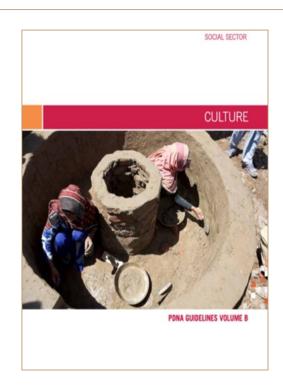




Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)

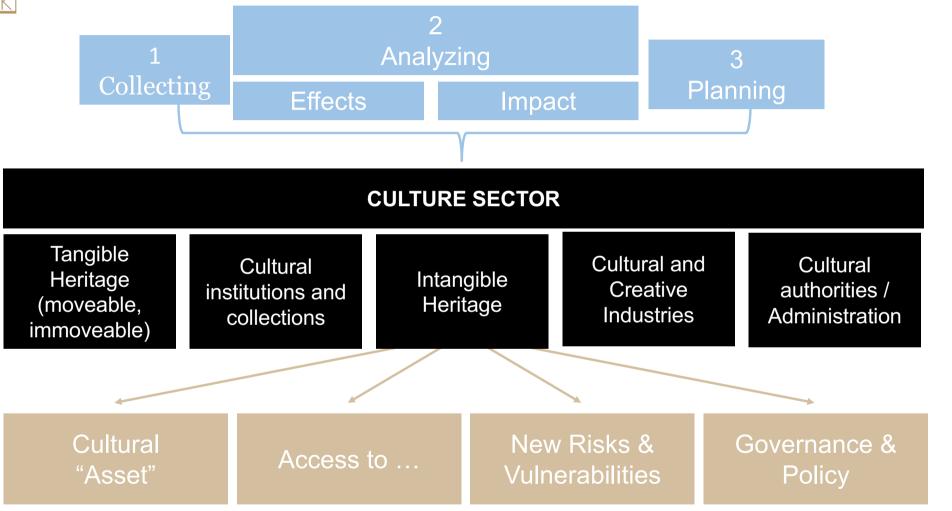
- A formalized, internationally agreed method for <u>rapid</u> <u>assessments</u>, not for detailed assessements (→ it cannot stand alone)
- Developed out of the need to have better coordination within the multitude of assessments that happened after a disaster (sector by sector) → to also make it easier for the authorities to gain an overview
- Will only officially happen when the UN, WorldBank or EU is involved + in coordination with the government(s) of the affected area
- Method can be applied everywhere





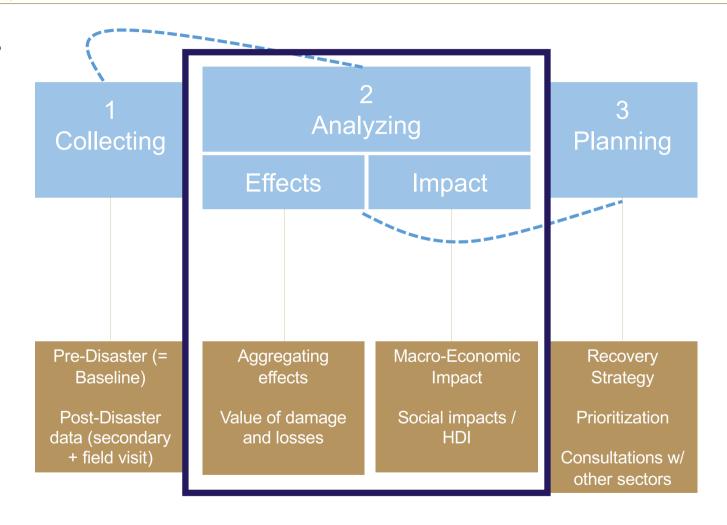
What is included in the PDNA?



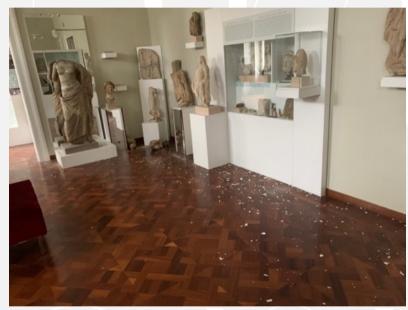




The Process



What we normally look at:



Museum of Archaeology ,Zagreb, Croatia (2020)

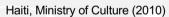


Cathedral, Port-au-Prince, Haiti (2010)

Direct Effect → Damage to Built and Moveable Heritage

What we should also look at:







→ Damage to Infrastructure & Governance

What we should also look at:



Peru (2017)

→ Impact on Intangible Heritage

What we should also look at:







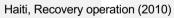
Peru (2017)

→ Impact on the Value Chain / Cultural Industries

And also this: Losses

Change in economic flows (diminished revenues and/or additional costs)







And also this: Losses

Change in economic flows (diminished revenues and/or additional costs)





Haiti, temporary storage and shelter (2010)



Why does all of this matter?

- → because damage to the sector is more than damage to the buildings
 - →because all these other damages / losses involve costs
 - → someone has to pay for them in order to recover



Using PDNA for Damage & Needs Assessments

Pros

- Comprehensive approach to culture → sector-wide
- Includes parts of the sector that are otherwise often overlooked
- Includes 'governance' → if this is not restored, it is difficult to have local empowerment for recovery / reconstruction
- Speaks to donors and government
- Considers economic aspects
- Puts culture onto the wider recovery agenda

