

PDNA
POST-DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT

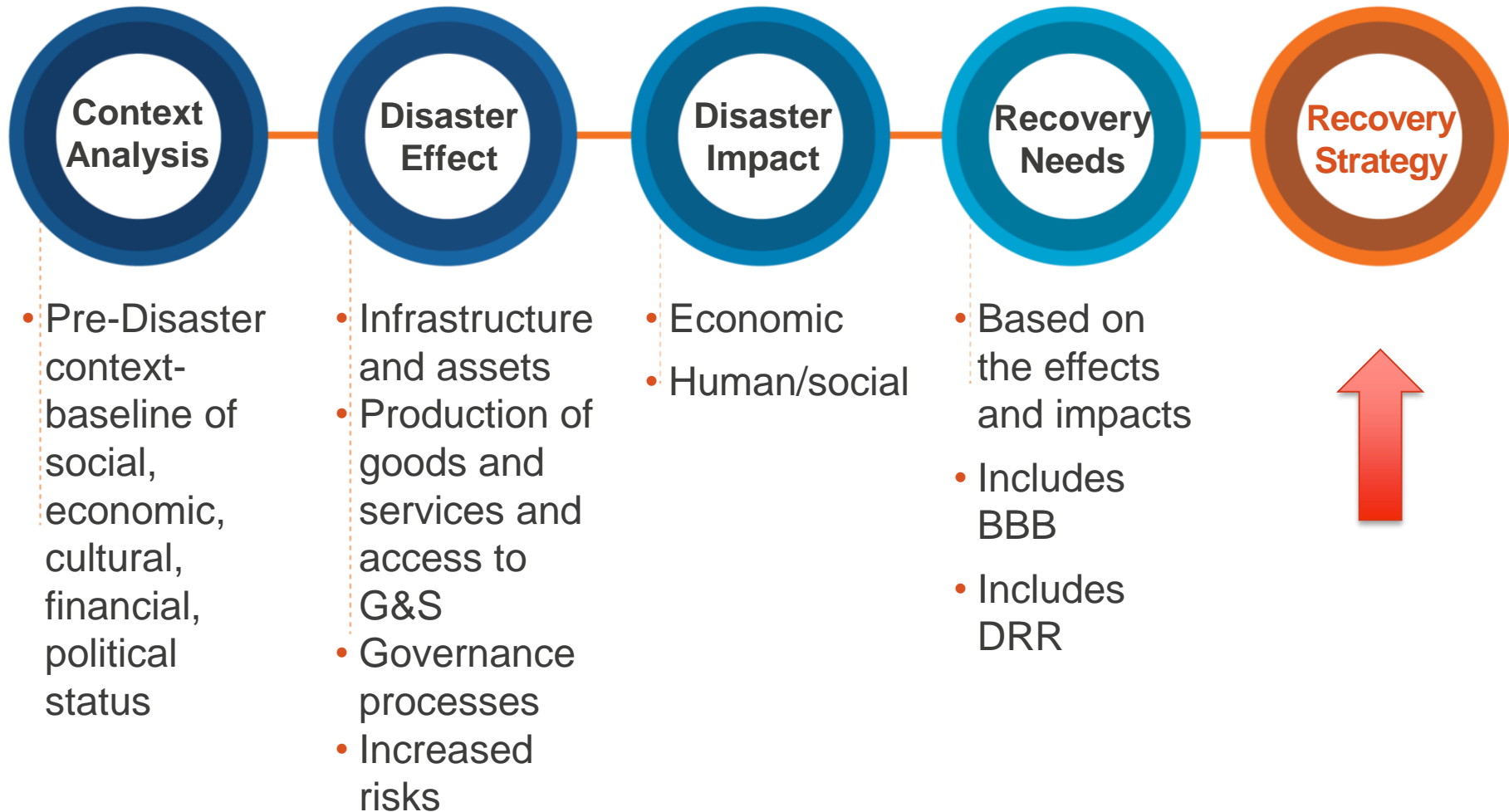
Developing the Recovery Strategy



Session Outline

1. Demonstrate the links between the PDNA Assessment and the Recovery Strategy
2. Elements of the recovery strategy
3. Links between the Disaster Recovery Strategy and the Disaster Recovery Framework

The PDNA Process



Importance

- ❑ The Recovery Strategy forms part of the PDNA and constitutes a very important goal.
- ❑ The national government leads the development of the Recovery Strategy.
- ❑ It is facilitated by the PDNA Coordination Team with oversight from the High-Level Management Team.

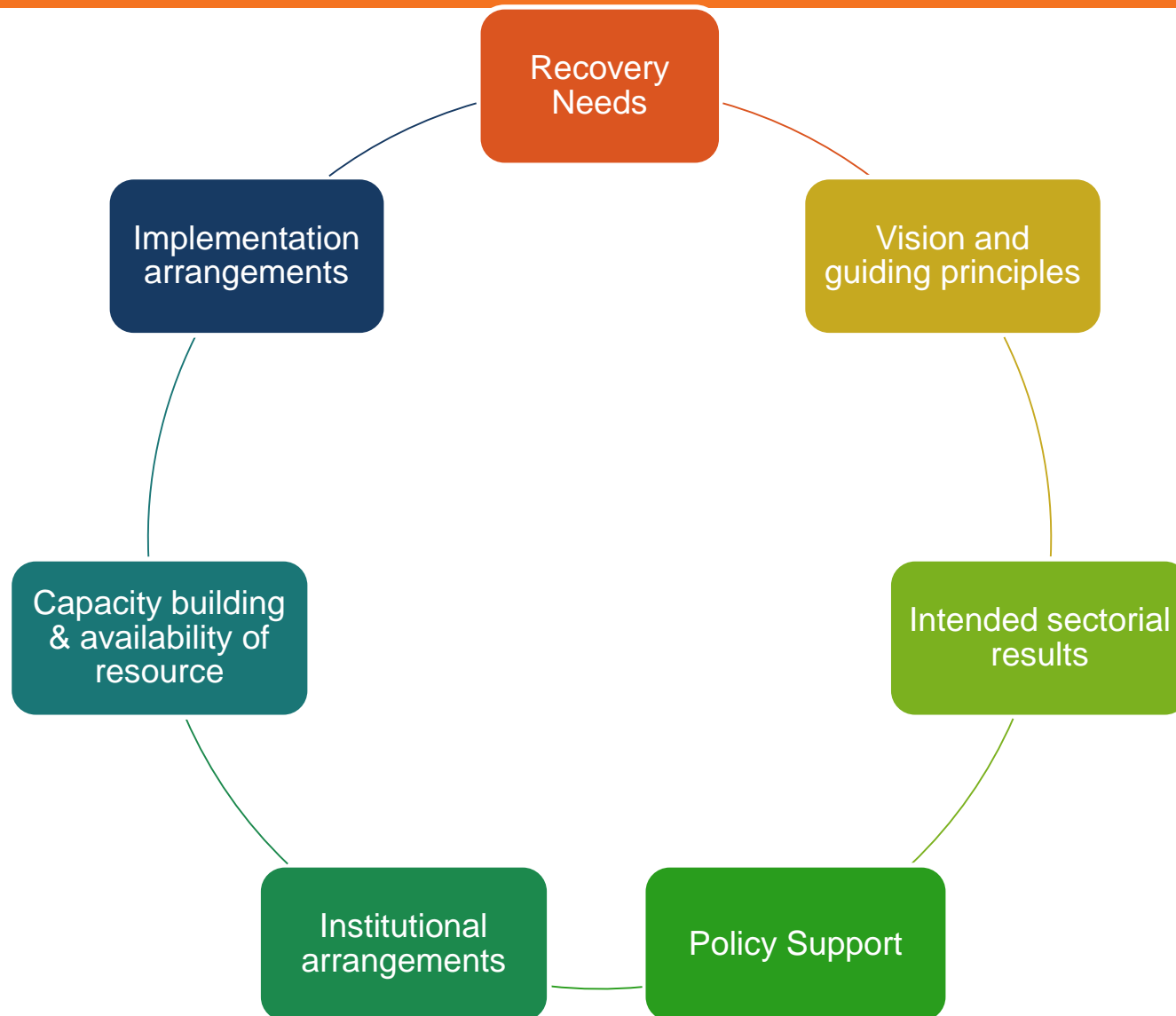
Objectives of the Recovery Strategy

- Identify priorities based on assessment results
- Establish milestones for recovery
- Promote an equity-based, participatory and inclusive recovery process
- Provide an indicative cost of recovery
- Provide the basis for DRF
- Serve as a tool for resource mobilization with donors

RECOVERY STRATEGY IS DONE AT 2 LEVELS

1. Sector Recovery Strategy
2. A comprehensive Disaster Recovery Strategy, DRS, that is then developed through a Disaster Recovery Framework, DRF.

Elements of the Sector Recovery Strategy



Example of a Sector Recovery Principles

Housing Sector – Nepal 2015

1. Encourage communities' participation
2. Include **basic services and community infrastructure**. BBB should translate into **safer settlements**.
3. Build long-term community resilience by **reducing vulnerabilities and strengthening community capacities**.
4. Strengthen the local economy through reconstruction and provide an opportunity for the poor to upgrade their living conditions.
5. Ensure **sustainable and environment-friendly** reconstruction processes, taking note of climate change, natural resource management and scientific risk assessments.
6. Ensure that rehabilitation is **equitable and inclusive**.

Elements of the Disaster Recovery Strategy



Partnerships, coordination
and management



Cross-cutting themes



Links to development



Resource mobilization



Key assumptions and
constraints

Example of a National Recovery Vision

Guatemala: Tropical Storm Agatha 2011

The recovery and reconstruction plan had a transformative agenda which aimed to address four systemic vulnerabilities that were enhanced by the disasters:

- **social vulnerability** given its demographics and population settlement pattern in the country;
- **economic vulnerability** lack of a diversified production structure, structural poverty and inequality;
- **environmental vulnerability** lack of a sustainable environmental management of natural resources; and
- **institutional vulnerability**, due to the lack of land use regulation, inappropriate construction patterns codes, weak monitoring and regulation of contracting processes and lax bidding processes.

Guiding Principles

- Focus on the most vulnerable and most affected
- Restore capacities and capabilities
- Rebuild people's livelihoods
- Support self sufficiency, local networks and volunteerism
- Secure development gains
- Reduce disaster risk
- Be transparent and accountable Implement using subsidiarity and decentralization;
- Ensure strong coordination

From DRS to DRF

Disaster
Recovery
Strategy



Disaster
Recovery
Framework



Policy and planning (Policy
formulation and redesign)



Institutional arrangements
(from strategy to
programming and budgeting)



Financing mechanisms
(resource mobilization)



Implementation (monitoring
and evaluation)

Discussion



Questions?

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