









Session Objectives

- Present the role of national governments and international partners in the PDNA
- Outline the PDNA activation and implementation mechanism

Post-crisis Cooperation Agreements

- Joint Declaration on Post-Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning (UNDG – World Bank and EC) signed 25 September 2008
- United Nations World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations

October 2008

 United Nations Development Group – World Bank Post-Crisis Operational Annex

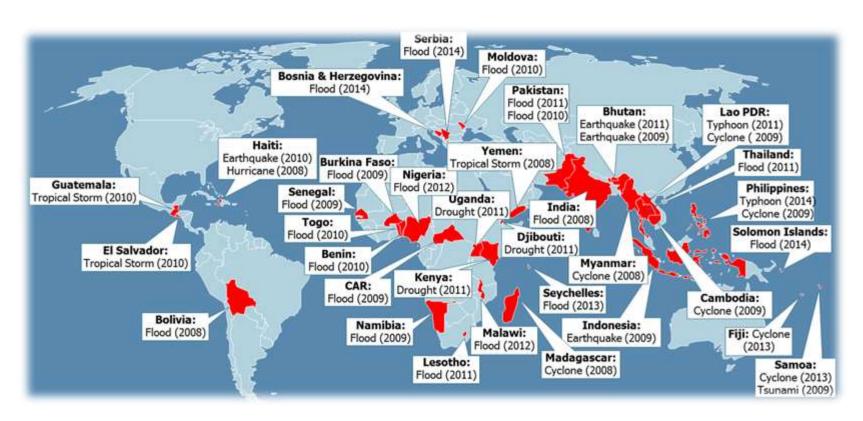
signed 24 October 2008

Rationale for Partnership

- In post disaster scenarios, the sheer number of assessment conducted, coupled with diverse methodologies and approaches brings confusion and does not help recovery planning.
- PDNA promotes a harmonized and comprehensive assessment to support National Governments.
- Avoids duplicative, repetitive assessments from different stakeholders and partners.

PDNA a well established mechanism

Impact of the 2008 Declaration on Post-Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning:



Today, the PDNA is a globally applied tool. Since 2008 over **50 assessments** have been conducted in more than **46 countries (as of April 2018)**

Role of the National Government in the Assessment

Leadership	and
Coordinatio	n

- Designates a lead agency to anchor the PDNA process.
- Brings together all national institutions and international actors under a joint process.

Data Collection & access to information

- Facilitates pre disaster data collection from national and institutional data bases, and post disaster data from the affected areas.
- Provides logistics support
- Space for PDNA secretariat.
 Facilities for workshops and consultations.
- Reviews all sector reports for accuracy and guides the formulation of the recovery strategy.
- Approves the report at the highest office.
- Allocates resources, presents report for international assistance.

Reviews and endorses the PDNA report

The Role of the EU, UNDG and WB

Multi sectorial experts deployment for coordination and sector assessment

Technical support to implement post-disaster recovery

Tripartite Partners

Funding PDNAs and recovery activities

Training and Capacity
Building

Role of the UN Agencies in the Assessments

Sector	Sub - Sectors
Social sectors	 Housing, land and settlements (UN-Habitat) Education (UNICEF) Health (WHO) Culture (UNESCO)
Productive sectors	 Agriculture, fisheries and livestock (FAO) Employment and livelihoods (ILO)
Infrastructure sectors	Water and sanitation (UNICEF)Community infrastructure (UNDP)
Cross-cutting	 DRR (UNDP) Governance (UNDP) Gender (UN Women) Environment (UNEP)

PDNA Activation

Disaste r

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 implementation process

Establish the PDNA coordination & assessment team

Conduct training/orientation on PDNA

Data collection and validation, draft sectorial reports

Consolidation and analysis of sector effects, impact and needs

Formulating the Recovery Strategy

Resource mobilization and implementation mechanism

PDNA Coordination Structure

High Level Management (Team Provides Strategic Guidance)

PDNA Coordination Team

Sector Teams

Key take aways

- The PDNA is based upon on the 2008 post-crisis cooperation agreements between the EU, the UNDG and the World Bank
- The PDNA promotes a harmonized and comprehensive assessment to support National Governments.
- A PDNA foresees distinct roles for national governments and international partners

