1. Second World Reconstruction Conference  
Washington DC, September 2014

WB-UNDP-EU high level officials launching the PDNA – DRF guides at the WRC2

UNDP Associate Administrator, AA, Gina Casar, at the launch of the PDNA and DRF guides during the Second World Reconstruction Conference in Washington DC September 2015

AA Gina Cazar and PDNA project implementation team in front of the promotional banner for the 2nd WRC which includes logos of the 3 partners

Over 800 delegates from Governments, Intergovernmental Organizations and International Organizations attended the 3 day Conference

Building on the consensus developed at the first World Reconstruction Conference, held in Geneva in 2011, the WRC 2 launched guides for both the Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) and the Disaster Recovery Framework (DRF) developed by the WB, UNDP and the EU. These guides aim to help countries design and implement disaster recovery programs that contribute to long-term sustainable development.

The conference explored a range of themes related to post-disaster recovery, including the importance of international cooperation, methods for ensuring the efficiency of physical reconstruction, technological and green innovations, recovery in fragile and conflict situations, and reconstruction within the context of a country’s overall development goals.
Experiences from post-disaster recovery interventions have had mixed levels of success. While governments have implemented large-scale recovery and reconstruction programs in the wake of certain disasters, success hinges upon the availability of and access to skills and resources from a remarkably diverse community of stakeholders. Resilient recovery is an imperative for sustainable development. To maintain a path towards sustainability, recovery programs need predictable and consistent technical and financial resource commitments towards recovery planning, implementation and performance management. Additionally, at national levels, governments must be able to develop recovery policies, frameworks, and enabling mechanisms on a consistent basis. The path towards sustainability is often initiated during the post-disaster assessment phase and ensured through the development of recovery frameworks, which help to coordinate recovery and reconstruction policy, planning, finance and management. However, as instances and impacts of disasters continue to rise, governments have started to strengthen systems for recovery before a disaster strikes. By strengthening recovery systems, including capacities for post-disaster assessments and recovery planning, countries and stakeholders will be able to maintain continuity from relief to reconstruction across a spectrum of possible post-disaster activities. Priori efforts increase the chance for recovery to be implemented in an efficient and effective manner that avoids negative consequences, such as vulnerable groups sliding below poverty lines, depression of economic and social development, and an increase in disaster risks. This session will bring together national governments, technical experts, international recovery and reconstruction actors, the European Union, the United Nations Development Program, and the World Bank to discuss how the launch of the PDNA guide, Disaster Recovery Framework Guide, and Resilient Recovery: An Imperative for Sustainable Development can strengthen recovery systems before, during, and after a disaster and define a path towards sustainable development.
3. Knowledge and Promotional Products

Vol. A
PDNA Methodology

Vol. B
PDNA Sector Guidelines

DRF Guidelines

PDNA Training guide

PDNA Training Package – 10 sessions

PDNA Case Study
Exercise Damage, Loss, Effects and Impacts

Training Evaluation Form

PDNA Training agenda for ECOWAS

Promotional Materials

Ten Things UNDP does in Recovery

UNDP Ready for Recovery - Infographics

PDNA Fast Facts

What is a PDNA?
4. WEB Sites

UNDP
Post Disaster Needs Assessment and Recovery Framework: Overview

A Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) encompasses two perspectives: (i) the valuation of physical damages and economic losses; and, (ii) the identification of human recovery needs based on information obtained from the affected population. These perspectives are integrated into a single assessment process to support the identification and selection of response options covering recovery interventions from early- to long-term recovery in a Recovery Framework (RF).

A PDNA should commence as soon as possible after the disaster onset, ideally within the first weeks. A first objective for the PDNA is to support the elaboration of the Recovery Framework in time for the revision of a humanitarian flash appeal - normally within five to six weeks following the onset of a disaster. This provides the foundation for more in-depth assessments, ongoing recovery and transition to development as the Recovery Framework continues to be more fully elaborated. Needs identified by the PDNA beyond national capacity may be used as an evidence base for the mobilization of further international resources in support of recovery, e.g. in connection with an international donor conference in response to the disaster.

PDNAs and related guidance are a joint effort by the UN system, World Bank and European Commission, in support of governments, in furtherance of a series of institutional agreements on post-crisis cooperation. These include:

- the United Nations-World Bank Partnership Framework for Crisis and Post-Crisis Situations signed on 24 October 2008 by the UN Secretary General and the President of the World Bank;
- the United Nations Development Group-World Bank Post-Crisis Operational Annex signed on 24 October 2008 by the World Bank Managing Director and the Administrator of UNDP on behalf of the UN Development Group (UNDG); and
- the Joint Declaration on Post-Crisis Assessments and Recovery Planning signed on 25 September 2008 by the European Commissioner, the Administrator of UNDP on behalf of the UNDG, World Bank Vice President for Operations Policy and Country Services.
Recovery Framework

Disaster Recovery Frameworks

Guide to Developing Disaster Recovery Frameworks

This guide provides the essential information to assist policy makers and other stakeholders in formulating a framework for the medium- to long-term post-disaster recovery. This framework will help in articulating the recovery vision; defining the recovery strategy; prioritizing actions; fine-tuning planning; and providing guidance on financing, implementing, and monitoring the recovery. The framework also is a tool that helps in learning and self-evaluation, leading to continuous improvements over the course of the recovery implementation.

Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNA)


PDNA Volume B

- Community Infrastructure
- Information, Communication and Technology
- Economy
- Governance
- Disaster Risk Reduction
- Agriculture
- Health
- Food Security
- Urban and Urban Agriculture
- Environment
- Gender
- Livelihoods
- Water
- Water and Sanitation
- Health
- Education
- Migration
- Security
- Refugees
- Older Adult
Recovery work in Kathmandu Valley following the 7.5 magnitude earthquake that struck Nepal and northern India in April 2015. A PDNA for Nepal was released in a record six weeks after the disaster, the report informed a recovery strategy and extensive global support. Photo: Laxmi Prasad Negi (UNDP Nepal/2015)

Over the past eight years, UNDP and the EU have geared up their support to countries around the world at risk for disasters by proactively preparing for future recovery processes and helping them to assess the needs after disasters do occur and to lay foundations for building back better.

The European Commission, the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) and the World Bank signed a joint declaration in 2008 committing to collaborate on a common approach to assessing, planning and mobilizing support for
5. Social Media

LINKEDIn POST DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSMENT GROUP

About this group:
A networking platform for international humanitarian and development professionals to exchange knowledge products, share experiences and advice of job and training opportunities related to POST-DISASTER NEEDS ASSESSMENTS and DISASTER RECOVERY FRAMEWORKS.

Members:
82 members

Julia Stewart
Independent Writing and Editing Professional
Owner

Ecuador Earthquake: UNDP deploys disaster team and sets up online donations; USAID sends team of disaster experts
El PNUD facilita guías post-desastre

24-sep-2015

TALLER NACIONAL
ANALISIS DE NECESIDADES DE RECUPERACIÓN POST DESASTRE

La Paz, Bolivia,
29 Septiembre - 2 Octubre
2015

Del martes 29 de septiembre al viernes 2 de octubre de 2015 en el Hotel Calacoto (zona Sur de La Paz), se llevará a cabo el taller nacional de capacitación en Evaluación de Necesidades para la Recuperación Post Desastre (PDNA por sus siglas en inglés), dirigido a los funcionarios del Gobierno de Bolivia. El evento está organizado por el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, el Grupo de Naciones Unidas para el Desarrollo, la Unión Europea y el Banco Mundial.
6. Training addressed to the IGOs and ToT

Training of Trainers, ToT, Istanbul - April 2015

ASEAN - Bangkok
July 2015

ECIS & UN Antalya-Turkey
October 2015

IGAD & UN Nairobi
November 2015

ECOWAS
Abuja – March 2016

SAARC
Sri Lanka – April 2016

Seven PDNA Workshops for the Intergovernmental Organizations and one training of trainers. CDEMA and CEPREDENAC conducted in 2014 do not appear in this summary.
Six UN Regional Centres were part of the PDNA capacity building strategy, two of them were jointly conducted with corresponding IGO for the region, and this helped optimize human and financial resources.
8. PDNA training at the country level

Rwanda
June 2015

Barbados
June 2015

Santiago de Cuba - Cuba
July 2015

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
July 2015

La Paz – Bolivia
September 2015

Ecuador
October 2015
Burkina Faso
November 2015

Niger
December 2015

El Salvador
November 2015
9. Core Trainers and Facilitators

Angeles Arenas - UNDP

Krishna Vatsa - UNDP

Rita Missal - UNDP

Asha Kambon - Consultant

Ricardo Zapata – Consultant EU

Chiara Mellucci - UNDP

Federico Negro - ILO

Julian Schweitzer - ILO

Redha Ameur - ILO

Matthias Mollet – FAO

Daniele Barelli - FAO

Alberto Bigi - FAO

Andre Griekspoor - WHO

Lisa Bender - UNICEF

Cecilia Aipira - UNWOMEN