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

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

**Disaster Effect**
- Infrastructure and assets
- Production of goods and services and access to G&S
- Governance processes
- Increased risks

**Disaster Impact**
- Economic
- Human/social

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

**Recovery Strategy**
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
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

- Recovery Needs
- Vision and guiding principles
- Intended sectorial results
- Policy Support
- Institutional arrangements
- Capacity building & availability of resource
- Implementation arrangements
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.
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

- 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?