

### Goal of Approach:

The ESCAP promotes regional cooperation mechanisms, provides analytical support and technical assistance to address the major issues and policy challenges in the area of disaster risk reduction that also includes capacity development for post-disaster damage and losses assessment. Through policy analysis, knowledge sharing and advocacy, ESCAP encourages and enables the member Countries to use strategically disaster risk reduction for inclusive and sustainable development. Following resolution 64/2, ESCAP promotes regional cooperation for the implementation of the Hyogo Framework of Action (HFA).

ESCAP works on damage and loss assessment as a result of disasters including those related to extreme climate events such as cyclone/typhoon, floods, drought etc. **Post-disaster Damage and Loss Assessment (DaLA)** methodology has been used widely by UN agencies, WB and ADB for recovery and reconstruction. The DaLA methodology has now graduated to multi-sectoral **post-disaster needs assessment (PDNA)** taking into account recovery and reconstruction priorities in short, medium and long term time frame basis.

The objectives of PDNA exercise are:

- (i) to estimate the overall human and socio-economic impact of the disaster in the country as a whole and in the affected areas (*Damages, Losses, Macro-Economic Impact and Livelihoods*);
- (ii) to prepare a PDNA and Recovery Framework Report that will outline the basic *Recovery and Reconstruction* needs for the affected areas (based on the needs for each economic sectors);
- (iii) to incorporate “build back better” principles and *Risk Management* activities’ cost linked to the recovery and reconstruction efforts proposed; and
- (iv) to enhance the capacity of the country team- Government and international agencies- to carry out the human impact assessment, DaLA, and needs assessment and Recovery Framework within the UN-ECLAC PDNA methodology.

Post-Nargis Joint Assessment (PONJA) involving Govt of Myanmar, ASEAN, and UN is an example, followed up after Typhoon Ketsana in Philippines, Vietnam, People’s Democratic Republic Lao, Cambodia and Thailand floods 2011. ESCAP does provide DaLA/PDNA services to the member countries on the request besides offering capacity development opportunities.

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### Main elements of the implementation strategy

The DaLA missions are led by the respective Governments with the support from development partners and other key stakeholders.

- a) FROM Government: In many sectors, the Government helps in collecting damage data,. This includes both baseline and damage estimates coming from the field. The assessment team base their calculations on the Government damage reports and, if needed complement the damage figures with loss estimates.
- b) FROM Development Partners: Relevant reports from development partners, including the UN are integrated into the PDNA reports. One of the goals of a coordinated PDNA is to develop ONE comprehensive report which covers all sectors and inputs from different agencies..
- c) Field surveys: The sectoral teams visit a sample of affected areas to cross check the damage data and conduct interviews.
- d) GIS and remote sensing: The team use of existing satellite imagery of the affected areas.

The PDNA contributes to a joint comprehensive report that brings out the estimate of the effects of the disasters; and the impact on the economy and livelihoods. The needs assessment defines early, medium, and long term recovery and reconstruction requirements including comprehensive disaster risk reduction measures. This joint report provides guidance to the Government, private sector and development partners for sustainable recovery and reconstruction investments that are well coordinated, targeted, and in line with global good practice.

<b>Targeted beneficiaries</b>
The Governments of the disaster affected countries.
<b>Any significant lessons learned</b>
The DaLA/PDNA brings in considerable post-disaster investments including ODA, donors supports and budgetary allocations from the Government side. However, the capacity of the Governments is quite limited for taking up DaLA/PDNA missions unless there is technical assistance from the development partners.
<b>Resource requirements</b>
The DaLA/PDNA requires funding support besides the technical expertise. There should resources available at the country level to support DaLA/PDNA missions.
<b>Potential for replication or scaling-up</b>
Quite large.
<b>Any additional information</b>