Technical Expert Forum: Tracking of hazardous events and disaster loss and damage

Plenary Session 5.1 Solutions and Approaches

November 2022
What is a PDNA?

• A framework to assist governments to estimate the extent of disaster’s effects and impact across all sectors and social groups.

• On basis of these findings, produce an actionable and sustainable recovery strategy including for mobilizing financial and technical resources.
PDNA Approach

Step 1: Identify pre-disaster context
- Baseline

Step 2: Identify the effects of the disaster
- How each sector has been affected by the disaster in terms of its infrastructure, production of goods and services, access to goods and services, governance and emerging risks

Step 3: Identify socio-economic impact
- Macro-economic: GDP, balance of payment, tax revenue, public revenue & expenditures
- Human Impact: Living Conditions, Gender equality, Food Security Employment and livelihoods Social inclusion

Step 4: Identify recovery needs
- Including BBB and DRR

Step 5: Formulate a recovery strategy
- Policy Recommendations with strategy for implementation
## SECTORS AND SUBSECTORS

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### CROSS-CUTTING
- GOVERNANCE
- ENVIRONMENT
- GENDER
- DISASTER RISK REDUCTION
- EMPLOYMENT & LIVELIHOODS
Effects are analysed in terms of

- Partial or total destruction of Infrastructure and physical assets
- Disruption of the production of goods and services and access to goods and services
- Disruption to Governance and Decision-Making Processes
- Increased Risks and Vulnerabilities
Damage

Destruction

Refers to the **total or partial destruction** of infrastructure and physical assets.

Costing

Its **economic value** is estimated at the replacing or repairing cost at market prices prevailing just before the disaster.

Evaluation

Damage is **valued first in physical terms** (number of houses of a specific typology, Km of roads or pipelines, size and types of schools or hospitals); and **then in terms of their monetary value**.
Economic loss refers to changes in economic flows arising from the disaster.

These changes in flows continue until the achievement of full economic recovery and reconstruction, in some cases lasting for several years.

Loss is expressed in current monetary value and it includes forgone income and additional costs to put back the services, cope with governance issues and manage emerging risks.
76 PDNAs in 57 countries
2008-2020

16% LAC
41% AP
37% AFR
7% ECIS
Capacity Building (2014-2018)
Capacity-building

2019 to 2021

- PDNA trainings in Burkina Faso, Niger, Lao, Myanmar and Lao
- PDNA simulations in Myanmar and Niger
- Online CRNA Training organized jointly by UNDP, EU and Stellenbosch University in 7 Sahel countries (2020)
- PDNA and DRF Trainings conducted at regional level including ECOWAS and SADC countries (2020), CDEMA (2021) aiming at establishing a core team of regional experts, and ASEAN countries (2021).
- In ECIS Region, PDNA Training Webinar organized for all UNDP COS with participation of UNCTs (2020)
- In Asia Region, virtual PDNA training organized for the ACE Programme for the ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on disaster management (AHA Centre) (2021)
- PDNA and DRF Adaption Trainings carried out in Armenia, Fiji and Cambodia (2021)

Key Result: Partnerships created and pool of practitioners in Recovery established
Recovery Policy and Institution Building

- India Recovery Framework
- Rwanda Recovery Framework
- Cape Verde Recovery Framework
- El Salvador Recovery Framework (ex ante)
- Reconstruction Agency on Cape Verde
- Reconstruction Institutions support in Bahamas, Dominica, British Virgin Islands
- Recovery Institution established in Mozambique (2019) - GREPOC
- Publication of the Handbook on Recovery Institutions and 6 Case studies
Challenges

• Data availability and management for both, context analysis and post disaster data collection
• Anticipatory action based on damage scenarios – deterministic and probabilistic options
• Use of remote sensing tools to accelerate cost estimates
• Ensure PDNA is the entry point towards the formulation of comprehensive and realistic recovery plans
• Financing for recovery along with solid institutions to coordinate and implement recovery interventions.
Many Thanks