Session 8

Recovery Needs
Session Objectives

- Define the recovery needs based on the disaster effects;
- Provide example of recovery needs;
- Test your understanding in identifying and costing recovery needs in a simple case study.
The PDNA Process

- **Baseline Analysis**
  - Pre-Disaster context-baseline of social, economic, cultural, financial, political status

- **Disaster Effect**
  - Infrastructure and assets
  - Production of goods and services
  - Governance processes
  - Increased risks

- **Disaster Impact**
  - Marco economic
  - Human/social

- **Recovery Needs**
  - Based on the effects and impacts
  - Includes BBB/DRR

- **Recovery Strategy**
Estimating Recovery Needs (4 dimensions)

**REPAIR/RECONSTRUCTION**
- of infrastructure and physical assets

**RESUMPTION**
- of the production of goods and services and access to goods and services

**RESTORATION**
- of Governance and Decision-Making Processes

**RISK REDUCTION**
- and Building Back Better - BBB
Recovery Needs
(from estimates of damage)

REPAIR / RECONSTRUCTION
OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSICAL ASSETS

- **Value of Damage** + Cost of (Quality improvement + Technological modernization + Relocation, when needed + DRR features + Multi-annual inflation + operational costs)
Recovery Needs (from estimates of loss)

**Resumption**
- The additional costs to service providers to restore basic services
- The additional costs to provide access to services to the affected communities, as well as equitable and affordable services to vulnerable groups. BBB concepts also applies

**Restoration**
- Cost for additional human resources with improved technical skills and to undertake the recovery
- Cost of replacing lost records and upgrading documents of the various public services
- Cost of addressing governance and social cohesion issues if disrupted

**Risk Reduction and Building Back Better**
- Cost for addressing immediate risks and for upgrading preparedness measures in each sector
- Costs to facilitate implementation of building back better approaches.
- Costs for specific measures to strengthen DRR
Examples of Recovery Needs

- Repair of roofs damaged by a hurricane with wind resistant characteristics.
- Temporary shelter scheme and housing rehabilitation program.
- Income generation (Cash for Work) schemes for most affected groups
- Cash grants to micro-enterprises
- Provision of free access to key services (health, education)
- Provision of temporary tax relief for enterprises.
- Facilitation of construction permits to minimize delays in starting reconstruction
- Short-term interventions to mitigate impacts on macro-economy, sectors and individuals
- Rehabilitation of basic services (Water/Sanitation, Electricity and Transport)
- Provision of soft term financing to re-start production activities for MSM enterprises.
### Prioritization of Recovery Needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Needs</th>
<th>Priorities</th>
<th>Linkages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post disaster settings are characterized by multiple demands across every sector and affected areas, often competing for limited available resources</td>
<td>Recovery needs and associated interventions must be addressed in phases, with most critical needs being accorded priority</td>
<td>Inter and intra-sectoral linkages should be taken into account to identify synergies and complementarities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prioritization criteria are specific to the country and disaster context.

Prioritization should rely on linkages, synergies and complementarities.
Prioritization Criteria

- The most **urgent needs expressed by** the affected **population**
- Sequencing of needs: from the short-term to the medium and long term
- Restoring to pre-disaster levels - followed by improvements with **BBB**
- Actions that can yield **early results** effectively
- **Geographic areas** with most urgent needs
- Recovery initiatives **contributing to normalcy/stability** where relevant
Remember that your internet cafe was flooded?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Disaster effects</th>
<th>Damage (USD)</th>
<th>Loss (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partially destroyed building (repainting of the walls)</td>
<td>(5 m² x $10/m²) = 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totally destroyed computer</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debris removal</td>
<td>(8 m³ x $6/m³) = 48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyed business licence</td>
<td></td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary flood risk (Sand bags for protection)</td>
<td>(40 bags x $3/bags) = 120</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business interruption (income not received)</td>
<td>1,300 / 2 = 650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1050</strong></td>
<td><strong>848</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activity 2

You now need to define and cost your recovery needs. Here is some additional information that you might find useful.

- A **new computer** costs 1,500 USD

- The owner of the Cafe Net wants to provide the building with a **long term solution** to avoid his business to be flooded again. He hires an Engineer who has submitted a proposal to repair the roof, windows, doors and provide external permanent protection to avoid floods. The **total cost to upgrade** the building is USD 500 all inclusive.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Disaster effects</th>
<th>Damage (USD)</th>
<th>Loss (USD)</th>
<th>Recovery Needs</th>
<th>Recovery Costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partially destroyed building (repainting of the walls)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>Repair the building and improve the flood protection</td>
<td>50 + 500 = 550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totally destroyed computer</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>Replace the computer with improved technology</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debris removal</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
<td>Clean up the shop by collecting and disposing debris</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destroyed business licence</td>
<td>30</td>
<td></td>
<td>Renew the business licence to be able to operate again</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporary flood risk (Sand bags for protection)</td>
<td>120</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reduce the risk of floods in the short run</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business interruption (income not received)</td>
<td>650</td>
<td></td>
<td>This is direct loss to the owner that could be reduced if it was insured.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>1050</strong></td>
<td><strong>848</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2248</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Take-Away

- Each of the four dimensions of the disaster effects translates into recovery needs;

- Recovery needs, by sector, must be prioritized to respond to the most affected population;

- Recovery needs must be costed and defined per short/medium and long term (or per fiscal year).
Questions?