

#### UNDP - Government of Iran

# Post Disaster Needs Assessment

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# What is a post-Disaster Needs Assessment?

A <u>framework</u> to assist governments to estimate the extent of disaster's effects and impact across all sectors and social groups in the affected areas

A basis for an <u>actionable and sustainable</u> recovery strategy, and financial and technical resource mobilization



# Origin of the PDNA: Post–Crisis Cooperation Agreements

Joint Declaration on Post Crisis Assessment and Recovery planning (UNDG- World Bank and EC) Signed 25th September 2008

United Nations- World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations - Signed October 2008

United Nations Development Group- World Bank Post-Crisis Operational Annex
- Signed 24th October 2008









#### Joint Declaration on Post-Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning

The European Commission, the United Nations Development Group and the World Bank seek to mobilize our institutions and resources to harmonise and coordinate post-crisis response frameworks to enhance country resilience to crises, by answering recovery needs of vulnerable populations and strengthening the capacity of national institutions for effective prevention, response and recovery We believe a common platform for partnership and action is central to the delivery of an effective and sustainable international response after disaster- and conflict-related crises. We are engaged in significant work to reform the processes used by national and international partners to assess, plan, and mobilize support for recovery to countries and populations affected by natural disasters or violent conflicts.

#### A Common Platform for Action

We recognize that early strategic dialogue and engagement is an essential foundation that can be built upon as crisis management and recovery efforts move from planning to implementation, and we decide to:

- Communicate strategically at both headquarters and field level as we monitor situations of fingility and conflict, and imminent or actual natural disasters, and identify opportunities for joint initiatives where our combined efforts may offer advantages;
- Participate in the relevant in-country planning processes and support the development and use
  of shared benchmarks/results frameworks and joint processes for monitoring and review;
- Support the development and use of the common methodologies for post-conflict needs assessments, and a common approach to post-disaster needs assessments and recovery planning;
- Invest in development of toolkits and staff training to deepen our collective and institutional capacity for these processes; and
- Monitor progress in the implementation of the common platform through a senior level meeting that would take place once a year

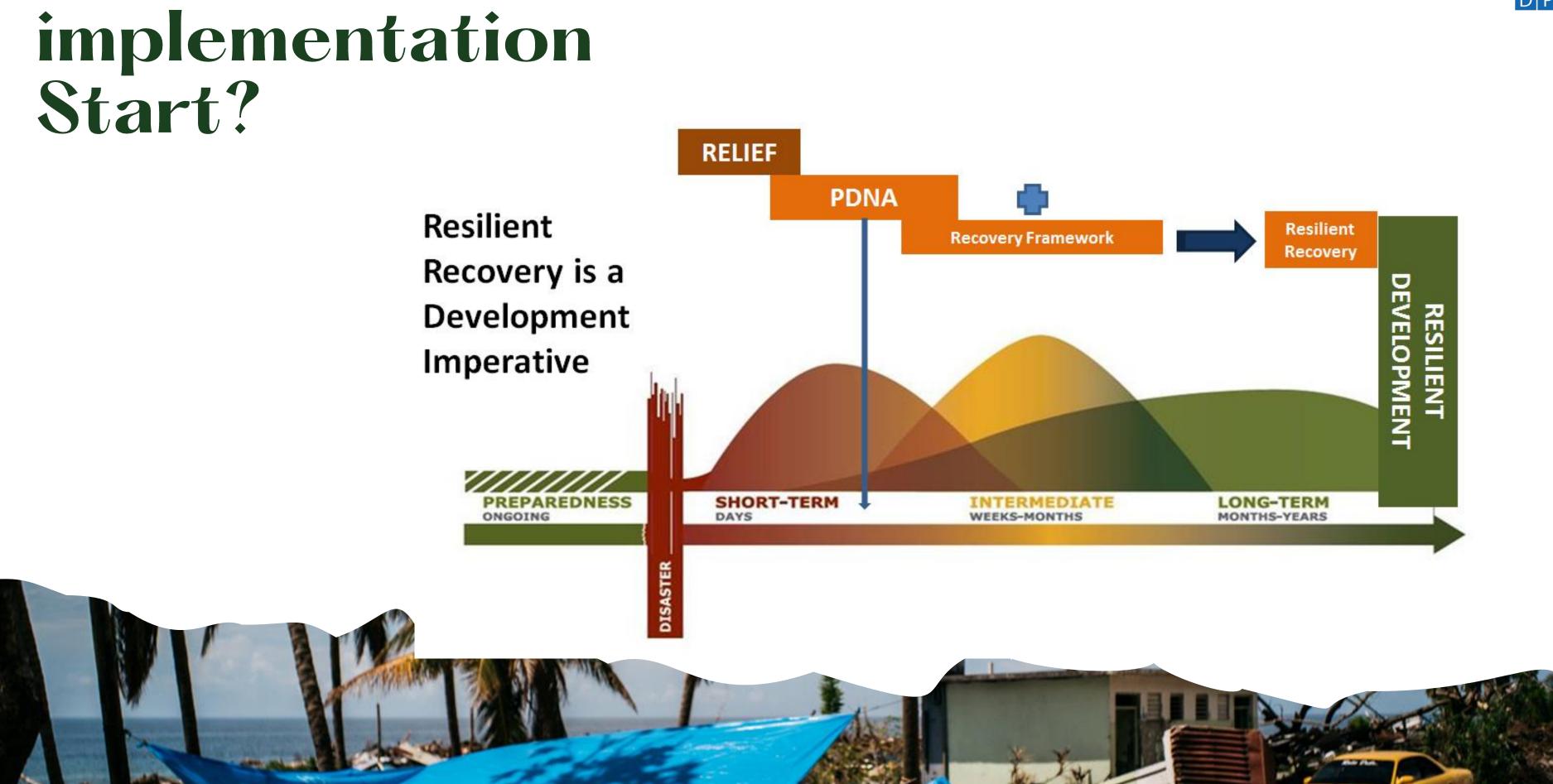
The European Commission

The United Natio

Development Group

The World Bank

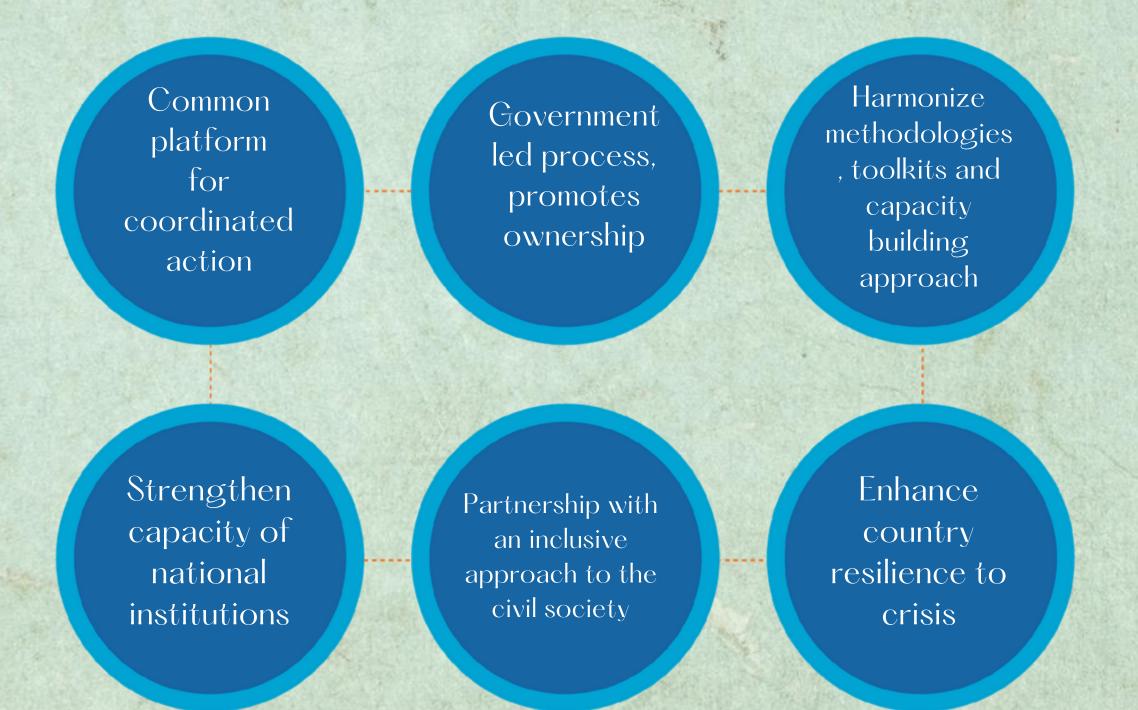
When does







# Key Elements and Principles







### From Humanitarian Response to Recovery Planning

#### Disaster

Search and rescue

Humanitarian assessment and response

Context and baseline

**Before crisis:** 

General context

Sector specific context and baseline

Situation of **key indicators** prior
to the crisis
/disaster

Assessment of Effects

Infrastructure and
Assets damaged
Losses incurred
(economic flows
affected)

Effects in terms of production of and access to goods and services, governance and accrued risks

Impact of analysis

Macroeconomic, GDP, Balance of

Payments, Physical impact.

**Human Impact**:

Living Conditions, Livelihoods, Food Security, Gender Equality, Social Inclusion. **Needs identification** 

Providing a comprehensive perspective but prioritizing the most affected populations and sectors.

**Recovery strategy** 

Policy recommendations

including implementation alternatives.

Costed Strategy to

guide resource mobilization and management

# PDNA ACTORS



National Government and its Institutions



National Disaster Management Systems, Line Ministries and Local Governments



Civil society, Private Sector, Technical and Academic Institutions



EU, WB, UNDG, Regional
Development Banks and other
International Partners





# Typical Sectors and Subsectors



#### **TYPICAL PDNA SECTORS AND CROSS-CUTTING AREAS**

#### **PRODUCTIVE**



Magriculture





Industry

Tourism

#### SOCIAL



Housing



Education



Health

Culture

#### INFRASTRUCTURE



Water & Sanitation



Community infrastructure



**Electricity** 



**Transport** 

**Telecommunications** 

#### **CROSS-CUTTING**



Governance







# 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 sectorspecific recovery interventions, costs, timelines and potential actors.



Basis for Mobilizing
(Financial)
Resources

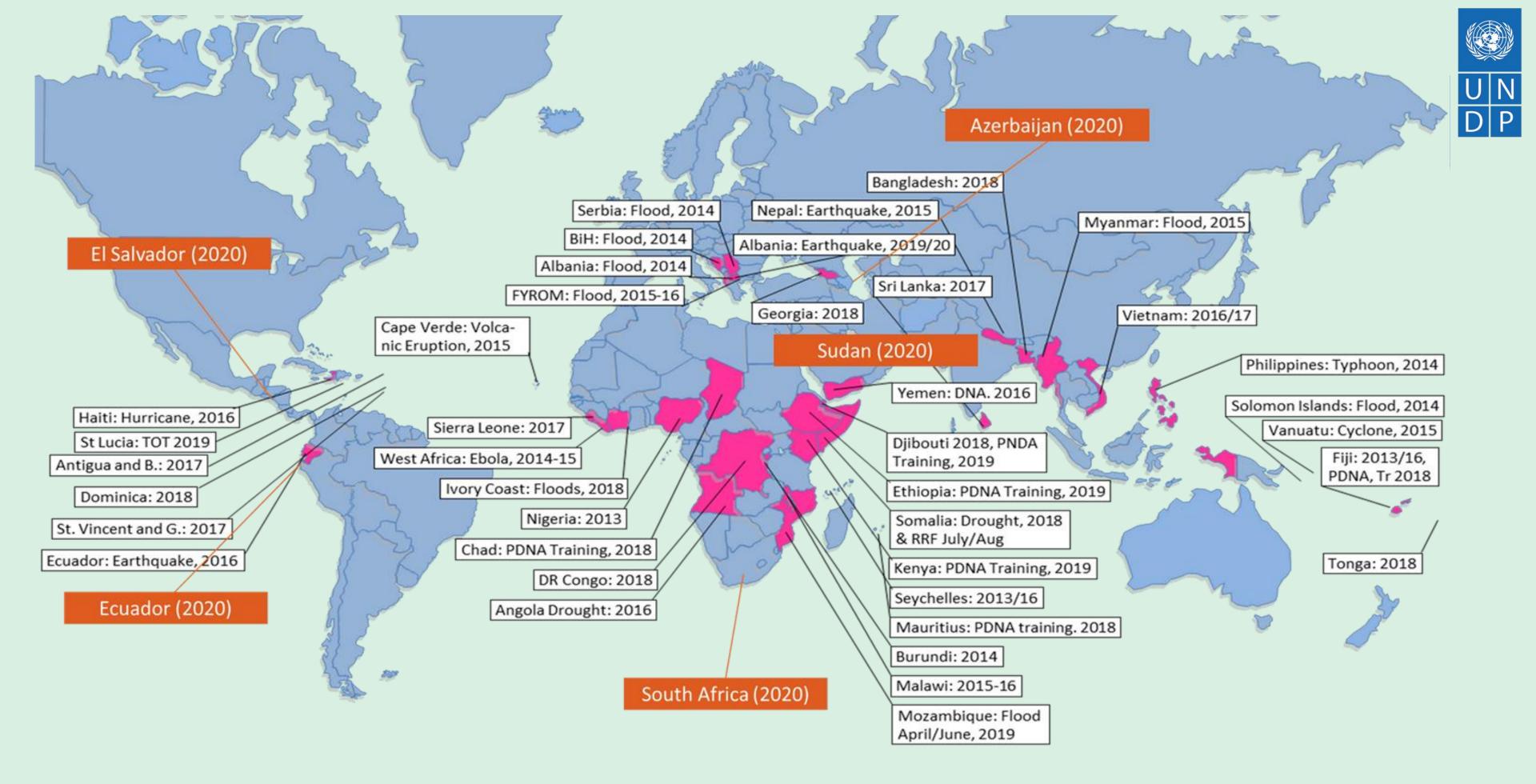
through allocation of local, national and international sources.



Outline for Implementation Mechanism

led by the affected country for implementing the recovery strategy.





#### **BUILDING ON WORLDWIDE APPLIED EXPERIENCE**

# 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
- Online training in 4 languages- LINK HERE





Methodology, Sector Guides, Recovery Framework,
Training Package, Case Studies, Ins. Arrangements
for Recovery, Human Impact Assessment,
Community Participation







# PDNA GUIDELINES ARE BEING REVISED TO:

Address <u>loss and damage</u>
from climate hazards,
including Slow Onset Events
(SOEs) and Non-Economic
Losses (NELs)

Incorporate the use of more up-to-date technologies to collect baseline information and assess losses and impacts more effectively

Better assess
recovery in
contexts where
conflict, climate and
disaster risks
coexist

Better link with the existing national Loss and Damage tracking system

### Pakistan PDNA: 17 Sectors Included in the 2022 Floods



#### **Federal and Provincial Governments of Pakistan**

ADB	ADB		World Bank		
Infrastructure	Productive	Social	Cross-Cutting		
1 Transport and Communications (ADB - WB)	Agriculture, Food, Livestock and Fisheries (FAO - EU)	Housing (WB - UNHABITAT &UNOPS)	Governance (UNDP - WB) Social Sustainability,		
2 Energy (ADB - WB)	Water Resources and Irrigation (WB - ADB)	Education (UNICEF - WB)	(WB - UN Women) Social Protection and		
WASH & Municipal Services and Community	6 Commerce/Private Sector and Industries (WB)	Health (WHO - WB)	Jobs/Livelihoods (WB - ILO)  Environment and		
Infrastructure (ADB - WB)	<b>7</b> Finance and Markets (WB)	Cultural Heritage (UNESCO - WB)	Climate Change (UNEP - WB)  Disaster Risk		
	8 Tourism (WB-UNESCO)		Reduction/Resilience (UNDP - WB&ADB)		
Impact Assessments					

**Human Impact Assessment** 

**Macro-Economic Impact Assessment** (WB-UNDP)

(UNDP - WB&UNICEF)

# PAKISTAN PDNA



## DAMAGE, LOSS, AND NEEDS BY SECTOR

	Damage		Loss		Needs	
Sectors	(Billion PKR)	(Million US\$)	(Billion PKR)	(Million US\$)	(Billion PKR)	(Million US\$)
Social Sectors	1,345	6,261	193	896	832	3,872
Housing	1,200	5,586	137	636	592	2,757
Health	23	109	7	34	40	188
Education	120	559	47	219	197	918
Culture and Heritage	1	6	1	7	2	9
Infrastructure Sectors	843	3,927	85	396	1,168	5,437
Transport and Communications	701	3,264	60	281	1,073	4,994
Energy	19	88	1	3	25	117
WASH, Municipal Services, and Community Infrastructure	123	575	24	112	70	327

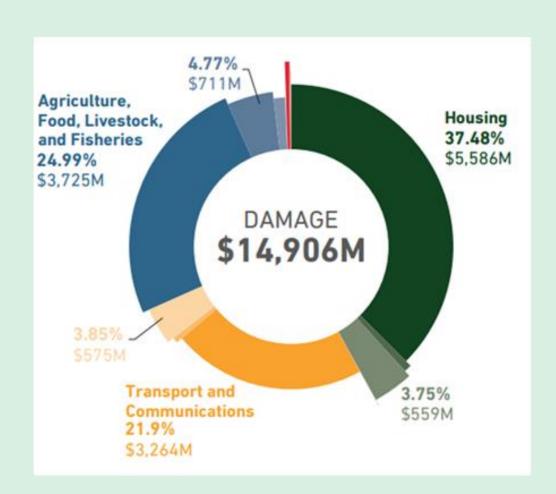
# PAKISTAN PDNA

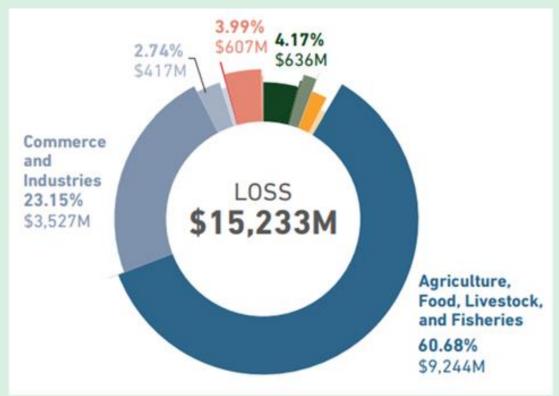


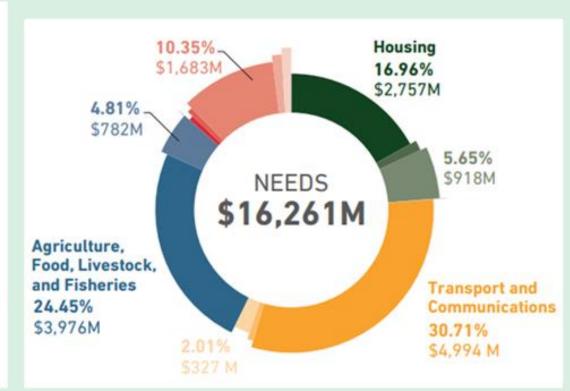


NEEDS: \$16.26B









#### SOCIAL SECTORS

- Housing
- Health
- **Education**
- Culture and Heritage

#### INFRASTRUCTURE SECTORS

- Transport and Communications
- Energy
- WASH, Municipal Services, and Community Infrastructure

#### PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

- Agriculture, Food, Livestock, and Fisheries
- Water Resources and Irrigation
- Commerce and Industries
- Finance and Markets
- Tourism

#### CROSS-CUTTING SECTORS

- Governance
- Social Sustainability, Inclusion and Gender
- Social Protection, Livelihoods, and Jobs
- Environment and Climate Change
- Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience

# PAKISTAN PDNA



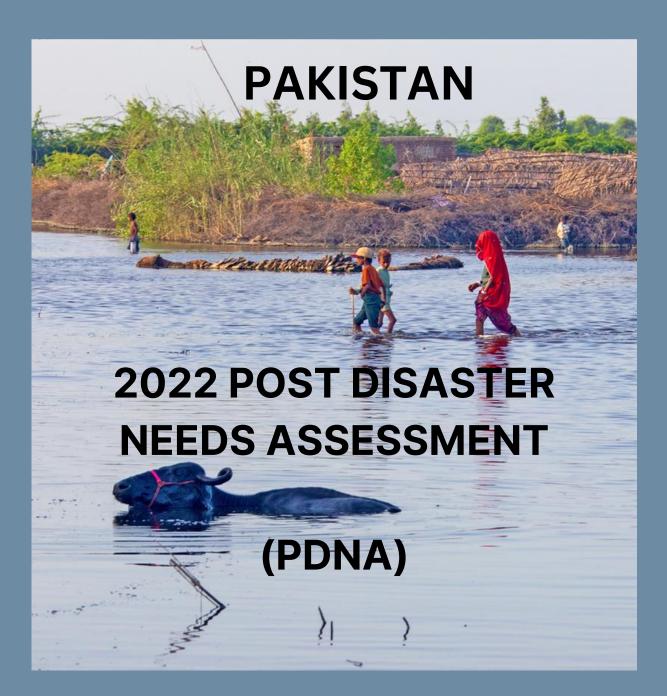


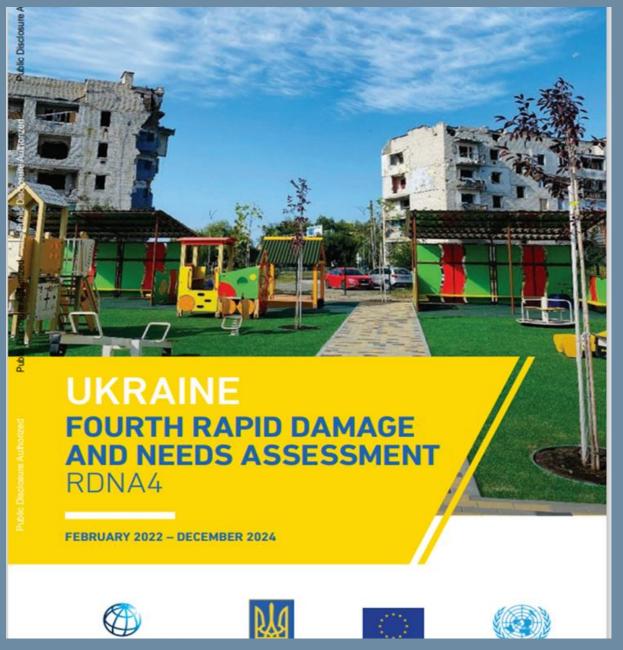
## DAMAGE, LOSS AND NEEDS BY REGION

	Damage		Loss		Needs	
Region	(Billion PKR)	(Million US\$)	(Billion PKR)	(Million US\$)	(Billion PKR)	(Million US\$)
Balochistan	349	1,625	541	2,516	491	2,286
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	201	935	141	658	168	780
Punjab	111	515	122	566	160	746
Sindh	1,948	9,068	2,444	11,376	1,688	7,860
Cross-Provincial <sup>12</sup>	587	2,731	14	67	975	4,540
Special Regions <sup>13</sup>	7	32	11	49	10	48
<b>Grand Total</b>	3,202	14,906	3,272	15,233	3,493	16,261

# Application in different contexts Ukraine, Pandemic









# COVID-19 Recovery Needs Assessment (CRNA): Key Features



Socio-economic assessment tool adapted from UN, WB, EU developed methodology for joint assessment and planning after a crisis (PDNA)

Identifies economic and social effects and impacts, estimates resilient recovery needs, and helps develop comprehensive recovery strategy

Flexible tool
(scope/timing) to assist
Governments identify
socio-economic challenges
presented by COVID-19

# PDNA vs CRNA Focus



PDNA	CRNA
Rapid-onset events	Slow-onset & health-related events
Assessment of the effects during a	Duration of effects linked to the
defined short-time frame	event's evolution (e.g., pandemic
	contagion curve)
Bias towards damages	Focus mainly on losses and on social
	& economic costs
Damage assessment of	No damage assessment (no direct
infrastructure	impacts)

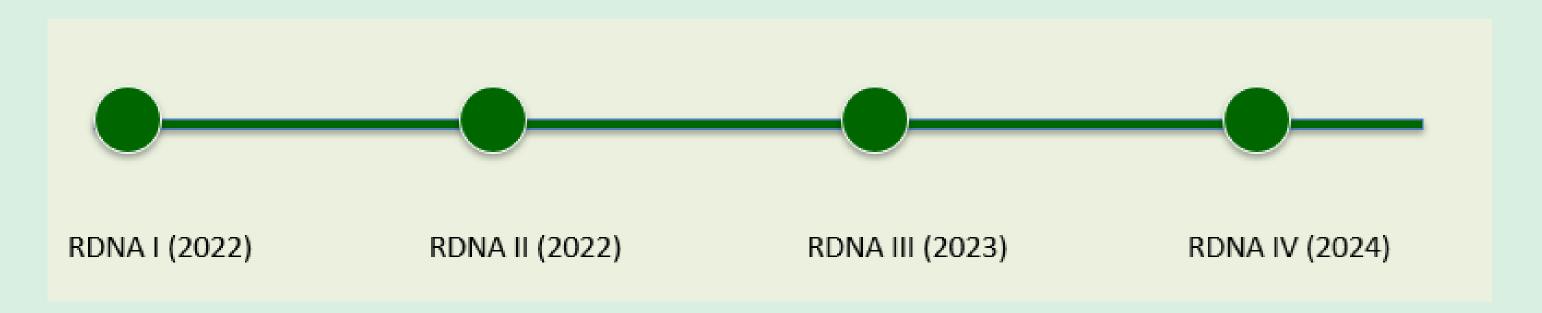


# CRNA: Key considerations

- Define the scope of the assessment clearly: As the pandemic is ongoing, the analysis must set a specific timeframe to assess its effects and impacts.
- Recovery pathways are influenced by context: pre-existing trends and the capacity to respond shape the recovery options
- Recovery proposals or guidelines: Must be framed within a for recovery limited time horizon of the assessment, acknowledging that results reflect only a defined period

### Ukraine RDNA





- Four iterations of RDNA: reflect evolving conflict dynamics and geographical scop and each round provided an updates picture of recovery and reconstruction needs
- Application in conflict/war context: First large-scale use in active war setting; adapts PDNA principle to prolonged conflict setting
- Integrates physical destruction with displacement, livelihoods, governance, social impacts with a strong component of conflict sensitivity
- Tracks cumulative damages and losses across sectors
- Provides evidence base for recovery financing and government planning
- Supports government-led coordination with international partners

# Thank you for your attention

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