



50
YEARS

Empowered lives. Resilient nations.

TEN THINGS UNDP DOES IN DISASTER RECOVERY

UNDP HAS BEEN HELPING COUNTRIES RECOVER FOLLOWING DISASTERS FOR MORE THAN TWO DECADES.

Drawing on its field presence in nearly 170 countries, UNDP supports resilient recovery of livelihoods, shelter, governance and other social sectors. Partnering with national governments, and working alongside local governments, NGOs, civil society groups and communities, UNDP emphasizes the human and social aspects of recovery. Through its technical and financial support, UNDP has developed a strong pool of expertise and advanced the practice of recovery.



1

ASSESS AND ANALYSE

After a disaster, conducting a timely and high-quality assessment is the first critical step on the road to planning for an effective recovery.

UNDP conducts Early Recovery Needs Assessments (ERNA) and Post-Disaster Needs Assessments (PDNAs) to estimate the damages to infrastructure and social and economic losses across all affected sectors.

These assessments are used to develop recovery strategies and mobilize financial and technical resources for their implementation. UNDP conducts PDNAs in collaboration with the wider UN System, World Bank and European Union.

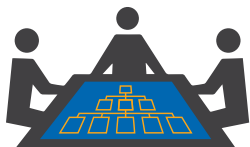


2

PLAN AND MOBILIZE RESOURCES

Based on the needs assessments, UNDP and partners support a government to draw up a recovery plan.

A recovery plan states clear objectives and intended results; it lays out a timeframe and the estimated costs of each intervention. It outlines institutional arrangements for recovery, the policy and financial mechanisms and the capacities needed to implement the plan. A recovery plan must be accompanied by a resource mobilization effort, for which UNDP actively assists the government.







usi / UNDP Nepal

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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_12216

