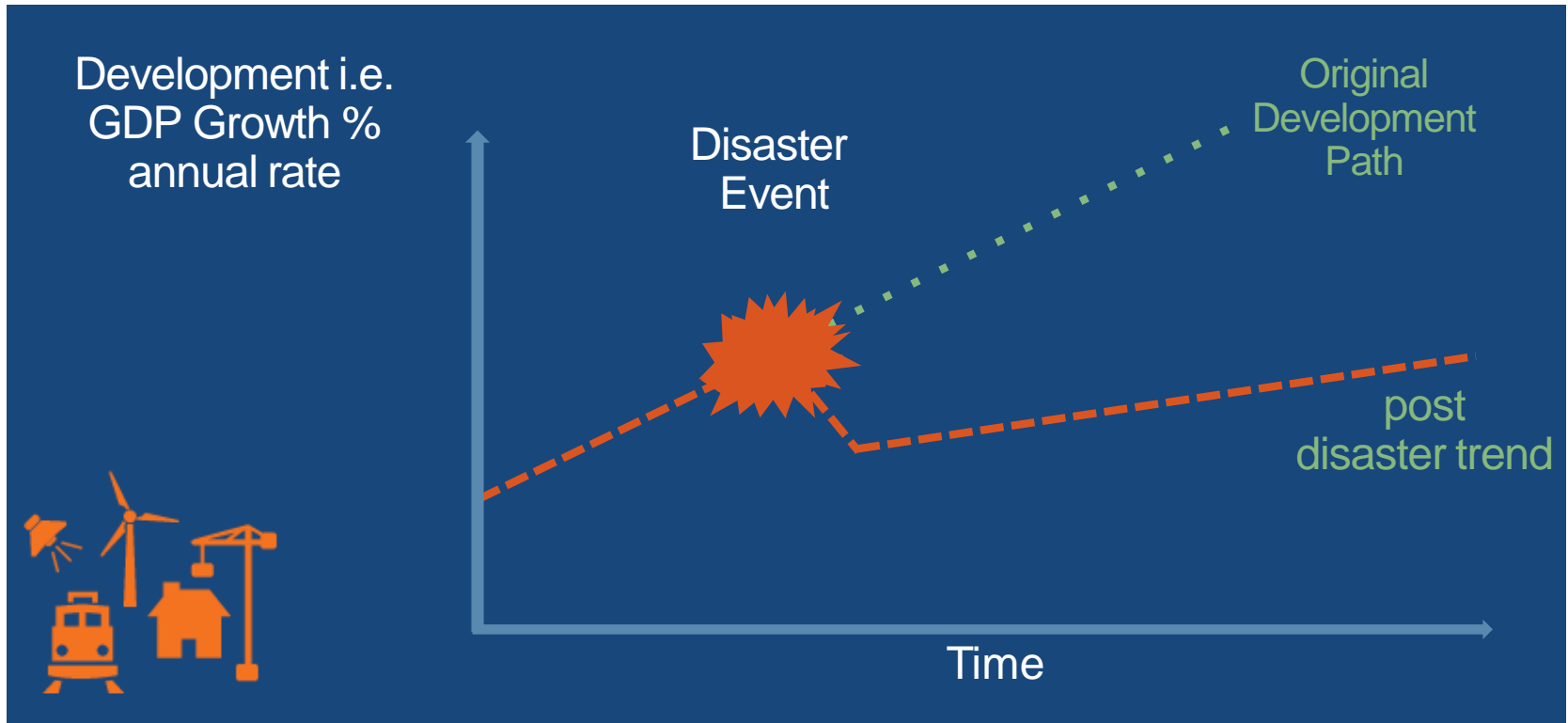


■ Nominal overall losses*
(2016 values)

■ Of which insured losses*
(2016 values)

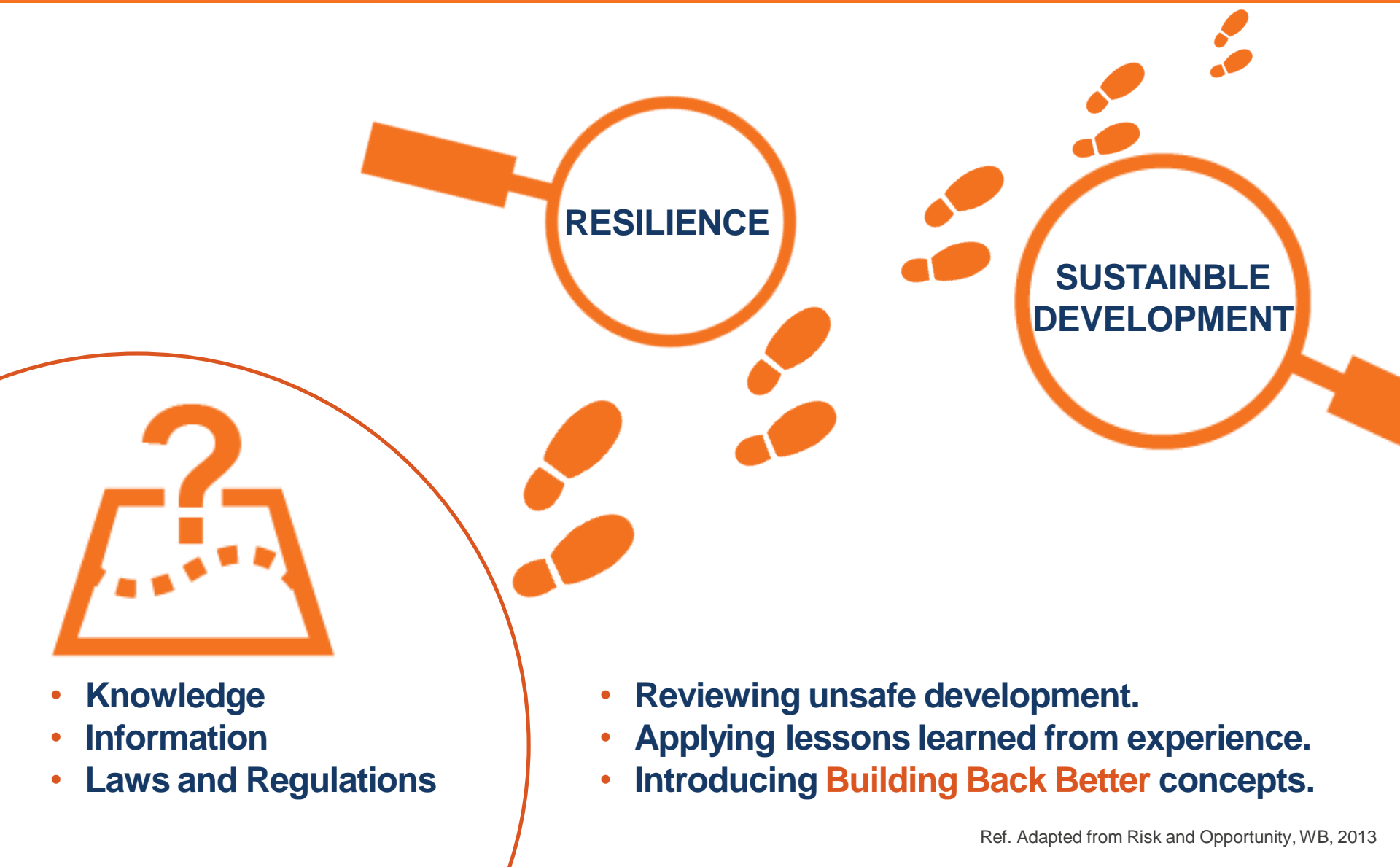
-- Trend overall losses
— Trend insured losses

Disasters Disrupt Development



Disasters undermine development gains. They destroy basic social infrastructure (schools, hospitals, lifelines), but also impact the livelihoods and social tissue of the communities.

Disasters are a burden but also an opportunity





OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH

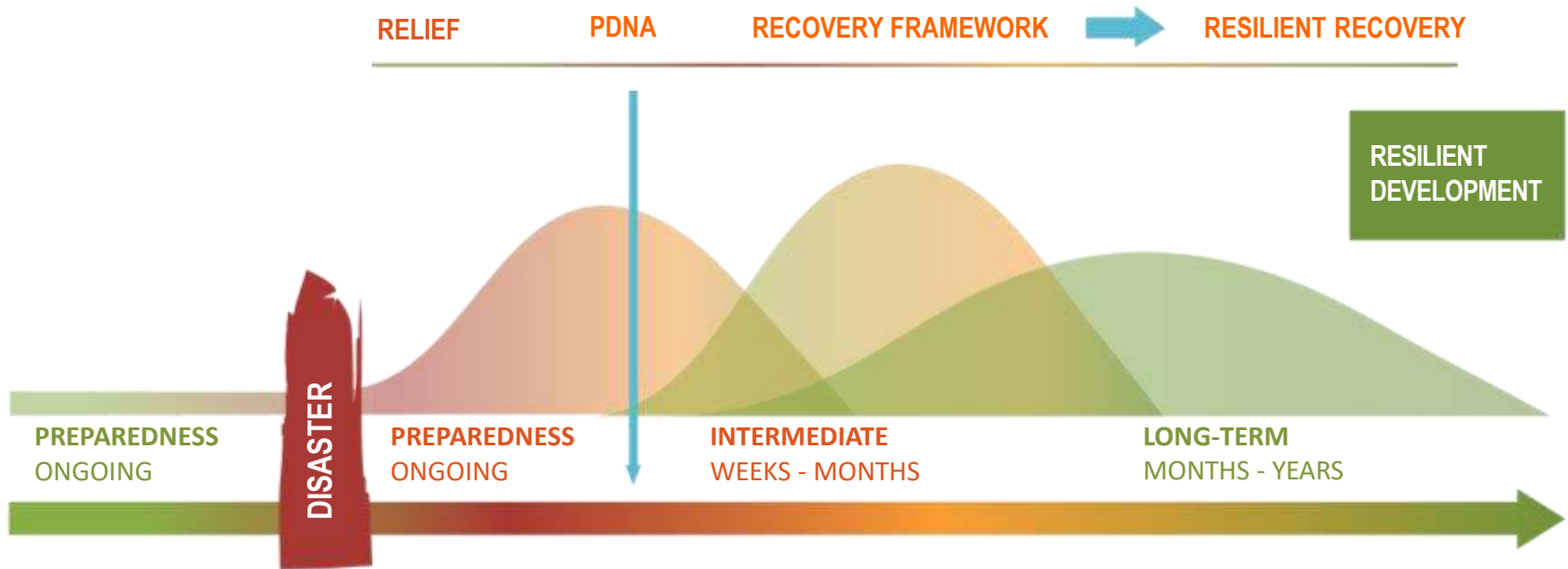
What is a PDNA?

- A framework to assist governments to **estimate** the extent of disaster's effects and impact **across all sectors** and social groups.
- On basis of these findings, produce an actionable and sustainable **recovery strategy** including for mobilizing financial and technical resources.

Objectives of the PDNA

Support **country-led assessments** to initiate recovery planning processes through a coordinated inter-institutional platform integrating the concerted efforts of national and international partners.

When is the PDNA conducted?

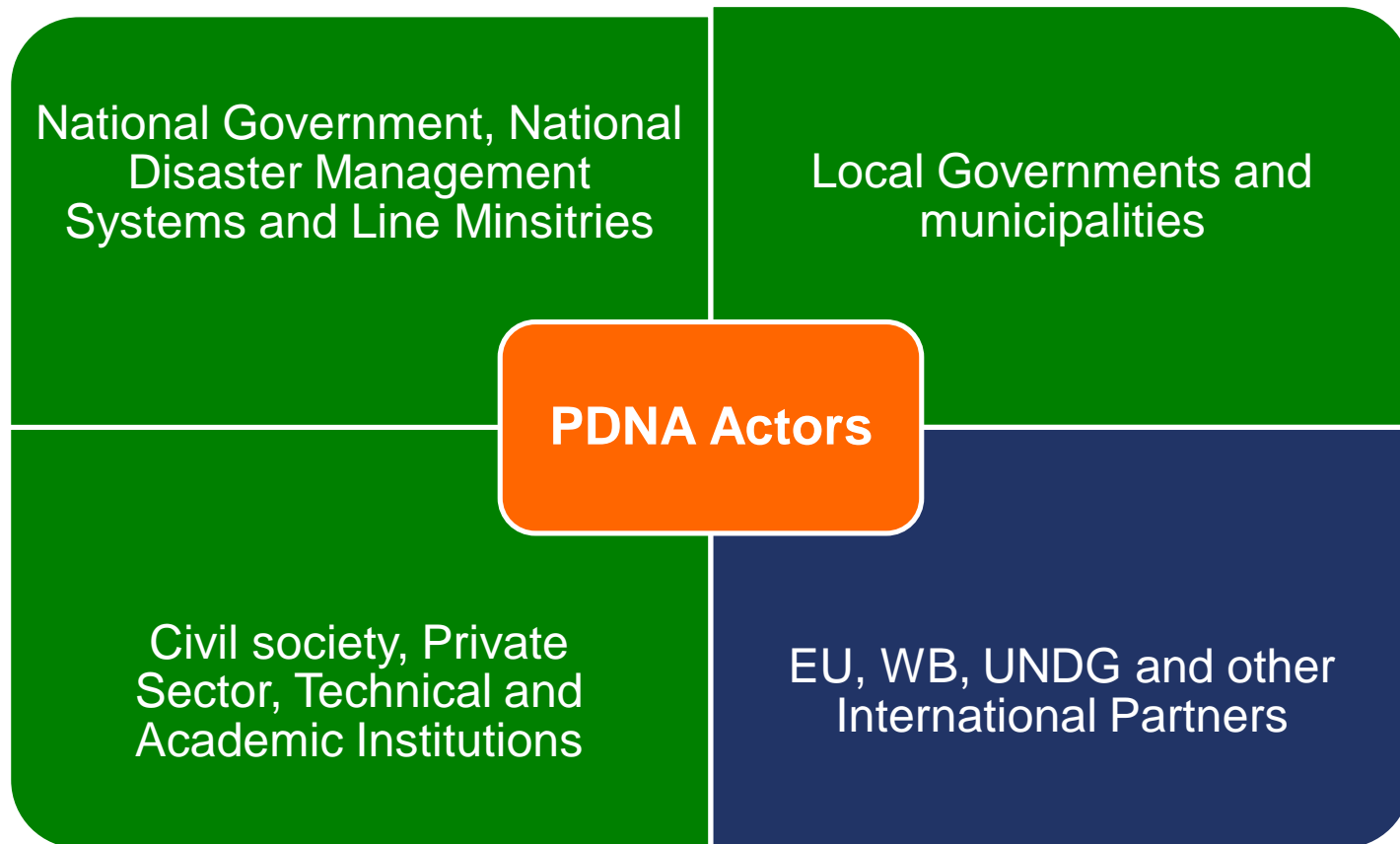


Resilient Recovery is a Development Imperative

Why conducting a PDNA?

- To quantify social and financial **recovery needs**.
- To define government **priorities of intervention** by geographic areas, sectors and population groups.
- To identify in-country or international **financial mechanisms** for recovery.
- To provide basis for **M&E** in recovery programs.
- To provide guidance for **ex ante DRR** schemes.

PDNA Actors



Evolution of 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-**

Sectors

- Sectors are the categories of existing human and economic activity found within a society or economy. These categories, parts or subdivisions are usually **defined within the system of national accounts**.
- Ownership within a society, may be classified into categories such as **private or public sectors**.
- Categories of economic activities may be grouped into **social, productive or infrastructure** sectors and their subsectors.

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.

KEY STEPS FOR A PDNA



... conducted **across all sectors** of existing human and economic activity in the affected country.

This analysis is broadly aligned with the system of **national accounts**.

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



DELIVERABLES AND LIMITATIONS

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.

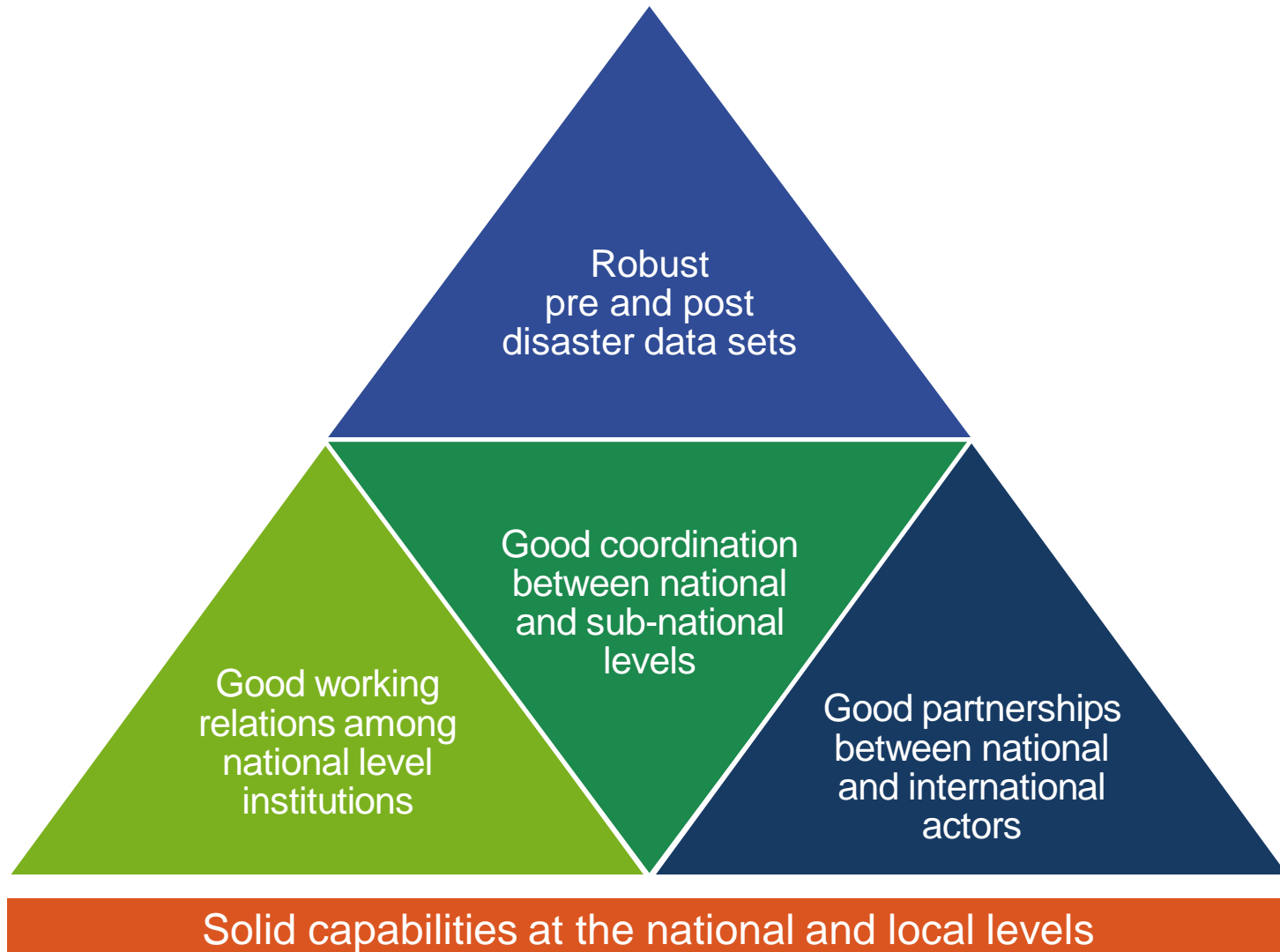


Basis for Mobilizing (Financial) Resources through allocation of local, national and international sources.

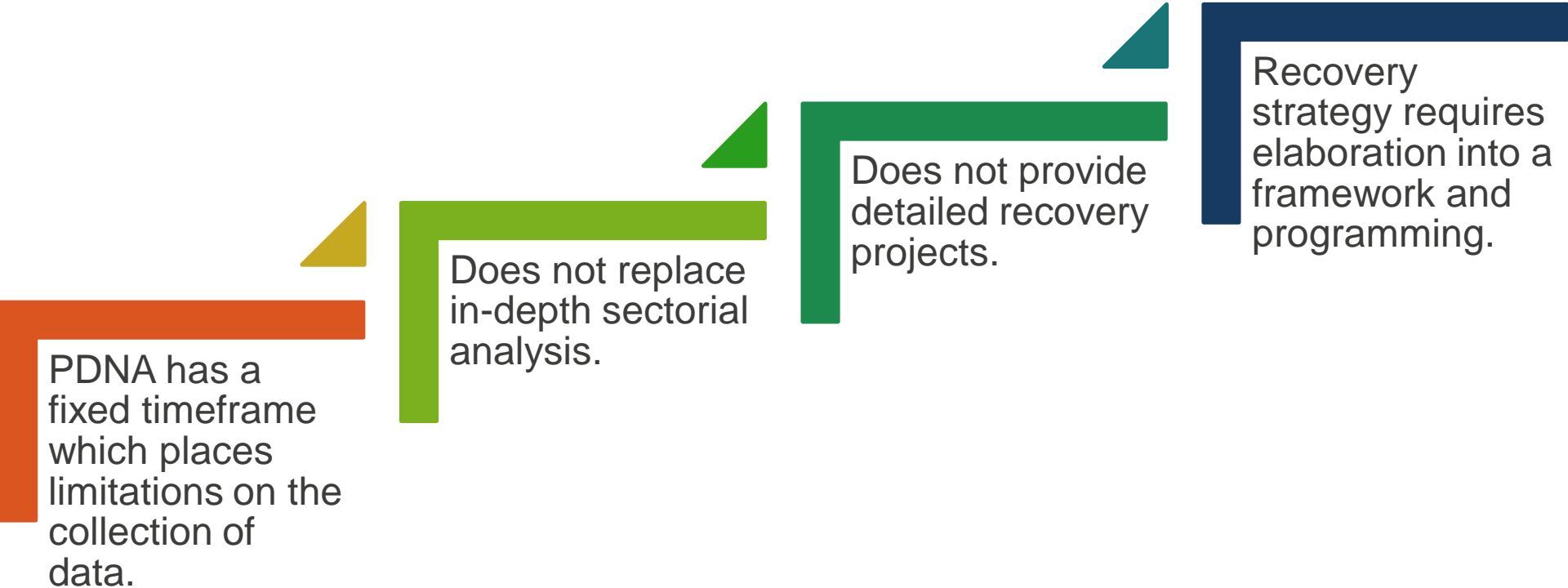


Outline for Implementation Mechanism led by the affected country for implementing the recovery strategy.

Enabling conditions for a successful PDNA



Limitations to Methodology



PDNA has a fixed timeframe which places limitations on the collection of data.

Does not replace in-depth sectorial analysis.

Does not provide detailed recovery projects.

Recovery strategy requires elaboration into a framework and programming.

Key take aways

- Disasters are a burden but also an opportunity
- A PDNA assists governments to estimate the extent of disaster's effects and impact across all sectors and to formulate an appropriate recovery strategy
- A PDNA consists of five key steps:
 1. Context analysis
 2. Disaster effect
 3. Disaster impact
 4. Recovery needs
 5. Recovery strategy
- PDNA has a fixed timeframe which places limitations on the collection of data.

Discussion



Questions?

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