



Post-Disaster Responses

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Content

- Government Direction
- Post Disaster Needs Assessment
- Recovery Strategy
- Example – Sanamxai case

Government Direction

Government of the Lao PDR has issued following documents related to disaster recovery:

- Guidance notice from Ministry of Finance on the Use of the budget from Donation to disaster victims, No. 0388/MoF, date 4 Feb 2019;
- Notice letter from PMO No. 190/PMO, date 4 Fe 2019 on the Assistance and recovery at Sanamxai district;
- Notice letter from PMO No. 257/PMO, date 14 Feb 2019 on the Implementation result of the round table meeting 2018;
- Notice letter from PMO No. 290/PMO, date 20 Feb 2019 on the Rehabilitation of the disaster affected areas at Sanamxai district;
- Notice letter from PMO No. 302/PMO, date 20 Fen 2019 on the Transfer 2 account of the Donation for disaster victims 2018;
- Notice letter from PMO No. 346/PMO, date 27 Feb 2019 on the Approve rice from Obligation from Lao PDR to AFTER +3 for victims at Sanamxai district.



Post Disaster Need Assessment - PDNA



PDNA - Background and Context



- **What is a PDNA?**

- Based on an internationally recognized methodology used in large disasters worldwide.
- Provides a basis for strategic recovery planning by national/sub-national authorities.
- The assessment aims to:
 1. Quantify damage and loss, including physical damage and socio-economic aspects;
 2. Evaluate the overall impact of the disaster on the macroeconomic and human development context; and,
 3. Identify recovery needs, priorities, and costs for a resilient recovery strategy.

- **Who conducts PDNAs?**

- PDNAs are a joint effort by the UN system, World Bank and European Commission, in support of national governments.

- **Why are PDNAs useful?**

- 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.
- 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.

PDNA Activation and Process



• How to initiate a PDNA?



• What steps are involved in the PDNA process?

PLANNING STAGE

Agree TOR
Team Composition
PDNA Training

• ASSESSMENT STAGE

- Data Collection
- Field Survey
- Sector by Sector Assessment

ANALYSIS STAGE

Macro analysis/Human impact
Est. Reconstruction/Recovery Needs
Report Drafting

WORKSHOP AND DISSEMINATION

Launch the PDNA with a workshop
Publish and disseminate

PDNA – Lao PDR Experience



EVENT

PDNA assessed the impact of floods from July to September 2018

IMPACT

616,145 people - including 2,382 villages and 126,736 households - affected across the Lao PDR's 17 provinces and Vientiane Capital

WHO

Conducted under the leadership of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare, National Disaster Prevention and Control Committee with support from the United Nations, the World Bank and the European Union

WHEN

Assessment conducted from 24 September to 19 October 2018

What Sectors were Covered and by Whom?



	SECTOR	GOVERNMENT LEAD	AGENCY SUPPORT
SOCIAL SECTOR	Housing and settlements	MPWT	UN HABITAT
	Education	MoES	UNICEF
	Health and nutrition	MoH	WHO
	Culture	MICT	UNESCO
PRODUCTIVE SECTOR	Agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry, irrigation)	MAF, MONRE	FAO
	Industry and commerce	MOIC	WB
	Tourism	MICT	UNESCO
INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR	Transport	MPWT	WB
	Water supply and sanitation	MPWT, MOH	WB, UNICEF
	Waterways	MPWT	WB
	Electricity	EDL	WB
CROSS-CUTTING SECTOR	DRM, environment and climate change	MLSW, MAF, MONRE	UNDP
	Governance	MOHA, MPS, MICT, MOJ	UNDP
	Human development (livelihoods, gender, disability)	MSLW, LWU, LYU	UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, HI
	UXO	NRA	UNDP

Summary of Damage and Loss by Sector



	SECTOR	DAMAGE	LOSS	TOTAL
SOCIAL SECTOR	Housing and settlements	21.12	0.57	21.69
	Education	18.73	1.68	20.41
	Health and nutrition	8.58	3.32	11.89
	Culture	10.11	0.25	10.36
PRODUCTIVE SECTOR	Agriculture (crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry, irrigation)	139.80	1,087.60	1,227.30
	Industry and commerce	0.80	2.99	3.78
	Tourism	21.87	9.59	31.46
INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR	Transport	822.02	785.80	1,607.82
	Water supply and sanitation	42.20	3.20	45.40
	Waterways	50.96	19.02	69.98
	Electricity	116.90		116.90
	TOTAL	1,253.10	1,914.02	3,166.99
	TOTAL (million US\$, approximate)	147	224.5	371.5



Recovery Plan

Recovery Plan - Background and Context



- **What is a Recovery Plan?**

- The Recovery Plan captures the **priorities for recovery response** across multiple sectors. It addresses the Recovery Needs identified in the PDNA, NOT the Damages and Losses.

- **Who develops a Recovery Plan?**

- The Recovery Plan is developed in close **consultation with the affected population**.
- Sector stakeholders - including ministries, provincial authorities, development partners and communities - develop solutions to the problems identified by the PDNA. The proposed solutions reflect:
 - Prioritization of needs
 - Analysis of response options (taking account of capacity and resource constraints)

- **Why is a Recovery Plan useful?**

- All stakeholders have **a collective understanding of the varying needs** across sectors.
- Governments and development partners can **prioritize needs** between and within sectors to ensure activities address the most critical needs first. This is particularly important when it comes to allocating finance and other resources.
- Enables sector stakeholders to **integrate response options** across sectors. For example, a properly devised self-help housing program promotes economic development, develops livelihoods, has psycho-social benefits, is sensitive to gender and disaster risk reduction, as well as providing shelter.
- Finally, a Recovery Plan is a **“living document”** and should be informed by ongoing needs assessment, response and recovery progress as well as changing conditions including, e.g. emerging secondary hazards.

Recovery Plan – Things to Consider Including



1. Recovery Vision and Strategic Objectives

- A **national vision that guides the recovery effort**, supported by principles and policies that align recovery with the nation's strategic development goals.

2. Policy Framework

- The recovery plan should **align with the Government's strategic goals**, such as reaching the Sustainable Development Goals, and achieving objectives set through the national development planning cycle, as well as relevant plans and strategies.

3. Institutional Framework

- The **legal, regulatory, and organizational arrangements** for recovery, including normal and special laws and procedures.
- This is achieved by clearly delineation of mandates and responsibilities, structures and functions, and capacity building for recovery.

4. Sector Plans

- Sector plans should:
 - Specify priority recovery needs and financial requirements identified in the key sectors (as per the PDNA).
 - Align with existing national/ministry policies and strategies.
 - Where possible, address international norms and standards (for example, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction).

Recovery Plan – Things to Consider Including



5. Finance and Financial Management

- A financing strategy is needed to manage financing of the recovery plan, **covering the government's major finance related responsibilities in recovery**, including the following:
 - Estimating the cost of recovery
 - Identifying and mobilizing financial resources for recovery
 - Developing and approving recovery budgets
 - Setting up administrative arrangements to disburse funds and track and report on expenditures and results

6. Implementations Arrangements

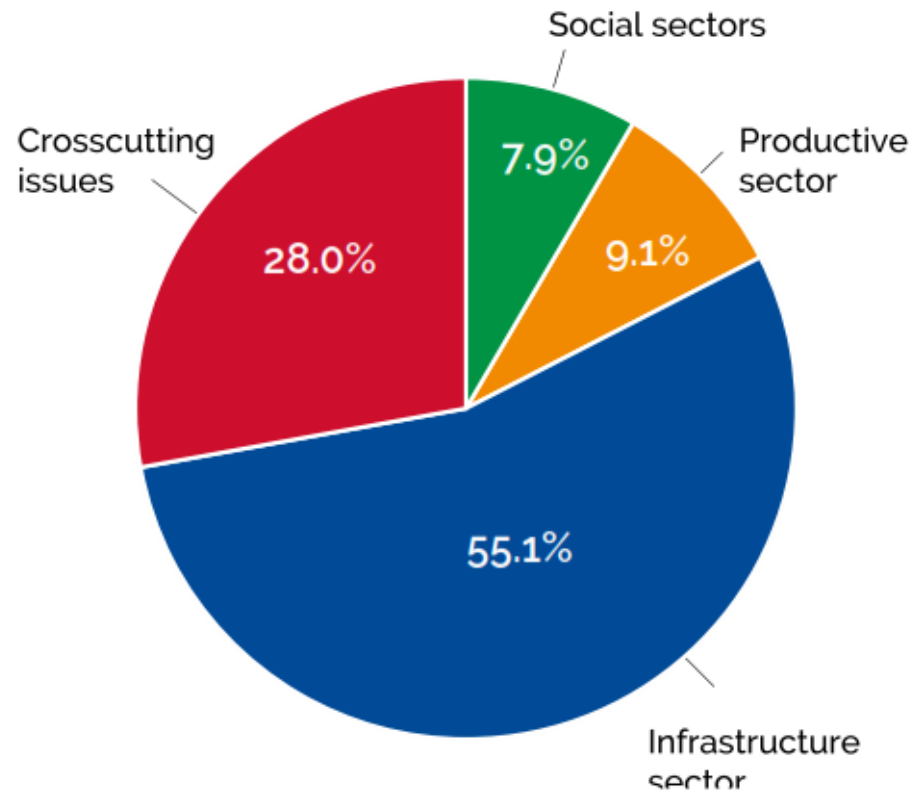
- The recovery plan should have **built in processes and procedures that can expedite the implementation** of urgent repairs and reconstruction of productive assets and the restoration of livelihoods, including existing rules and regulations (e.g. funds flow, procurement, auditing, monitoring and evaluation) appropriate to fast-track implementation.

Recovery Plan – Lao PDR Experience



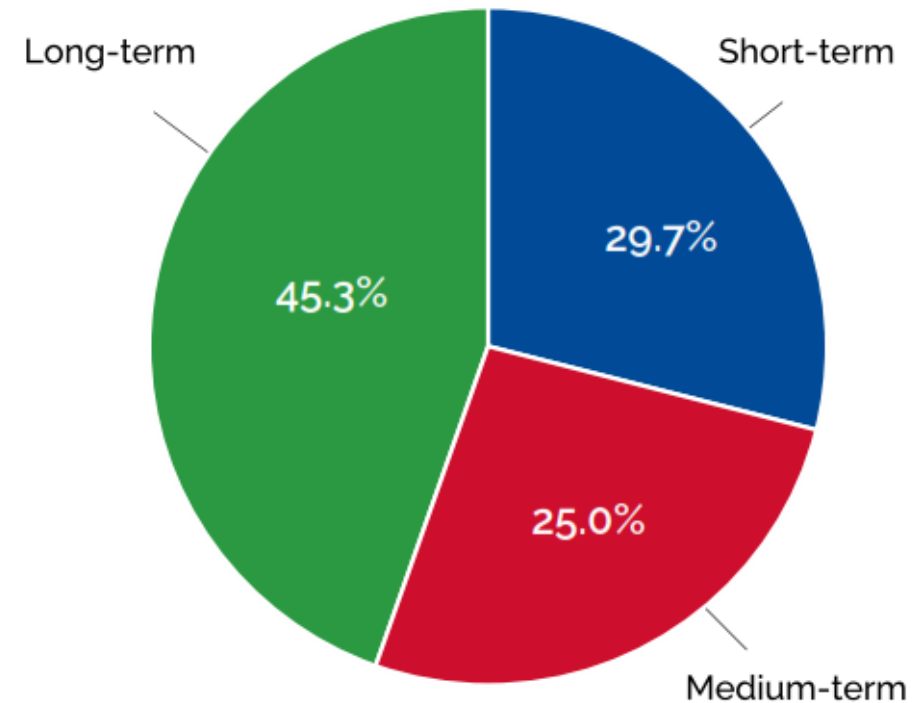
The Lao PDR 2018 Floods PDNA estimated total Recovery Needs at USD 520 million

Recovery Needs by Sector



Source: Estimates based on data from the Government of Lao PDR.

Recovery Needs by Urgency



Source: Estimates based on data from the Government of Lao PDR.

Summary of Recovery Needs by Sub-Sector



	SECTOR	SHORT-TERM	MEDIUM-TERM	LONG-TERM	TOTAL NEEDS (billion Lao kip)
SOCIAL SECTOR	Housing and settlements	29.00	44.60	73.60	29.00
	Education	168.90	18.90	9.80	197.60
	Health and nutrition	27.31			27.31
	Culture	8.57	15.46	27.56	51.59
PRODUCTIVE SECTOR	Agriculture	231.50	97.00	28.80	357.30
	Industry and commerce	1.50	3.20		4.70
	Tourism	30.75	7.37	0.23	38.35
INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR	Transport	582.13	658.56	833.94	2074.63
	Water supply and sanitation	30.91	19.65	17.96	68.52
	Waterways	32.00	63.00	154.40	250.00
	Electricity	42.20			42.20
CROSS-CUTTING SECTOR	DRM, environment and climate change	17.25	106.11	52.64	176.00
	Governance	11.74	0.00	61.02	72.76
	Human development	73.10	73.20	54.60	200.90
	UXO	26.61		760.79	787.40
	TOTAL (billion Lao kip)	1313	1108	2002	4423
	TOTAL (million US\$, approximate)	154	130	235	520

Recovery Plan – Lao PDR Experience



1. Recovery Vision and Strategic Principles

VISION

- The proposed vision is to restore and improve access to basic social services and employment opportunities and improve resilience to floods and other natural hazards.

STRATEGIC PRINCIPLES

- **Rapid rebuilding of people's livelihoods and the revitalization of the local economy, focusing on the most vulnerable and socially disadvantaged groups.** The immediate restoration of livelihoods will avert food shortages and lessen the dependency of the people on outside aid.
- **Securing of development gains.** Recovery activities, although separate from development activities, must be supportive of existing development plans and must attempt to reestablish and secure previous development gains.
- **Coordinated and coherent approaches to recovery.** Projects for disaster recovery must include full and effective coordination among all involved agencies based on comprehensive information exchange, flexibility in administrative procedures, and uniformity of policies.
- **Building back better (BBB).** Recovery activities based on BBB principles will promote longer term Disaster Risk Management.

Recovery Plan – Lao PDR Experience



2. Policy Framework

- The Recovery Plan will align with Lao PDR Government's strategic goals, including:
 - Graduating from least developed country
 - reaching the Sustainable Development Goals, and
 - Reducing poverty,
- This will be achieved through policies pursued under the following frameworks:
 - National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSEDPlan)
 - National Growth and Poverty Eradication Strategy
 - Vision 2030 and Ten-Year Development Strategy (2016–2025)

3. Institutional Framework

- At the national level, the following arrangements-some already in place- are proposed:
 - **NDPCC** serves as the top-level coordination body with overall responsibility for Disaster Recovery Framework implementation.
 - The **Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI)**, was assigned as the lead agency for recovery, reporting to NDPCC on the implementation of the Recovery Plan.
 - The **Ministry of Finance and other line ministries**, as members of NDPCC, will provide inputs according to their mandates and sectors.

Recovery Plan – Lao PDR Experience



National Disaster Prevention and Control Committee (NDPCC)

Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

Ministry of Planning and Development

Development Partners

UNDP/World Bank
Resource Mobilisation and
Technical Assistance

WHO/UNFPA
Technical Assistance to Health

UNICEF
Technical Assistance to Education

FAO
Technical Assistance to Agriculture

UN Habitat
Technical Assistance to Housing

UNDP
Technical Assistance to UXO

High Level Policy Guidance Stakeholder
Coordination and Monitoring

Line Ministries

Provincial Line Ministries

District Line Ministries

Beneficiary
Communities

Line Ministries of PDRP Implementation

Housing - MPWT

Education - MoES

Health and nutrition - MOH

Culture - MICT

Agriculture - MAF

Industry and commerce - MOIC

Tourism - MICT

Transport - MPWT

Electricity - EDL

Water supply & sanitation - MPWT

Waterways - MPWT

DRM and environment - MLSW

Governance - MOHA

Human development - MLSW

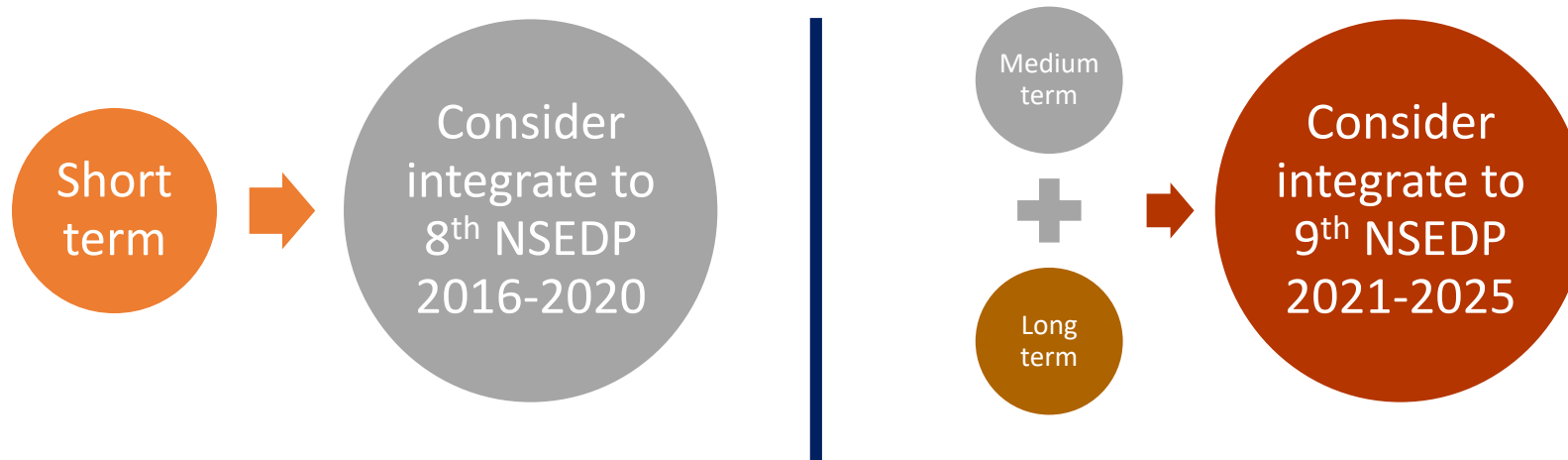
UXO – UXO Lao

Recovery Plan – Lao PDR Experience



4. Sector Plans

- Line ministries will develop their respective action plans as per the normal requirements under the National Socio-Economic Development Plan (NSED) mechanism.
- As part of this process they will be required to ensure they address the recovery needs identified in the PDNA relevant to their ministry, ensuring they list activities in prioritized order and financing needs.
- Given Lao PDR is mid-way through the 8th NSED cycle and will shortly be preparing for the 9th NSED, it will be necessary to separate the Short-, Medium and Long- term needs across the remaining years of the 8th NSED and the beginning years of the 9th NSED.



Recovery Plan – Lao PDR Experience



5. Finance and Financial Management

- The PDNA estimated total recovery needs at 4,422.86 billion Lao kip or US\$520 million. Financing recovery will require various sources such as the following:
 - **National budgetary allocations**
 - **Development support/official development aid**
 - **Private sector assistance**

6. Implementation Arrangements

- The Recovery Plan will be implemented under the overall leadership of MLSW and direction of sectoral implementation will be under the respective line ministries.
 - For hard-hit and/ or high-priority sectors (e.g. Attapeu province), dedicated regional or project implementation units may be a need to be established.
- The location- and hazard-specific nature of the 2018 floods requires careful design of local implementation arrangements, from province level to the villages. At all levels, coordination will be vital.

Some good practice from the Recovery implementation

- Housing
- Transportation
- UXO
- Health –WASH
- Agriculture
- Education
- Livelihood
- Governance



Thank You