



Photo: UNDP | Cover Photo: Maria Cierna

POST-DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT

LINK WITH HUMANITARIAN ASSESSMENTS

The PDNA does not duplicate national and international rapid humanitarian assessments but complements them with the objective of ensuring one consolidated process. If humanitarian assessments have been carried out by the government, UN, civil society or other groups, the information and analysis contained is used to reinforce the PDNA exercise.

THE RECOVERY STRATEGY

The post-disaster recovery period provides a unique opportunity to accelerate and, in some cases, revise and update development plans towards building resilient communities. For this reason the PDNA is designed to contribute towards a resilient recovery strategy that emphasizes a build-back-better approach.

In addition to the PDNA, the EU, undg and WB have supported the development of a Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) which builds upon the information generated through the PDNA. The DRF defines the vision for recovery, specifying objectives and interventions for each sector and affected region. It serves as a means for prioritizing, sequencing, planning and implementing recovery, and is meant to bring international and national stakeholders together behind a single, government-led recovery effort. In this regard it is linked to national coordination and planning for human and economic development, ensuring that the goals of the recovery process are aligned with the overall development plan for the country.

For further information on the PDNA please visit the following webpage:
<http://www.recoveryplatform.org/pdna>

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POST-DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT

The Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) is one of the key commitments articulated in the joint agreement on post-crisis cooperation, signed between the European Union, the World Bank and the United Nations Development Group. Through the agreement, PDNA partners commit to supporting government ownership and leadership of the post-disaster needs assessment process.

The PDNA is a mechanism for joint assessment and recovery planning following a disaster. Through this mechanism, the parties involved seek to assess the impact of a disaster and define a strategy for recovery, including the estimation of financial resources required. It pulls together information on the socio-economic aspects of damages, effects (economic losses, disaster caused changes in service delivery, governance and risk), impacts and needs, as well as highlights recovery priorities from a human recovery perspective. The cumulative result is a consolidated report that lends to a resilient recovery strategy.

Since 2008, PDNAs have been conducted in 25 countries, including Haiti, Nigeria, Samoa and most recently the Philippines, following Typhoon Haiyan.



Photo: Martine Perret/UN

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Support country-led assessments and initiate a coordinated recovery planning process;
- Evaluate the effect of the disaster on governance, social processes, and access to goods and services across all sectors, including their availability and quality;
- Assess the damages and losses to physical infrastructure, productive sectors and the economy, including an assessment of macro-economic consequences;
- Identify all recovery and reconstruction needs while addressing underlying risks and vulnerabilities so as to reduce risk and build back better;
- Contribute to a recovery strategy, outlining priority needs, recovery interventions, expected outputs and the cost of recovery and reconstruction; and
- Provide a basis for resource mobilization.

PARTICIPATION AND COORDINATION

The PDNA process is government-led and government-owned. Technical support and facilitation may be provided by the EU, WB and the UNDG, as well as other stakeholders as determined and requested by the government. The PDNA process involves the participation of the affected population, local authorities, NGOs, donors, civil society and the private sector.

Participation and coordination underpin the PDNA process. Given the broad range of organizations, individuals and communities that need to be involved, cooperation and coordination are essential for achieving a participatory and comprehensive PDNA.

PRIMARY SECTORS ASSESSED

- **Social:** housing, education, health, and culture;
- **Infrastructure:** water & sanitation, community infrastructure, energy & electricity, transport & telecommunications;
- **Productive:** agriculture, livestock and fisheries, commerce & industry, and tourism;
- **Macro-economy:** GDP, fiscal deficit and balance of trade (import-export, revenue-expenditure);
- **Finance:** banks and non-banking financial institutions;
- **Cross-cutting themes:** governance, disaster risk reduction, employment and livelihoods, environment, and gender;
- **Human development:** poverty and human development.

WHAT IT DELIVERS

The PDNA produces four core deliverables:

- A **consolidated assessment**, based on sector reports, that presents a cross-cutting, comprehensive assessment of the impact of the disaster;
- A **Recovery Strategy** that defines the vision for national recovery and outlines recovery actions for each sector and affected region. The Strategy clarifies objectives and interventions, expected results, the time frame, and the expected cost for the recovery process;
- A **resource mobilization tool** in support of the country's recovery; and
- An **outline for a country-led recovery process**.



Photo: Tom Cheatham