

Compilation of National Progress Reports on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011)

HFA Priority 5, core indicator 5.4:

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Know the Risks and Take Action

Reporting period: 2009-2011
Country information as of 18 Aug 2011 (for internal use only)

This report compiles inputs by Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) priority for action 5.4 from 86 countries' final national HFA progress reports in order to better facilitate analysis and provide examples by priority and region. Inputs are provided in their original reporting language.

Note that these extracts are provided for convenience only and that national HFA progress reports should be considered in their entirety. To view them, visit:

<http://www.preventionweb.net/english/hyogo/framework/progress/>

An HFA Monitor update published by PreventionWeb

Africa

Algeria (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Les échanges d'informations durant la manifestation des effets des aléas pour effectuer des analyses post-catastrophes se font de manière plutôt ponctuelle au sein de la (ou des différentes) commission(s) d'évaluation « ad-hoc » instituées par les autorités et il n'existe pas encore de procédures pré-établies et systématiques à cet égard. Néanmoins, pour l'efficacité des interventions et durant celles-ci, les échanges d'informations se font tout naturellement entre les intervenants concernés.

A titre d'exemple et concernant le risque « feux de forêts », des échanges d'informations ont lieu en temps réel grâce à un système de radiocommunication de l'administration des forêts installé à l'échelle nationale. Ces échanges permettent d'assurer une bonne organisation dans la lutte contre les feux et une meilleure coordination avec les différents intervenants. Elles permettent également la récolte des informations pour l'évaluation des dégâts.

Une analyse post catastrophe est établie sous la forme d'un rapport détaillé de chaque incendie, qui mentionne les causes et les effets induits.

Context & Constraints:

Le principal défi à relever dans les prochaines étapes réside dans le parachèvement du système national de gestion des catastrophes dans ses différents volets.

Botswana (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

1 - Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The post disaster loss assessments are done by District council and administration officials

Context & Constraints:

There is a need to strengthen the process

Burundi (in French)**Level of Progress achieved:**

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

- Un Système d'Information et de Communication a été élaboré et validé;
- Une fiche commune d'Evaluation Rapide Post-catastrophe existe;
- Un Centre National d'Opérations d'Urgences est prévu

Context & Constraints:

- Fonds de fonctionnement du Centre National d'Opérations d'Urgences et du Système d'Information et de Communication;
 - Inexistence du logiciel de traitement des information collectées à la suite d'une urgence;
 - Frais d'animation d'un site web de la Plate Forme Nationale de Prévention des Risques et de Gestion des Catastrophes
-

Cape Verde (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

No ano de 2010 o Serviço Nacional de Protecção Civil de Cabo Verde, com o financiamento do Fundo e Escritório das Nações Unidas em Cabo Verde, organizou-se a primeira formação em Avaliação Rápida de Necessidades Humanitárias, que contou com a presença de representantes da protecção civil dos 22 municípios de Cabo Verde. No âmbito desta formação, formou-se equipas de avaliação para diferentes ilhas, discutiu-se e elaborou-se uma ficha de avaliação de necessidades humanitárias, que abrange os sectores chave, nomeadamente, água, saneamento, saúde, educação, entre outros.

Em parceria com a UNICEF e o Fundo e Escritório das Nações Unidas em Cabo Verde, ainda em 2010, organizou-se uma formação em Avaliação de Necessidades, para o sector da Educação, onde também foi produzido fichas de avaliação para o sector da educação e constituído equipas de avaliação para as diferentes ilhas.

Context & Constraints:

Há necessidade de fazer cursos de reciclagem, todos os anos para as equipas das diferentes ilhas.

Devido à fragmentação territorial, existe a dificuldade de manter um contacto mais estreito com as equipas.

Comoros (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

dans le cadre de l'établissement du Plan National de Préparation et de Réponse aux Urgences, une fiche d'évaluation avait été établie et pour l'utilisation de laquelle des acteurs de terrain (gendarmerie, volontaires du croissant rouge) ont été formés. Mais les procédures pour réaliser des évaluations suite à des évènements importants ne sont pas suivies systématiquement.

Exemple des inondations d'Anjouan (18 Octobre 2010) qui n'ont pas donné lieu à une évaluation écrite pouvant être archivée.

Context & Constraints:

Les évènements naturels et anthropiques affectant en général les Comores sont souvent gérés localement sans appui systématique du gouvernement.

Ce contexte fait que les acteurs locaux n'ont pas l'habitude d'évaluer les impacts des catastrophes et de faire remonter ces informations auprès du COSEP ou des partenaires clés. Des procédures sont en place mais n'ont pas été appropriées par les acteurs locaux (maires, préfets).

Cote d'Ivoire (in French)**Level of Progress achieved:**

1 - Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Les informations liées aux catastrophes sont collectées lorsque cela est possible, mais il n'existe pas de

procédures d'échanges d'informations à divers niveaux pour effectuer des analyses post-catastrophes.

Context & Constraints:

La mise en place des procédures d'échanges d'informations pour effectuer des analyses post-catastrophes est une nécessité pour la prise en compte des leçons apprises lors des catastrophes précédentes. Pour ce faire, il faut des ressources humaines qualifiées et des équipements adéquats de gestion des données.

Ghana (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The various stakeholder institutions have their own templates/formats for post disaster assessment. NADMO has developed a template for post disaster assessment, documentation and reporting. This template has been so structured that it is useful for other stakeholder institutions / agencies. The NADMO website (www.nadmo.gov.gh) has been established to link global stakeholders. Plans are far advanced to upgrade and expand this website for quality data/ information and quick accessibility. All regional and some district offices are linked by VHF radio communication equipment, fax machines, security phones for emergencies. Information sharing among institution exist through coordination meetings, workshops, seminars, media encounters etc.

Context & Constraints:

Not all districts are connected by the VHF communicators and internet connectivity. Sometimes communication by telephone/cell phone is hampered by unreliable networks in many districts/communities. Some stakeholders are reluctant to share certain key information for effective decision making. There is some difficulty in using the templates/formats at the district and zonal levels.

Guinea-Bissau (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

1 - Minor progress with few signs of forward action in plans or policy

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Il n'y a pas un cadre institutionnel de RRC

Context & Constraints:

Pays en voie de développement et membre des PIED, la Guinée Bissau fait partie du groupe moins avancés(PMA), avec un PIB par habitant estimé en 2008 à 590 \$USD et un taux de croissance réel du PIB de 3,2%. D'après le Rapport Mondial sur le Développement Humain Durable des Nations Unies (2009), le pays occupe le 173 eme rang sur un total 182 pays, avec un Indice de Développement Humain (IHD) de 0,396.

Kenya (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

There are good procedures in place to exchange of information during hazard events and disasters as the country has created the National Disaster operation centre to monitor and report all emergencies on a 24hrs,7days aweek basis.

Context & Constraints:

Assesment methodologies has not been uniform as the country has just embarked on the hazard mapping exercise, there are also lack of adequate equipments for monitoring like modern communication gadgets ,also adequqate trained personnel.

Lesotho (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Inadequate expertise and human resources.

Context & Constraints:

Inadequate expertise and human resources.

Madagascar (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Les différents plans de contingence nationaux décrivent un processus d'évaluation post-catastrophes des dommages et des pertes, en particulier les différentes étapes d'évaluation, la fiche conjointe d'évaluation et les équipes d'évaluation. En 2008, Madagascar a bénéficié de l'appui de la Banque Mondiale dans le cadre de la formation d'une cinquantaine de techniciens sur la méthodologie d'évaluation des dommages et des pertes ou DALA (Damages and Losses Assessment). Dans le cadre de l'approche de responsabilité sectorielle, des formations spécifiques sur des évaluations sectorielles ont été menées par les agences du SNU comme le PAM, l'UNICEF, l'OMS, et la FAO.

Des outils d'évaluation ont été élaborés suivant les étapes post catastrophes, entre autres, la fiche de survol, la fiche EIMA (Enquête initiale multi aléas), la fiche d'évaluation sectorielle.

En vue de la rapidité des interventions et des réponses d'urgence, l'envoi par SMS des premières informations relatives aux catastrophes sera adopté incessamment.

Les informations sur les cyclones sont disponibles sur la téléphonie mobile TELMA.

Des bulletins d'information concernant les aléas sont publiés périodiquement.

Context & Constraints:

Le grand défi demeure le support logistique très coûteux pour mener chaque évaluation. Vu l'étendue géographique de Madagascar et la complexité de l'accessibilité aux régions affectées, ces évaluations nécessitent toujours un support aérien.

Recommandations : un mécanisme de financement activable rapidement devrait être en place (genre fonds de contingence pour supporter les premières évaluations).

Malawi (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Some procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event recording of infrastructural and agricultural damage and losses.

Context & Constraints:

Some procedures and protocols in place but significant testing and further development will be required. Also combining these valuable bits of data will increase the information at central level.

Mauritius (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The Meteorological Services has an effective communication system during an hazard. Communication to the general public is also done with the collaboration of the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation, the private radios and the Mauritius Police Force.

Various statistics are gathered, and reports produced during and following each emergency.

Lessons learnt are reviewed internally. The experiences of past events are quite often documented.

Context & Constraints:

Regular economic analyses of events would be beneficial to inform hazard and risk impact modeling, recovery planning, and cost-benefit analysis for risk reduction proposals.

Morocco (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

C'est le Ministère de l'Intérieur qui est en charge de la centralisation des statistiques et l'évaluation des dommages causés par les catastrophes. Pour ce faire, il s'appuie sur les rapports transmis par les régions, préfectures et provinces et des bilans d'intervention fournis par les services de l'ordre (Protection Civile, Gendarmerie Royale, Sûreté Nationale).

Context & Constraints:

Retard dans la mise en œuvre d'une banque de données.

Mozambique (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Damage assessment has been the traditional focus of Mozambican authorities during years of severe emergencies. Results from these damage assessments have been used as tools for post-disaster need

assessment, particularly for infrastructures and socio-economic reconstruction and recovery.

Rapid damage assessment guidelines have been developed by the CENOE, and disseminated to all Government sectors, members of the Technical Council for Disaster Management (CTGC) and local Governments.

CTGC members at central and provincial level and members of District Governments are the main users of these guidelines and targets for training sessions on information collection in the affected sites. Several types of information, including affected people (killed, wounded and displaced by sex, age and their social condition-disabled or ill persons), infrastructures (roads, railways, electricity plants and network), social facilities (schools, health units, churches), assets (houses, boats, crops, animals) and economic facilities (industry, irrigation schemes, etc) is the basic focus of these data collection guidelines.

In this manner, gender issues, including children, are safeguarded during data collection which is used as key component for the assessment of disasters social impacts, and also in the estimation of post-disaster needs.

Context & Constraints:

There is still more emphasis on rapid damage assessments rather than comprehensive damage and loss assessment. Yet, these rapid damage assessments have been conducted in the aftermath of the disaster, covering in such manner, only locations accessible by road. Furthermore, in general, economic and social losses are not included, probably because the country has not created yet its capacity to undertake this task.

As result, economic losses in the real economy are not estimated. As consequence, the recovery of economic activities at the affected sites has taken long to accomplish, as appropriate measures are not adequately implemented targeting this specific issue.

Specific training of all the CTGC members and other sectoral key experts is required to create national capacity to undertake a comprehensive damage and loss assessments which take in account the international methodologies and standards.

Nigeria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

> National Disaster Response Plan (2002) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14632_ndrporiginal.doc [DOC]

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The Country has developed a National Disaster Response Plan and another document, the National Disaster Management Framework has been developed.
These documents clearly defined the roles of each stakeholders during and after disasters.

Context & Constraints:

There are still room for improvement in the implementation of the National Disaster Response Plan. Gaps have been identified and the National Disaster Management Framework would rectify those gaps.

Senegal (in French)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

L' Agence nationale de la météo qui fournit des données, la Direction de la planification et de la gestion des eaux, l'Agence nationale de l'Aménagement du territoire,

Context & Constraints:

Les données sont parcellaires et sectorielles, manque de moyens financiers pour mener des études globales et exhaustives
La plateforme qui devrait servir d'outil fédérateur souffre d'efficacité dans ses activités

Sierra Leone (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The deployment of our staff at various levels and the strong collaborative ties with other government departments, ministries and agencies makes information sharing possible. As a result of this, we benefit from the fact that many of our partners who have some presence in almost every community. This way we can exchange vital information across borders within the shortest possible time to make way for timely intervention/ action.

Also the presence of community volunteers, extension of mobile communications coverage across the whole country, etc makes communication of the most urgent issues possible.

Context & Constraints:

Amongst our challenges include the absence of a centralized communications network that is accessible to all partners and the general public as a whole. In addition, even though we are on the verge of developing a departmental website and establish a central emergency line that is accessible to the general public, the process is yet to be completed.

Tanzania, United Rep of (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The country disaster database is not equipped with all relevant information for future references. There are no clear methodologies developed so far to conduct disaster and post disaster assessment for all common disasters.

Context & Constraints:

There is an inadequate fund to conduct post-disaster review.

Zambia (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

During disasters, the Disaster Management Consultative Forum becomes a key forum for information exchange among stakeholders with the coordination of DMMU. The Emergency Operations Center becomes the center for the exchange of information and decision making for the disaster at hand. After the event, ZVAC undertakes an in-depth assessment to ascertain the full extent of the damage done by the disaster.

Context & Constraints:

DMMU working with the other stakeholders conducts a lessons learnt session to see where improvements need to be made. Unfortunately, currently the Emergency Operations Center is not yet fully equipped.

Americas

Anguilla (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

DANA assessments are undertaken post event and the creation of a database is intended. At present the DANA form, procedures and the protocol requires some modification to ensure the findings can be presented in a format that can be utilized by all sectors particularly economic development and relief. A working group is tackling this issue. Copies of plans are available with a request to NDMC.

Context & Constraints:

Time

Antigua and Barbuda (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Antigua and Barbuda has a clear damage assessment process, which is in keeping with UN ECLAC and US/AID guidelines. There is a three-tiered assessment system:

Tier 1 is referred to as the ISO(Initial Situation Overview)

Tier 2 is referred to as the IDA (Initial Damage Assessment)

Tier 3 is referred to as DANA (Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis)

The assessment reports are submitted to the national office of disaster services within a prescribed time frame. These are then presented to the national assessment sub-committee, after which they are collapsed into one report.

Context & Constraints:

Damage assessment is usually hampered by the availability of persons to carry out the assessment within the required time frame.

Argentina (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Los mecanismos existen, aunque no unificados. Por lo tanto, los criterios evaluatorios en oportunidades son distintos: las distintas áreas de gobierno tienen los propios, y lo mismo sucede con la sociedad civil (como es el caso ya citado de la Cruz Roja, que cuenta con el SIGRID pero solamente para uso interno). El intercambio de información se suele dar reactivamente y depende en general de gestiones personales (a excepción de los Informes de Situación difundidos por la DNPC y los producidos por el GPIP para sus miembros), pero es necesario trabajar para consolidar planes o mecanismos específicos y sistemáticos en ese sentido, constituyendo herramientas e instrumentos consensuados de, por ejemplo, evaluación de emergencia, coordinación de recursos, etc.

Context & Constraints:

Formalizar el contacto institucional (no sólo a trato personal) y la evaluación conjunta posterior a la respuesta, es el desafío.

El desarrollo de la Plataforma Nacional brindará conciencia sobre ello.

Barbados (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The Chief Information Officer in the Government Information Service facilitates the access of the broadcast media to keep the population informed during a hazard event. In addition, key technical members of the Emergency Management System also have access to the population through this medium.

When the Emergency Operation Center is activated the Emergency Telecommunications System is utilized to make contact with members of the national system via VHF, UHF etc. A direct link out of the NEOC to the radio stations are also facilitated by specialized equipment in the Office of the Director of DEM. Provision is also made for the Emergency Broadcast System to be activated as well where direct broadcast can be made from a studio reserve for that purpose.

Situation reports are submitted to the CDEMA for dissemination to other Participating States and other partners. The DEM facilitates post-event reviews where response and recovery plans and SOPs are reviewed and updated. These are usually chaired by the Director, DEM or by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs and attended by key members of National Emergency Management System.

As part of the CDEMA System, the regional emergency telecommunication network is effectively and efficiently maintained and the annual Simulation Exercise, REGION RAP supports the regional capability to pass information.

Context & Constraints:

Some times there is a significant lapse in the review process and this is dependent on the extent of the hazard impact.

Recommendation

Continue to encourage a system of agency review before national reviews are undertaken to ensure that information is readily available to inform updating of plans and procedures.

Continue to provide training in the use of the Emergency Telecommunication System in a direct link with NEOC and field operatives.

Maintain a constant review of technology that can facilitate the passing of information using up-to-date technology.

Encourage more CDEMA Participating States to actively participate in the annual REGION RAP Simulation Exercise.

Bolivia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Una es el EDAN que en Bolivia se ha cambiado a FEDANH

Además se aplica la metodología de la CEPAL y hay un equipo central en el gobierno a cargo de Defensa Civil y se han capacitado a 1 por departamento

Context & Constraints:

Las capacitaciones son discontinuas.

Brazil (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Em Agosto de 2010 foi promulgado o Decreto nº 7257 que regulamenta a Medida Provisória 494 e versa sobre o requerimento necessário para a avaliação de danos.

Este requerimento deverá ser realizado diretamente ao Ministério da Integração Nacional, no prazo máximo de dez dias após a ocorrência do desastre, devendo ser instruído com ato do respectivo ente federado que decretou a situação de emergência ou o estado de calamidade pública e conter as seguintes informações:

I - tipo do desastre, de acordo com a codificação de desastres, ameaças e riscos, definida pelo Ministério da Integração Nacional;

II - data e local do desastre;

III - descrição da área afetada, das causas e dos efeitos do desastre;

IV - estimativa de danos humanos, materiais, ambientais e serviços essenciais prejudicados;

V - declaração das medidas e ações em curso, capacidade de atuação e recursos humanos, materiais, institucionais e financeiros empregados pelo respectivo ente federado para o restabelecimento da normalidade; e

VI - outras informações disponíveis acerca do desastre e seus efeitos.

Considerando a intensidade do desastre e seus impactos social, econômico e ambiental, o Ministério da Integração Nacional reconhecerá, independentemente do fornecimento destas informações previstas, a situação de emergência ou o estado de calamidade pública com base no Decreto do respectivo ente federado

Context & Constraints:

Desde o dia 2 de julho de 2010, o Sistema Nacional de Defesa Civil (Sindec) passou a ser regido pela Medida Provisória 494. Ao dispor sobre os objetivos e ações da defesa civil no Brasil, organiza e dá celeridade à atuação do governo federal em apoio aos entes federados em casos de calamidade pública ou situação de emergência. Consideramos que a MP 494 é um avanço, já que até então os principais conceitos, filosofia e ações do Sindec, orientados pelo decreto – nº 5.376/2005, passam a ter força de lei.

A Medida vai ao encontro das diretrizes aprovadas na 1ª Conferência Nacional de Defesa Civil (CNDC) e retrata uma necessidade trazida pelos 1.500 delegados representantes dos Estados, Distrito Federal e Municípios brasileiros, que destacaram a importância do fortalecimento das instituições de defesa civil municipais. A Secretaria Nacional de Defesa Civil (Sedec) considera a MP como instrumento de reforço da previsão constitucional de autonomia entre a União, Estados, Distrito Federal e Municípios.

Regulamentada pelo Decreto nº 7.257, de 4 de agosto de 2010, a MP 494 define que o Sindec, será composto por órgãos e entidades da administração pública da União, dos Estados, do Distrito Federal, dos Municípios e das entidades da sociedade civil, que atuarão de forma articulada, tendo a Sedec como órgão coordenador. Essas entidades deverão formalizar, à Sedec, o seu interesse em compor o sistema.

Em seu artigo 7º, o fundo especial para calamidades públicas (Funcap), criado pelo Decreto-Lei 950/69,

foi reativado. Neste sentido, o aspecto que deve ser salientado é que além de responder à demanda da sociedade, retratada nas diretrizes da 1ª CNDC, o fundo será constituído por cotas integralizadas anualmente pela União, Estados, Distrito Federal e Municípios, sendo que esses três últimos entes participarão de forma voluntária.

Outro avanço advindo da MP é que ficam autorizados o Departamento Nacional de Infraestrutura e Transportes (Dnit) e o Ministério da Defesa a recuperar estradas destruídas, e o Ministério do Desenvolvimento Social e Combate a Fome a doar estoques públicos de alimentos às populações atingidas por desastres.

Em sua regulamentação, a MP 494 fortalece o Centro Nacional de Gerenciamento de Riscos e Desastres da Sedec (Cenad), que atua na agilidade da resposta à emergência e monitora riscos e ameaças de maior prevalência no país. O Cenad conta com o Grupo de Apoio a Desastres (GADE), formado por uma equipe multidisciplinar, mobilizável a qualquer tempo, para atuar nas diversas fases do desastre em todo o território nacional, de acordo com o sistema de comando unificado de operações.

O Decreto de regulamentação também reestrutura o Conselho Nacional de Defesa Civil (Condec), o qual integra o Sistema como órgão colegiado, de natureza consultiva. Reduziu-se a quantidade de ministérios que faziam parte do Conselho e abriu-se espaço para a participação de dois representantes dos Estados e Distrito Federal, três representantes dos Municípios e garantiu três representantes da sociedade civil, outra reivindicação da maioria dos delegados da 1ª CNDC.

Uma mudança que trouxe impacto na dinâmica de atuação dos órgãos estaduais e municipais de defesa civil, que foi o conceito de situação de emergência e estado de calamidade pública associados aos novos os procedimentos para o reconhecimento destas situações pelo Governo Federal. Se antes o processo estava vinculado à homologação do Estado, hoje basta requerimento do ente federado dirigido à Sedec, em até dez dias da data do desastre, contendo informações sobre as características do evento, a localidade afetada e a estimativa de danos, para que seja realizada análise técnica e justificada ou não a necessidade da participação do Governo Federal.

A Secretaria Nacional de Defesa Civil entende que toda mudança exige um tempo para que aconteçam as adequações às novas exigências o que requer o habitual empenho de todos os que atuam em ações de defesa civil. Todavia acredita que a MP é um importante marco no processo de consolidação de uma Política Nacional de Defesa Civil, que garanta a proteção integral da população e a consolidação de cidades mais seguras.

British Virgin Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The Virgin Islands has a comprehensive damage and needs assessment plan that is supported by a team of technical experts. The plan works in conjunction with the National Recovery Plan. The DDM provides the initial damage assessment report which is followed by a post-impact assessment which includes physical and economic costs. This post-impact assessment is developed by the Development Planning Unit (DPU).

Context & Constraints:

There is a need to collect baseline information and to establish a national database to allow for more accurate calculation of losses.

Canada (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Canada continues the development of a standardized methodology to assess disaster losses, while respecting existing procedures and provincial/territorial jurisdiction.

Federal departments, through Public Safety Canada, contribute to post-event and post-exercise reviews. Health Canada participates in and utilizes these reviews to inform future plans, policies, exercises, training and response activities.

Context & Constraints:

N/A

Cayman Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Damage assessment methodology developed using the Planning Department, Economic Statistic Office and Lands and Survey to collect Damage data.

Context & Constraints:

Methodology not tested.

Chile (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

> Informe Delta (2010) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_documentodeanalisisenecesidadesdel. []

> Informe Alfa (2010) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_documentodeanalisisenecesidadesalf. []

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

> Informe REDES (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_documentodeanalisisenecesidadesred. []

> Informe FEMER (2010)

http://www.preventionweb.net/files/16363_documentodeanalisisenecesidadesfeme. []

> Informe EDANIS (2010)

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Desde el mundo privado, de las ONG y de ONEMI, se cuenta con distintos instrumentos de evaluación de daños y necesidades.

ONEMI cuenta con informes ALFA, DELTA, EFU, EDANIS, FEMER y REDES que a diferentes niveles evalúan las necesidades frente a emergencias.

Los diferentes Organismos No Gubernamentales también tienen sus metodologías de diagnóstico de necesidades que tienen una lógica similar.

Además, existen distintos mecanismos de evaluación nacional, como la encuesta CASEN, la ficha Familia, de MIDEPLAN , entre otras.

La actualización de convenios y protocolos con los organismos técnicos incorpora una revisión de procesos y sistemas de traspaso de información en caso de emergencias. La creación de la Red Nacional de Voluntariado y la Red Internacional de Ayuda Humanitaria busca simplificar y mejorar la coordinación con los organismos del voluntariado como Cruz Roja, Bomberos, SAR, Guías y Scout y también con ONG internacionales, UNESCO, UNICEF, PNUD entre otras.

Context & Constraints:

Las principales limitaciones de estos documentos es que al tener una lógica de respaldo de la información, en particular el ALFA y el DELTA, no son operativos para la primera respuesta y generalmente su llenado se hace con posterioridad al evento. Para el diagnóstico inicial debiera generarse un instrumento más sencillo de traspaso del requerimiento que permita una mejor gestión del riesgo por parte de la autoridad correspondiente.

Un segundo desafío consiste en la estandarización de los instrumentos de recopilación de información entre los distintos organismos involucrados.

Un tercer desafío implica la colaboración interagencial que permita tener equipos capacitados y desplegados en los niveles locales preparados para la ocurrencia de una emergencia.

Colombia (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Se cuenta con herramientas de evaluación, se requiere una mayor difusión, simulación y capacitación en ellas, es importante considerar que existen otras herramientas similares y que así mismo las diferentes organizaciones integrantes del SNPAD, conocen y aplican en algunas situaciones instrumentos diferentes, se requiere consolidar la estandarización de procesos y herramientas antes de los eventos. El enfoque de género aún es muy precario y requiere además de incluirse en las herramientas, hacer parte de los procesos de formación de los responsables operativos de la atención y evaluación de las emergencias y desastres, así como aumentar la sistematización de estos procesos, facilitando su captación, consolidación y análisis, para la toma de decisiones.

Context & Constraints:

Retos:

- Mayor capacidad técnica y experiencia del recursos humano
- Procesos de capacitación continuos y evaluación del personal
- Procesos de selección, captación y mantenimiento del personal, acordes a las necesidades y demandas del contexto
- Aumento en la disponibilidad de recursos administrativos, técnicos y operativos para la atención de las emergencias
- Fortalecimiento de los sistemas de control, evaluación y mejoramiento.

Costa Rica (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

> Lineamientos metodológicos para la elaboración y Ejecución de los Planes Generales e Emergencias (2008) http://www.preventionweb.net/files/14346_metologaparaatencindeemergencia.pdf [PDF]

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Las metodologías y los lineamientos están diseñados para identificar cómo debe ser elaborada y remitida la información y brinda criterios sobre la forma en que debe ser priorizada la inversión.

Context & Constraints:

Falta capacitación de funcionarios del sector público para realizar las evaluaciones y brindar datos fidedignos.

Cuba (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Existen metodologías a nivel sectorial y territorial y capacidades para evaluar los daños y pérdidas ocasionados por desastres naturales, tecnológicos y sanitarios, así como las necesidades después de la ocurrencia de estos, que incluye de manera integral los aspectos de género, así como la preparación y capacitación de los recursos humanos que participa en las acciones de recuperación

Esán identificados los recursos materiales, técnicos y humanos en cada localidad y éstos últimos se capacitan sistemáticamente.

Context & Constraints:

Las condiciones creadas por la Revolución Cubana, desde 1959, garantiza la preservación de valores tales como acceso universal a la cultura; salud pública, educación y seguridad social para todas las cubanas y cubanos. Las limitaciones que se presentan están localizadas en la escasez de financiamiento para el desarrollo integral y sostenible del país, como consecuencia del injusto bloqueo a que nos tiene sometido el gobierno de EEUU

Dominican Republic (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

- En algunas regiones del país se han realizados talleres de capacitación del personal de Defensa Civil y las comunidades en Evaluación de Daños y Análisis de necesidades. Formándose los equipos EDAN.
- Socialización de un formulario único para todas las instituciones evaluadoras de daños, realizado por el Centro de Operaciones de Emergencias (COE).

Context & Constraints:

- Fortalecer el sistema nacional de evaluación de daños y análisis de necesidades, con la capacitación de más personal.
- Ampliar los equipos los diferentes niveles provinciales y municipales

Ecuador (in Spanish)**Level of Progress achieved:**

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Para la evaluación de los daños, las pérdidas humanas, económicas, de infraestructura, entre otros, se utiliza la Evaluación de daños y análisis de necesidades EDAN, esto permite que en las primeras horas de ocurrido el desastre se tenga información sobre la situación y así mismo de las necesidades, en este

sentido se ha dado instrucciones y capacitado a los miembros de las diferentes mesas temáticas sobre esta metodología.

Context & Constraints:

Contar con metodologías estandarizadas aplicables a todas las situaciones de emergencia o desastre que permita obtener información veraz y oportuna para que la atención sea mas efectiva.

El Salvador (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Si bien cada institución en lo particular está en la capacidad de realizar su evaluación de daños, resultan esfuerzos aislados pues, no se cuenta con un mecanismo que articule de manera eficiente esta actividad interinstitucional, sin embargo el Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil, consolida esta información con las limitantes del caso, valiéndose del apoyo de otras instituciones como ONG`s, PNUD, etc

Para los últimos eventos adversos, a petición del Gobierno de El Salvador a través de la Secretaría Técnica de la Presidencia, se ha contado con Misiones de la CEPAL que han desarrollado evaluaciones de daños y pérdidas pos-desastres.

Para el caso de el Ministerio de salud, este cuenta con una metodología denominada EDAN SALUD (evaluación de daños).

Context & Constraints:

Si bien hay avances significativos en este punto, todavía se tienen limitaciones, durante y después de un evento adverso de gran magnitud, puesto que se dispone de una evaluación de daños, pérdidas y necesidades con algunas deficiencias o inconsistencias.

Se cuenta con un equipo de técnicos nacionales, que han venido participando con la misión de la CEPAL, en los últimos eventos, precisamente con estas misiones se desarrollan actividades de forma conjunta para la presentación de una evaluación de daños y pérdidas de país, que incluyen una estimación de necesidades confiable.

Guatemala (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

El Sistema de Manejo de Información en Caso de Emergencia o Desastre (SISMIEDE) administra datos de los reportes de las evaluaciones iniciales de daños y necesidades generadas en el momento de la emergencia. Estos datos se convierten en el primer insumo para la generación de informes de situación utilizados en la toma de decisiones para el envío y solicitud de ayuda y asistencia humanitaria.

La toma de decisiones relacionadas con los planes de recuperación, requiere información específica que no es capturada en el momento de la emergencia, por lo que requiere la aplicación de un nuevo mecanismo de captura que estime el impacto ocasionado por el evento, principalmente a nivel de daño y pérdida.

La evaluación de pérdidas se ha trabajado, aunque no de manera unificada, ya que cada institución rectora ha elaborado sus propias metodologías y herramientas de evaluación para la toma de decisiones.

SEGEPLAN y SECONRED con el apoyo de la misión interagencial liderada por CEPAL, coordinaron el proceso de evaluación de pérdidas y necesidades, tras el paso de la tormenta tropical Agatha y la erupción del volcán Pacaya.

Esta experiencia inicia en Guatemala un proceso para unificar metodologías y herramientas actuales en evaluación de pérdidas, que fortalezca el trabajo ya generado principalmente en el área productiva principalmente, sobretodo integrando los ejes transversales de pertinencia étnico cultural y de género, así como las áreas trasversales a la temática: ambiental y de gestión de reducción de riesgo

La capacidad técnica actual debe ser fortalecida en términos de conocimientos y condiciones, para lograr la coordinación de todas las instituciones gubernamentales en mantener registros estadísticos que permitan estimar el impacto de los desastres y emergencias, más allá de los grandes eventos, momento en el que se obtiene el apoyo de CEPAL.

Context & Constraints:

Mejorar la capacidad del país para el intercambio de información dependerá de la capacidad para fortalecer cada una de las etapas establecidas en los flujos de información.

El tipo de información y las características requeridas de ésta dependerá de la capacidad que se tenga

para planificar la reducción de nuestros riesgos.

De esta cuenta, fortalecer nuestros niveles de planificación permitirá mejorar nuestros flujos de información ante una creciente demanda de datos que cada una de las etapas de la planificación requiere sean certeros y recabados eficazmente.

Como primera acción, se espera documentar y sistematizar el proceso de atención y respuesta a la emergencia, así como las acciones y planes de recuperación.

Incorporar a actores vinculados específicamente al tema de atención en emergencias en un proceso de diálogo como el generado en la Mesa Nacional de Diálogo en Gestión para la Reducción de Riesgo a Desastres, será la tarea complementaria que medirá los avances en la medida que los planes y acciones desprendidas de éstos sean construidos tomando como base la información existente y disponible a todo nivel y para todos los sectores.

Honduras (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Ya existe un compromiso formal de apoyo por parte de PNUD para adquirir el SISMICEDE (Sistema de información consolidada para emergencias y desastres brindado por CONRED Guatemala, además estará utilizando este sistema Protección Civil de El Salvador).

Context & Constraints:

En el país existen mecanismos de intercambio de información relevante que no están estandarizados ni unificados (no están integrados) por lo tanto hay disparidad entre la base de datos central y las bases de datos locales. No hay distinción entre afectados, damnificados, albergados en fin que aun no se maneja una misma terminología causando una distorsión la hora de cuantificar los datos.

Jamaica (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

A comprehensive response mechanism is in place and is used at every disaster event. This includes standard operation procedures for every hazard and the execution of components of the disaster programme through the synergies and work of the national sub committees and the sector committees (tourism and agriculture). Information and lessons learned are shared through national After Event reviews. The information produced is communicated through reports from all sectors after a disaster event.

The ECLAC methodology is also a tool used in reporting losses. AARs conducted.

Context & Constraints:

Lack of coordination among agencies on collection of data in post-disaster situations at national and parish levels. However there is effective use of the Damage and Loss Assessment (DALA) Methodology and reporting process hence comprehensive reporting is carried out despite lack of coordination in field work.

Baseline information (pre-impact data) required for all sectors

Mexico (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Cada año se elabora la publicación Impacto Socioeconómico de los Principales Desastres, que incluye reportes de diversos fenómenos ocurridos en México, como inundaciones, lluvias torrenciales, sismos y deslizamientos, algunos de ellos evaluados conjuntamente con la CEPAL.

Como parte de la atención de salud ante desastres, se recopilan las acciones implementadas y los resultados de impacto en la salud de la población afectada. Dicha información es distribuida entre todas las instancias y áreas operativas que participan en la atención de la población y fluye del nivel local hasta el nacional, lo que permite hacer evaluaciones y mejoras a los procesos de atención.

A la fecha, se integra el Plan Sismo, el cual pretende incorporar todo tipo de información sobre la prevención y la respuesta inmediata después de ocurrido un gran sismo, así como las responsabilidades y coordinación de cada una de las instituciones de gobierno en sus tres ámbitos.

Context & Constraints:

Garantizar que la atención en salud ante desastres registre todas las acciones y resultados, con el fin de que sean difundidas a todos los participantes y niveles de operación. Asimismo, se deben mantener actualizados los sistemas de información.

Nicaragua (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

La SE-SINAPRED ha desarrollado un proceso de consulta intersectorial a todos los niveles de los formatos de Evaluación de Daños y Análisis de Necesidades (EDAN) de las primeras 8 horas y 72 horas para lograr un instrumento homologado en el ámbito nacional, actualmente se han incorporado información por vivienda, etaria, y aspectos de género para optimizar el análisis de la información y

facilitación de proyectos de Rehabilitación.-

Con la Red humanitaria de respuesta ante Desastres se ha iniciado un proceso de estandarización de protocolos generales y específicos de coordinación por evento, así como formatos que optimicen el intercambio de la información de los miembros de la RedhumRed.-

A través de algunos proyectos se están desarrollando sistema de información para recolección de datos útiles a nivel municipal para la planificación de la respuesta a la población, estos proyectos están en desarrollo y mejoraran la capacidad a nivel local en la elaboración del EDAN.-

Context & Constraints:

- 1.- Falta mejorar el flujo de la información entre los diferentes niveles de coordinación.
- 2.- No se cuenta con un sistema automatizado para recolectar la información y su re-envío oportuno, efectivo y eficiente a tomadores de decisiones; así como su intercambio con instituciones y agencias involucradas en la Asistencia y Ayuda Humanitaria.
- 3.- Disposiciones inespecíficas para la utilización de esta información para informes económicos en estos contextos.

Panama (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Se realizan balances post eventos a nivel del Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia (COE), y a nivel de los organismos sub regionales, regionales e internacionales donde el intercambio de las experiencias y lecciones aprendidas revierte en la consideración de medidas y acciones que conyeban a tener una mayor sinergia para una respuesta mas rapida y eficaz a todos los niveles intersectoriales e internacionales. El manejo de información en casos de desastres se da en algunas instituciones y no en todas es tan fluida. Cada institución que maneja información la capta y la procesa dependiendo de su necesidad, y no hay una unificación de esta. Se requiere que sea manejada por todas las instituciones.

Context & Constraints:

Cada institución posee una herramienta para evaluación de daños, la cual utiliza y procesa dependiendo de la necesidad de la información. No existe un instrumento único para evaluación de daños. Si bien es cierto que se realizar reuniones de lecciones aprendidas, hace falta sistematizar estas experiencias con el fin de que queden de referencia a futuras atenciones a emergencia. Con apoyo de SINAPROC, se han capacitado personal a nivel inter institucional en manejo de evaluación de daños. Entidades como Contraloría deberían tener mayor participación por medio de su departamento de estadística y censo .

Paraguay (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Existen mecanismos no muy sólidos de intercambio de información entre instituciones afines a la atención de emergencias y desastres, caso SEN, Cruz Roja, Ministerio de Salud Pública y Bienestar Social, Cuerpos de Bomberos Voluntarios, Fuerzas Armadas de la Nación, Policía Nacional, ONGs, Unidad de Gestión de Riesgos PNUD Naciones Unidas y otros.

Hay poco intercambio de comunicación con organismos afines del nivel nacional y regional.

Context & Constraints:

Se requiere la creación y fortalecimiento de los comités de emergencias locales y departamentales de manera a contar con interlocutores en estos niveles de coordinación.

Peru (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when

disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Los sectores gubernamentales especialmente los que participan en la Respuesta, en el ámbito de su competencia, desarrollan sus EDAN.

El sector salud cuenta con el Procedimiento para la evaluación de daños a la infraestructura física de los establecimientos de salud, post sismo, formulario preliminar de EDAN, y con el registro de personas capacitadas al respecto.

Centros de Operaciones de Emergencia han sido implementados en algunos espacios subnacionales (Regiones Tacna, Ucayali, Tumbes, por ejemplo.), en algunos casos con financiamiento estatal y otros en cofinanciamiento con la cooperación internacional.

El gobierno central ha cedido un terreno para la construcción de un nuevo COEN. Actualmente INDECI viene trabajando en su diseño.

INDECI, con participación de los sectores gubernamentales y la sociedad civil viene desarrollando un proyecto de mejoramiento de la ficha de evaluación de daños preliminar, EDAN Perú.

INDECI se encuentra en el proceso de rediseños del Sistema de Información para la Prevención y Atención de Desastres (SINPAD).

La Red Humanitaria Nacional (Equipo Humanitario de País), conformada desde el 2008, ha impulsado la organización de las mesas temáticas para la respuesta (cluster). Asimismo, cuenta con una plataforma virtual de información.

Context & Constraints:

Falta la aplicación de una metodología que logre costear los daños.

La misma EDAN implica un análisis de necesidades elemental, se necesitaría alguna metodología que garantice una evaluación más detallada.

La implementación de los COE de nivel local es un proceso aún incipiente.

La nueva ficha EDAN – Perú aún no ha sido validada ni consensuada.

Los comités locales de defensa civil carecen de recursos humanos especializados en gestión de riesgo.

Saint Kitts and Nevis (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

With the increase in, and availability of technology, information is widely disseminated and accessed. by a large majority of residents.

The following assessment methodologies and capacities are available -

- Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities
- Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

Additionally, human resources needs are identified and persons are trained.

Context & Constraints:

There are no adequate mechanisms in place to address unpredictable hazards such as the Tsumani Hazard

Saint Lucia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

> Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis Policy (2007)

<http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/nemp/policies/DANAPolicy.pdf>

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

> DANA Plan <http://www.stlucia.gov.lc/nemp/plans/DANAPlan.pdf>

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Within the National Disaster Response Mechanism, eighteen district committees all report to the NEMO Secretariat. Communication is maintained via VHF, HF & CB radios and telephone, text messaging and email. Additionally, a National Damage Assessment and Needs Analysis (DANA) Committee is provided information by eighteen district level DANA committees. These committees are responsible for making the required assessments pre and post disaster events.

Context & Constraints:

The capacity of these district committees needs to be enhanced and additional administrative staff needs to be provided at the NEMO Secretariat to support the activities of the National and District Committees.

Turks and Caicos Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Persons have been trained in Initial Damage Assessment, in addition to the ECLAC Methodologies.

Context & Constraints:

Practical Experience is needed for persons trained and there is a need for continuous training because of the high turn over rate within the DRR field.

United States of America (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The United States recognizes the need to learn from disasters and has made substantial investments in post-event reviews and information gathering both for events at home and abroad.

As noted in Section 4, the U.S. National Institute of Standards and Technology has established a Disaster and Failure Studies repository for disaster and failure events to identify common vulnerabilities to which hazard mitigation strategies and technologies can be developed to reduce risk. As part of this program, post-disaster studies provide a unique environment to help determine the causes of failure and valuable data that will help design professionals improve the resiliency of infrastructure and to improve disaster risk reduction through changes in design, materials and building codes and standards.

The Department of the Interior's Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) Program is in charge to assess and promote restoration of natural resources injured specifically by oil spills or hazardous substance release. U.S. Government programs also exist to restore natural resources damaged by fires, floods, or other natural disasters.

Preliminary Damage Assessments (PDAs) conducted by FEMA and state emergency managers are joint assessments used to determine the magnitude and impact of an event's damage. A joint team will usually visit local communities and view damage first-hand to assess the scope of damage and estimate repair costs. The states use the results of the PDA to determine if the situation is beyond the combined capabilities of state and local resources and to verify the need for supplemental federal assistance. The PDA also identifies any unmet needs that may require immediate attention.

Context & Constraints:

One of the Grand Challenges for Disaster Reduction identified by the National Science and Technology Council's Subcommittee for Disaster Reduction (SDR) is to assess disaster resilience. Federal agencies must work with universities, local governments, and the private sector to identify effective standards and metrics for assessing disaster resilience. With consistent factors and regularly-updated metrics, it will be possible to maintain community "report cards" that accurately assess the community's level of disaster resilience. This in turn will support comparability between communities and provide a context for action to further reduce vulnerability. Validated models, standards and metrics are needed for estimating cumulative losses, projecting the impact of changes in technology and policies, and monitoring the overall estimated economic loss avoidance of planned actions.

Venezuela, Bolivarian Rep of (in Spanish)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

No existen en el país un procedimiento institucionalizado para el intercambio de información cuándo ocurre un desastre, sin embargo si hay espacios que propician este tipo de actividades, para que los datos sean provistos oportuna y eficazmente durante un desastres, como lo son el Comité Coordinador de Protección Civil y Administración de Desastres y el CENAPRAD, que una vez instaurado tendrá, entre su misión: "ejercer el control y mando de las operaciones durante un evento con efectos adversos".

Aunque Venezuela cuenta con múltiples y positivas experiencias de respuesta a desastres de origen natural, falla en la documentación de las mismas, que podría ser la base para construir planes de preparación y contingencia.

Context & Constraints:

- Establecer procedimientos para el intercambio de información, oportuno y eficaz, durante la ocurrencia de un desastres.

Asia

Bangladesh (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

DMB has been established a Damage and Need Assessment (DNA) Cell and going to established a Multi-hazard Risk Vulnerability Assessment Modeling and Mapping (MRVA) Cell with support from World Bank through Emergency 2007 Cyclone Recovery and Restoration Project (ECRRP). A guidebook to ensure gender equity and inclusion of socially disadvantaged group disaster management business has been developed and published. Stakeholders have been identified for DNA and training for them has been planned by DMB. The relevant way to exchange information during disasters is more conventional, i.e. through phone, mobiles, internet and megaphones and through volunteer network. However, a volunteer network currently only exists for cyclones covering only 11 out of 16 cyclone prone district with 45 000 volunteers (approx.60 % of the cyclone prone areas nationwide). A lesson learned workshop done for 2007 floods.

Context & Constraints:

DNA cell establishment and their agency focal points training can serve for time being. However, in each sectoral agency Disaster Management cell need to be established, which is also planned in 15 agencies of 12 ministries through CDMP of DMRD. The focal points and a specialist group in each agency has to be formed for ensuring expert in the DNA team.

Brunei Darussalam (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Information exchange sessions have been practiced such as post-disaster meetings with all sectors. Beside post-disaster meetings, multi-sector discussion have been conducted to coordinate national level strategies to response to disasters such as flood, landslides and pandemic.

Context & Constraints:

-

Georgia (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

NEA and scientific Institutions on the territory of Georgia implements the observations, data collection, relevant studies and assessment of natural and man-made influence to the geological, hydrometeorological hazard and shoreline hydrodynamic processes; estimation of settlement and industrial facilities dangerous risk , planning of preventive and palliative measures carrying out the damage and loss assessment and recording.

Context & Constraints:

In spite of NEA with other relevant services is carrying out the assessment/recording of damage and loss

the statistic data are incomplete. It is need to adopt in Georgia advanced methodologies and procedure to assess damage and loss, as well advanced study/training of staff of NEA.

India (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Government of India has established mechanism to track informations about various hazards and to disseminate disaster related informations.

Early Warning Systems have been established at National and State

Emergency Operation Centers have been established at national, state and district level for effective dissemination of disaster warnings, other related informations and coordination of response during post disaster time.

In case of state specific disasters State Crisis Management Committee is activated to take up appropriate response and relief measures . The state department of Relief/Disaster Management/ Revenue which is identified as the nodal agency for disaster management along with the disaster management authority coordinates the relief and response measures. The State Relief Commissioner coordinates with the Central Relief Commissioner on the one hand and with the District Collectors/ various state level departments and officials on the other hand for effective coordination and response.

At the district level; District Collector, who is the focal point in the whole system of disaster management, coordinates with various district level officials and carries out the response and rehabilitation measures at the ground level and reports back to State Government.

In case of disasters of severe magnitude, National Crisis Management Committee intervenes and coordinates the national efforts.

For post disaster damage assessment, State Government constitutes the State Damage Assessment Committee to assess the scale of damage. In case of a disaster of sever nature an Inter Ministerial Central

Team is constituted at national level for assessment of damage and requirement of funds.

Context & Constraints:

For better coordination and speedy response there is a need to upgrade the emergency operation centers created at the state and district level and strengthen their linkages.

Civil Society partners and community based organizations need to be involved in improving the community response mechanism.

The damage assessment techniques followed at national and state level are generic and often donot give a realistic picture.

For planning resources for reconstruction and rehabilitation it is important to calculate the actual loss that has occurred and state specific templates for damage and loss assessments need to be designed.

Indonesia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

In an emergency and disaster situation, Indonesia has already had a system for information exchange and the materials to be disseminated. However, the standard procedure and mechanism to exchange information have only been developed at the national level and have not yet been able at the local and regional levels. There have been several emergency operation centers that possess the capacity to store and disseminate data, but this has not been present in the majority of hazard-prone areas. In addition to that, nearly all state ministries/agencies have their own database but they are still too scientific and have not been transformed into language that may be understood easily by the public.

To date, database and risk analysis have taken into account local wisdom. Methodology and capacity for damage and loss assessments have been developed (the Damage and Loss Assessments/DALA, Human Recovery Need Assessments/HRNA and Post Disaster Need Assessments/PDNA). Gender aspect has started to be included in assessment methodology. To support implementation, human resources to conduct such analysis have been identified and trained.

Context & Constraints:

The constraints faced in this aspect include the nonexistence of policies and regulations that harmonize and standardize all forms of disaster information, procedures and mechanisms that must be obeyed by all government institutions and other relevant stakeholders. Besides the absence of standards to this respect, to date investment related to the development of procedures for information exchange during hazard events and disasters, and their post-event reviews have only been minimum. Moreover, there is still a gap in integrating scientific data with information related to disaster risk reduction that is based on local wisdom.

In the future, in addition to developing the required standards for this particular field, Indonesia needs to build disaster information systems that are accessible and easily understood by the public. Special efforts need to be done to also enhance coordination among the stakeholders in promoting activities to exchange disaster information. From the viewpoint of the community, there needs to be utilization of local wisdom in the dissemination of disaster information.

Japan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The Cabinet Office has developed databases on the lessons learned through the experiences of the responses of the large-scale disasters. They include analysis of the incidents, responses, issues at all phases of the disasters based on the information from various sources including official reports, general publications, magazines and papers. They are compiled for the purpose of being utilized in the future hazard events and disasters.

Furthermore, the Central Disaster Management Council has established a committee for technical investigation for collecting the lessons learned through the past disasters since 17th century in order to hand down to the next generation.

Context & Constraints:

Further elaboration would be expected to the effective utilization of the information.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

A Disaster Assessment Committee under NDMO, is responsible for collection on pre and post disasters information with the assistance of local DRR/DRM partners and ministries. NDMO and UNDP under the IASC mechanism joint rapid assessment (After Action Review - AAR) during the 2 disaster flood events in 2008 and 2009. Assessment methodology discussed and developed, as well as the coordination mechanism had been discussed.

A GFDRR supported project through the World Bank, entitled " Strengthening in-country capacity for post-disaster reconstruction and recovery planning in Lao PDR" was implemented from October 2009 to December 2010 by the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) with technical assistance from ADPC.

The project aims:

- 1) to development of a national methodology and strengthen the capacity of the Lao Government to conduct damage, loss and needs assessments when disasters occur
- 2) to formulate recovery and reconstruction plans within the MPI, NDMO and other sectoral Ministries. The activities included the development of standard methodology on post disaster needs assessment for Lao PDR and capacity building of government officials from various sectors and various levels on how to undertake post disaster needs assessment.

Information sharing between the government of Laos and the UN/INGO/International Organisations upon onset of a disaster is undertaken by the UN RC office, coordinating UN/INGO efforts and the MoFA through liaison officers from the NDMO.

An Emergency Task Force disseminates information within the NDMC vertical structure starting from National through to Provincial and District government and to community level in some cases although there is weak coordination and lack of horizontal exchange of information with other partners and stakeholders in the country. For this purpose, the draft NDMP has proposed the establishment of Disaster Response Coordination Centre to be operational upon onset of any disaster in Lao PDR.

Context & Constraints:

Constraints:

Weak coordination and lack of horizontal information exchange between national and multilateral stakeholders

The Way Forward

The adoption of the draft NDMP and in particular the establishment of a disaster Response Coordination Centre is considered the most effective solution to the issue of lack of information coordination in times of disaster. IASC under the Government led needs to play a stronger supporting role to NDMO to ensure better coordination and information sharing before and after disasters.

Lebanon (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

After the 2006 war, a “lessons learnt” report was drafted in order to identify existing gaps. In addition, a “needs assessment” report was developed with the support of the UNDP.

Context & Constraints:

Socio economic losses are not always assessed after a disaster occurs.

Recommendations include:

- Developing new methods of assessment
 - Considering international methodologies employed to assess losses, including PDNA and Dala
-

Malaysia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Post-mortem will be carried out by the District and State Disaster Management Committees after each disaster event. The assessment involves other agencies involved in disaster response and will typically attempt to identify potential cause to the event, estimation of damages and losses, problems encountered and other shortcomings in the Management Committee. Official report is prepared and submitted to the National Security Council. Such experience is occasionally shared in relevant seminars or during training.

Context & Constraints:

The assessment approach and feedback system on the management of disaster after its occurrence could be further improved. Appropriate assessment method and criteria will be crucial to optimise the learning from lessons or experience of actual practice in order to continuously improving management plan and capacity.

Maldives (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

NDMC coordinates the process of collecting and reviewing information before, during and after a natural hazard with the assistance from key stakeholders such as MMS.

Context & Constraints:

a comprehensive system to disseminate information after a hazard event need to put in place.

Mongolia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The Disaster Research Institute of Mongolia has developed the following documents, which it uses in determining the amount of losses due to disasters and assessing the need for recovery measures. These documents are "Urbanization and comprehensive assessment of various disasters", "Difficulties faced in conducting disaster risk assessment and ways to overcome them", "Methodology to assess the fire risk of public and industrial constructions", "Methodology to assess the risks of contagious diseases that may cause severe damage to the public health (bubonic plague and avian influenza etc.)", "Flood risk assessment methodology", "Earthquake risk assessment methodology", "Methodology to assess vulnerability to and risk of possible radioactive accidents", and "Methodology to assess the risk of accidents related to poisonous and hazardous chemical substances".

Context & Constraints:

There are no human resources trained in this field. However, we will pay attention to preparing the required human resources by learning from other countries that have vast experience in this field.

Nepal (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

MoHA compiles the damage and loss data from district offices on regular basis and disseminates it to the stakeholders. NRCS compiles the data after disaster in rapid assessment format developed with the help of MoHA and disseminates it to the stakeholders.

In order to provide need based support to the affected people, cluster-wise information is collected through Multi-sectoral Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA). MIRA was used in Koshi flood (2008) and has been used in other disasters as well. This format ensures cluster wise need assessment and avoids data duplication among different agencies.

Association of INGOs Nepal (AIN) has published Report on “Nepal’s Emergency Preparedness and Response System- Good Practices, lesson learned and gaps.” One of the key lessons learned underscored in the report is that “disaster actors ..have adopted a culture of producing and distributing situation reports. This is a change from the past, when individual organizations kept record for their own benefit only.” It also launched the “Minimum Standards for Education in Emergencies, Chronic Crises and Early Reconstruction (A Nepali version)” which will be instrumental in ensuring continuation of education facilities in the emergencies.

Context & Constraints:

Comprehensive disaster risk management is a recent development in Nepal and the focus has been only in isolated emergency response and relief. Only recently, the need for integrated approach has been realized. However, there are still substantial gaps in the implementation of the realization for productive results. Similarly, the commitment of the government reflected in the paper seldom is translated into programs with enough budgetary allocations.

Formation of national and district levels forums to share knowledge, information and resources, is first step towards realizing integrated disaster risk management approach. Disaster information management systems should be decentralized to the district level for analysis and use for planning purpose. First hand data on information on hazard and disaster impact should be collected from ward and village level. Necessary mechanism and capacity for this should be installed and updated regularly.

Integrate advanced technology with community owned initiatives for affordable, effective and sustainable approach.

Recommendations

Develop EWS for major hazards and link it with print and electronics media for faster dissemination. One of the approaches to do this would be to connect EWS with mobile phones which now have reach to the rural areas as well.

Disaster data management system should be further strengthened so as to make the information readily usable by the communities at risk.

Develop infrastructure for EOC so that it can act as central agency to coordinate data collection system, to analyze the data and to disseminate it to the communities.

Pakistan (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

There are damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities are available and have been successfully employed during disaster situations. A comprehensive Disaster Need Assessment exercise have been undertaken after the floods 2010 and reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes are being launched in the affected areas accordingly.

Context & Constraints:

The government departments lack institutional capacities to carry out DNA exercises within stipulated timelines. They are largely dependent on external technical support which is provided by the the World Bank and Asian Development Bank. Besides, there is a constraint on account of non existence of an agreed formula for DNA.

Sri Lanka (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Intra-government network facilitates the exchange of information during emergencies.

24x7 EOC is in operation and is linked to all relevant Government and non-government agencies, media, and the general public.

The damage and loss assessment study was conducted with the assistance of UNDP and The World Bank following the major floods in 2010. The report will be made available in November, 2010. Joint Government-UN rapid needs assessments were conducted following floods in 2010. Skilled assessment teams and tools are utilised in case of emergencies.

A training programme is being developed to improve the capacity of officials at national and regional levels.

Context & Constraints:

The lack of an accepted mechanism for rapid assessment of needs.

The need for a damage and loss assessment has not been given sufficient emphasis at national and local levels. Training on loss and damage assessment methodologies is inadequate.

Lack of comprehensive reporting on the situation and needs during hazards and disasters.

Syrian Arab Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

There are available methodologies and capacities on the assessment of damages and needs for different stakeholders, but coordination among different parties is needed in order to determine who should work on these methodologies and provide training on them in order to be adopted as a unified guidance including aspects related to gender.

Context & Constraints:

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Thailand (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Reference to the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan, the exchange of relevant information during and after disaster are already mentioned in this plan. For instance, during disaster the emergency center will be established which composed of 8 divisions namely; directing center, disaster early warning center, disaster prevention and operating center, public relations division, communication center, donation, security and rehabilitation center and one advisory team. The members of emergency center are formed from various agencies concerned at all disaster level.

In order to arrange the well order collaboration and avoid duplication during recovery stage among organizations, they will prepare the victim lists as supporting evidence.

Context & Constraints:

The in charge organizations could not really perform their roles and responsibilities during disaster according to the National Disaster Prevention and Mitigation Plan. Even Thailand has National level Plan, however, the implementation of it mostly depend on policy makers.

Yemen (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Information is exchanged among the parties concerned during a disaster or emergency, but it is an autonomous initiative by these sectors without putting perfect plans because of the ambiguity of roles that must be carried out by each sector, and here come the overlap and inaction of these roles.

Plans dealing with disasters ,rehabilitation and construction should benefit from the lessons learned from dealing with previous disasters. They should also benefit from the knowledge of procedures to reduce the risks so as not to get lost of their causes. Actions to reduce disaster risks should also be included in qualitative design and implementation for planning and policy.

The current capacity of the Disaster Management Unit (DMU) needs considerable strengthening by way of resources, specialized staff, equipment and training in order to build preparedness at all levels.

Context & Constraints:

There is a lack of resources, capacities and expertise. Therefore, it is recommended to allocate generous permanent resources for the advancement of establishing of special centers for disaster management, and training cadres who are qualified by scientific research and planning.

Emergency preparedness and response as well as planning for recovery and rehabilitation efforts have been hindered by limited capacity and funding of the NDMU. Additionally the NDMU has been unable to tap into the lessons learned from previous disasters. In order to improve its effectiveness the World Bank is helping reach full Operationalization of the DMU operational rooms, including provision of training to the managers of the operation room, and the calibration of early warning systems.

Europe

Armenia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

- * Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

There is no doubt that the development of mechanisms for information exchange on the situation of threats and forecast disasters and review changes in the environment after the disaster is of utmost importance for the structural organization of action to prevent and minimize the effects of analog emergencies.

Definitely, disaster preparedness, and recovery planning and response should be based on applying the lessons of past disasters.

Key issues and means of verification

Yes, methods and procedures for evaluating losses, damages and needs in disasters are adopted. A news on the basis of modern scientific and technical technology software and widely known to the scientific and technical community to the lessons of major disasters, tools to prevent and avoid dangerous impacts on the level of national and foreign experience are evaluated.

In particular, scientific and practical publications are published: monographs, manuals and guidelines for assessing the impact of major emergencies from the manifestation of natural and man-made processes that contain the tasks of modeling of mechanisms of hazardous processes, monitoring and prediction of their expression, solving problems of engineering protection of the population and territory and quantify risks.

Together with the regional offices of state administration it is determined to train troops, who receive their education through courses at Crisis Management State Academy of MES RA.

Context & Constraints:

The decision of the ARS Management of MES RA approved standards meet the needs in emergencies, necessary to implement the formation of reserve funds.

At Crisis Management State Academy of MES RA, providing potential training in the European two-step level (bachelor, master), we need a scientific council for the preparation of high management staff, the strengthening of the teaching staff to include the functions of the Council of Scientific and methodological developments in planning and raising the foundations of risk management disaster to date, in accordance with international standards.

Bulgaria (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

. An Interagency Relief and Recovery Committee is established with the Council of Ministers and headed by the Minister of Interior. The Committee adopts decisions for disbursement of special purpose funds from the national budget, d for preventing, bringing under control and overcoming the impact of disasters. The terms, documents and rules regarding the requests for financing are set in The Regulations for the organization and activities of the Committee.

The procedures for exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters are in the competency of Recovery and Relief Unit to the Chief Directorate Fire safety and Civil protection, Mol

Context & Constraints:

More resources for financing are needed as the national budget is not sufficient.

Czech Republic (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Some losses and damages have been assessed by insurance companies, others especially on the infrastructure (roads, railways, electricity lines, etc.) by companies responsible for maintaining this infrastructure and by the state and regional authorities.

Context & Constraints:

Very often - financial constraints appear as financial losses could reach very high levels.

Finland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Insurance companies and the state assess the damage and loss using a certain method.

Context & Constraints:

The system fits to Finnish risks.

Germany (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK) runs a "German Emergency Planning Information System" (deNIS: see link) together with various partners from all areas of disaster management. It includes information about hazards, vulnerabilities and risks, but is not complete and currently does not attempt to address climate change risks. In its recently improved version - deNIS IIplus - it also delivers information for civil protection/disaster management. deNIS II was created to support emergency/relief units and authorities with real-time information about disaster events, geological data (e.g., location of critical infrastructure, risky facilities or resources for emergency assistance), risk types, background information and in the near future measured data about dangers. The core elements of the web-GIS system form three modules to support situation management (interactive situation map), information management (dispatching of instructions/announcements) and resource management (management of all reactionary resources). deNIS II is connected to all important decision makers and actors within the disaster management system. This builds a network in the area of civil protection and emergency services that also includes official authorities (Federal Government - Federal States - Communities) to support crisis management during extreme dangers and disaster/damage situations in Germany. An automatic review and feedback process are conducted and the integration of current measured values (radioactivity, weather data and water levels) is currently in progress. Additionally, the "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK) operates the "German Joint Information and Situation Centre of the Federal Government and Laender" (GMLZ: see link), which provides information for the Federal States (Laender) and government as well as organisations in large-area damage situations or other circumstances of national importance.

In an extreme hazard situation the "Federal Agency for Technical Relief" (THW: see link) can offer, for example, its professional section "Guidance and Communication" (Führung und Kommunikation). This group can assure the guidance of its own and other forces during a disaster through its mobile command centre and facilities. After every event the event log is used to generate a lessons-learned review.

The flood management centres and registration/information services in Germany are well positioned and held in high esteem and looked upon positively by the public. The website www.hochwasserzentralen.de (see the link below) offers shortcuts to all flood management centres and services in Germany and neighbouring countries with water levels and dangers. In the case of a flood the responsible authorities, fire brigades and citizens` groups are interlinked through the flood management centres, emergency plans, call lists and flood information systems.

In the case of an international disaster, the "Federal Foreign Office" (AA) takes charge of coordinating German emergency assistance through its crisis and reaction centre as well as with special meetings of the coordination group for humanitarian assistance. The AA also works together with other departments and organizations and participates very actively in the "European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Office" (ECHO: see link) and others such as the "United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian

Affairs" (OCHA).

The German Red Cross uses the methodologies of IFRCs. GTZ has established systems for PDNA and training staff in place

Context & Constraints:

The homogenisation of the data necessary for the integration of the systems is tedious, therefore the "Federal Office of Civil Protection and Disaster Assistance" (BBK) and the responsible authorities in the Federal States aim to build interfaces between these different systems in the near future.

For official flood protection/management, the reduction of qualified staff and especially the use of different systems create challenges, for example, in disseminating relevant information in a hazard situation to all actors. In the opinion of most flood management centres, there has to be a uniform system on the Federal State or even national level.

Due to the non-existent requirement for a collective post-event review, there are a variety reviews and evaluation reports by the individual organisations and authorities. This is not a negative assessment, although it can be a challenge to acquire a clear overview.

Inside the Red Cross / Red Crescent Movement there are different high valuable tools in place for information exchange during hazard events, e.g. Disaster Management and Information System.

Related links:

deNIS <http://www.denis.bund.de/>

ECHO http://ec.europa.eu/echo/index_en.htm

THW http://www.thw.bund.de/cln_035/nn_244766/EN/content/home/home__en__node.html__nnn=true

Overview Flood Management Centres <http://www.hochwasserzentralen.de/>

Italy (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Due to the compliance of the National Civil Protection system to the European standards and procedures,

information concerning ongoing disasters are constantly gathered and updated, and circulated in the system through a network of operational rooms going from the National to the local level. Data is as well gathered and circulated through the National Warning System.

Emergency communication is also a primary need of a modern Civil Protection System. Procedures and systems have therefore been set up to ensure smooth communication sharing, information resilience and availability. To this end, in 2002 a national emergency frequency has been set up together with a “national radio network” linking the National Civil Protection Department with the National Fire Brigade and the regional civil protection authorities. This network has been extended in 2007, then regional networks have been created together with a satellite backup. Procedures are also in place for emergency public information. In this field, the National Civil Protection Department has entered into agreements with TLC providers as well as with the major TV- and radio-broadcasting companies, to set up a “National Public Utility Programme” and a “National Circuit for Public Information”. Post-disaster reviews are carried out by the National Civil Protection Department as soon as the immediate response operations are closed and post-disaster operations start

Context & Constraints:

Emergency communication networks are being extended. In addition, a number of other systems are in course of evaluation and testing, such as Tetra and WiMax. A National Emergency Number is also being created according to the European Commission Directive n. 2002/21.

Norway (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The routines for exchanging information during hazard events are developed and tested regularly. Post-disaster evaluations contributes to a systematic lessons learned programme.

Context & Constraints:

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Poland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

> http://mswia.gov.pl/portal/pl/629/43/Nowe_zasady_i_procedury_w_przypadku_klesk_zywiolowych_obowiazujace_od_27_kwietni.html

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

In this field new procedures have been developed.

Context & Constraints:

Need of trained human resources as well as post disaster methodologies is evident

Romania (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Contingency plans are updated every four years. If they prove inefficient during training exercises or if unanticipated events occur or new risks are uncovered, the plans are updated as many times as necessary.

The flow of information dissemination scheme inside institutions and between them is legally defined. The information exchange is mostly redundant and within an institution the communication is both horizontal and vertical.

Context & Constraints:

The main constraints are the lack of practical experience concerning the cooperation and the response of the authorities and of the population in some cases, due to low recurrence period of specific disasters and to the little importance given to it.

Sweden (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

5 - Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* Yes: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The County Administrative Boards are responsible of coordinating information during hazard events and disasters, and to keep the government informed. The County Administration Boards also are required to undertake post-event reviews.

MSB has included gender aspects (training and implementation of UNSCR 1325) in the Memorandum of Understanding with UNDP which involves post-disaster needs assessment. Gender aspects have been identified as an area for cooperation. MSB induction training courses include post disaster assessments and gender aspects.

MSB has adopted the internationally accepted methods and procedures for post-disaster needs assessments as utilized in MSB's collaboration with international partners such as UNDP, the World Bank and the EU. In order to be able to support assessments, MSB has a number of highly qualified staff members that are available and can be deployed nationally and internationally under short notice.

Context & Constraints:

New methods need to be development. Emergency operations conducted at the local level are effective,

however, the socio-economic losses are not always assessed. Some methodological developments have occurred in the area but the results of such socio-economic damage analyses are not always used.

Follow-up studies and evaluations are carried out. However, there are no guidelines on what data should be collected after disasters. Therefore, it is difficult to study trends in damages and losses based on these evaluations.

Switzerland (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Since March 2010, the Joint Information Platform for Natural Hazards is fully operational. Here, the specialist federal authorities, the Federal Office of Meteorology and Climatology MeteoSwiss, the Federal Office for the Environment FOEN and the WSL Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research SLF provide timely and relevant specialised information in a combined and practical. The platform includes current measurement and monitoring data, forecasts, models and bulletins regarding storms, floods and avalanches. It is accessible to federal, cantonal and communal task forces in order to facilitate their response to natural events.

After major disasters, the Federal authorities usually carry out in-depth event analysis. Some lessons learnt of past events have led to new policies regarding disaster risk reduction.

Context & Constraints:

In response to the extensive damage caused by natural events in recent years, in particular the flood of August 2005, the Federal Council commissioned the development of the Joint Information Platform for Natural Hazards GIN in 2007 as part of the OWARNA (Optimisation of Warning and Alerting in the Event of Natural Hazards) project.

The former Yugoslav Rep of Macedonia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

In order to produce reliable risk assessments, it is necessary to develop three types of methodologies:

- Risk assessment and risk consequence assessment methodologies;
- Risk mapping methodology;
- Risk monitoring methodology;

These methodologies are basis for developing the following assessments:

- Assessment of events implying risk and threat;
- Communal resilience and vulnerability assessment;
- Competent institutions' capacity assessment (both actual and required capacity);
- Damage assessment, as well as additional vulnerability assessment;
- Assessment of quality of overall respond to occurred accidents and disasters.

In November 2009 the European Center on Vulnerability of Industrial and Lifeline Systems (ECILS) developed and published "Guidelines for development of methodologies for assessment of risks and hazards and their implications." The guideline, which serves as instruction on how to develop risk assessment, risk consequence assessment, risk mapping and risk monitoring methodologies, was distributed to all NPDRR stakeholders.

The assessments are basis for developing escalation scenario. SOPs that enable constant and timely communication and coordination are fully implemented within various institutions. Each public and private institution and enterprise has internal SOPs. However, there is need for multi-sectorial SOPs, which would be the result of previously defined methodologies, assessments, scenarios and plans.

Furthermore, a formal proposal for the National Coordinator for Implementation of NPDRR to organize and coordinate the development of methodologies, assessments, scenarios, plans, procedures has been submitted to the Government.

In terms of human resources identification, a Working group within the Council of State Secretaries is responsible for human resources.

Context & Constraints:

Some institutional challenges exist, such as overlapping competences and institutional dualism.

The multi-sectorial methodologies, assessments, scenarios, plans and procedures are yet to be defined and implemented.

Although many institutions have preparedness plans, due to certain legal inconsistencies, there is

institutional overlapping of the competences in terms of the creation of disaster and contingency plans and conduct of drills. For this purpose, it is necessary to follow the logical and methodical framework of the NPDRR. This implies defining the appropriate methodologies, assessments and scenarios before developing the plans and procedures.

Oceania

Australia (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The Australian Government 2008 Homeland and Border Security Review highlighted the need for the establishment of an all-hazards Crisis Coordination Centre to provide a central point of coordination and management. The Centre is currently under development. It will provide whole-of-government information coordination and decision-support to the Australian Government Crisis Committee, and other committees and agencies during a crisis.

The Australian Government and its agencies conduct post-event reviews of its response to hazard events.

An example of this is to identify lessons from the local community response to the devastating 2009 Victorian bushfires, where a number of communities drew on existing community development structures to establish sub-committees focussing on the response to the disaster. In time, those sub-committees will be subsumed back into the ongoing community arrangements. This is an excellent example of established frameworks which support community resilience on all fronts (including disasters).

Such post-disaster assessments are undertaken after natural disaster events of significance and the findings incorporated into improved disaster management processes to deal with future events, focussing on both emergency management aspects and community welfare issues.

Geoscience Australia is able to support State and Territory agencies with mapping support for major bushfire events, and other natural disasters when Commonwealth support is both appropriate and has been sought. Geoscience Australia has expertise and capabilities in the assessment of risk and damage, and provide estimates of the extent of damage to infrastructure.

Australian Government agencies are working to implement natural disaster risk assessment and data collection reforms with a view to achieving a better-informed whole of government approach to the management of risks posed by natural hazards.

Context & Constraints:

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

The Australian Government fosters the sharing of national and international issues, key lessons learned, best practice and innovation through the initiation, chairing or sponsoring of topical emergency management forums.

Relevant information is exchanged during and after events, at a number of levels: within and between agencies of the Australian Government; within and between agencies in each State and Territory government; and at a national level, between the Australian Government and State and Territory governments. These arrangements continue to evolve, as described above.

It is important to note that post-event reviews are a matter for the government of the jurisdiction where the event occurred to decide what, if any review will be conducted, and if so, the form it should take and Government consideration of any recommendations from it.

Learnings from the experience can be shared through the existing extensive inter-agency liaison mechanisms.

A number of Australian Government agencies also operate facilities to assist with the monitoring and response to hazards across the all hazard spectrum and exchange of information. One example is the Department of Health and Ageing:

- the Department's National Incident Room (NIR) is Australia's National Focal Point for communication with the World Health Organization under the provision of the International Health Regulations 2005.
- under existing voluntary arrangements, State and Territory public health officials contact the Department through the NIR if a communicable disease or other health event has potential national or international significance.
- the NIR operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and enables efficient coordination of emergency response personnel, and facilitates communication between Australian Government agencies, state and territory health authorities and international organisations. The NIR was the national coordination point for Australia's response to Pandemic H1N1 2009 influenza.

Cook Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Some progress has been made in increasing the capacity to conduct social and health impact assessment after a disaster but further action is required. The Ministry of Health undertakes health impact assessments following events, NES conducts environmental needs assessments and the Red Cross undertakes social impact assessments. The Aitutaki cyclone response included some participatory monitoring and evaluation elements, such as Red Cross mobilization of youth to gather data, and consultations with women’s groups to aid the preparation of the Aitutaki Recovery Plan.

Notable success in the Tropical Cyclone Pat (Feb 2010) relief phase included effective use of Red Cross telecommunications equipment; advance warning of communities by the Aitutaki Disaster Management Committee.

Context & Constraints:

Lessons learned from the response to Tropical Cyclone Pat indicated challenges on information sharing, with multiple templates used by different agencies, and significant information gaps. This can be addressed through use of the Frontline Emergency Response Network (FERN). Confusion as to roles and responsibilities slowed down the response, including the request to New Zealand for assistance. The problem was also compounded by certain agencies not willing to share their information to help with the speedy response and recovery in activating outside help from donors including New Zealand.

The first two assessments following the Aitutaki cyclone did not consider the issues facing children or people with a disability, thus limiting the effectiveness of relief provision to these vulnerable groups.

FERN offers the opportunity to standardize best-practice inclusive assessment methodologies, by establishing standard templates that call for quantitative data disaggregated by age, gender, disability and geographical location, and qualitative data that includes consultations with the most disadvantaged community members. This would ensure that analyses of disaster risks and impacts, as well as impacts of relief and response programs, adequately considered the situation of the most vulnerable.

Fiji (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The NDMP and the new NDRM Arrangement stipulate roles of key stakeholders in the early warning stages, during disasters and in the immediate post disaster phase. Once a state of emergency is declared, the NEOC is mobilised and manages information under pre-defined procedures for the demand for information by the public is high.

The media is fully involved in briefing at the NEOC and in actual dissemination of information. International partners, NGOs and government agencies that are well-integrated into the National DRM Plan find information-sharing with the NEOC and the NDMO as very good. Information dissemination and display use both hard and soft copy and is easily accessible.

The NDMO has HF radio network with Divisional Offices but nothing beyond. A number of agencies have in-house radio network, mostly fixed, as FEA, Telecom, Health, Fire, Civil Aviation, and Marine. These are well maintained. The discipline forces (Army, Navy and Police) are mobilised during emergencies and they bring in communication equipment which provide a layer of emergency communication from the field to divisional EOCs. Public radio broadcast services run 24/7 and have nationwide coverage whilst email is widely used within the business community. TV has limited hours and coverage.

Whilst there are sufficient communication systems in use, and information is managed centrally from NEOC during a disaster, the sharing of information for post-disaster review is not happening systematically as is generally described in PFA 3. Intra-government information sharing is challenging before, during and after a disaster - knowing who needs to know what. Post -event reviews are routinely conducted following a disaster a result of which is the present work by NDMO on developing a Standard Initial Damage Assessment format. At the community level, PCIDRR conducts "lessons learnt" consultations in close linkage with NDMO.

Context & Constraints:

The new NDRM Arrangements are welcomed as they have systems in place that should improve the exchange of relevant information during and after an event. At the national level procedures are in place but at below provincial level the support gets thinner. There is an obvious disconnect between information coming from the NEOC and those needed by various actors to prompt actions. During a disaster the NDMO/NEOC calls for joint teams to undertake assessments and poor management of assessment has been identified as the source for information gaps; Lack of harmonized, standard methodologies for post disaster assessments (teams, tools, forms, sectors) and different needs of different groups (children, women, men, elderly, disabled etc.) need to be addressed in the assessments which presently largely focus on infrastructures; Team sizes are too small and no gender consideration so information is missed e.g. 2 people to cover too large a geographical area and complex situation involving children and women not appropriately assessed etc.); During operations there is often multiple, parallel, not necessarily coordinated assessments going on: problematic to verify data across sectors and locations; very problematic when reports do not tally; Evacuation Centres need to be clearly identified by the divisions and training is needed in the management of Centres eg to monitor movement of evacuees; Training is also essential to improve civil-military coordination as the travel logistics of assessment teams relies heavily on management and provision of military and police personnel, vehicle and communication resources.

Documentation and dissemination of 'lessons learnt' is required, as is ongoing evaluation of procedures and plans that currently exist in order to ensure their alignment with the new NDRM Arrangements.

Marshall Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

Yes

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

As stated in the RMI Emergency Response Plan, the role of assessing disaster impacts falls to several agencies, depending on the nature of the impact. The Central Control Group (within the Chief Secretary's Office) is responsible for Initial Damage and Needs Assessment, and may be assisted by the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) team. Police, Fire, EPA, Public Works, Majuro Water and Sewage Company, Marshalls Energy Company and RMI Ports Authority are also listed as lead agencies, with roles and responsibilities also included. The NWS has increased response capacity via the purchase of four early warning devices ("chatty beetles") worth approximately US\$5000 each. These devices are activated in times of emergency and respond with an alert sound.

The Asia Foundation / Office of the US Foreign Disaster Assistance (TAF/OFDA) has completed several training sessions over the past few years and included Emergency Operation Centres, Initial Damage Assessment, Training for Instructors and Introduction to Disaster Management. Participants were from a range of government agencies, including:

- National DR Management Coordination Office (formerly NEMCO)
- Chief Secretary's Office
- RMI Ports Authority
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Transportation and Communications
- Ministry of Resources and Development
- Department of Public Safety
- NOAA NWS Weather Service Office
- USP – Marshall Islands Campus
- Environmental Protection Authority (EPA)
- Ministry of Internal Affairs
- RMI Sea Patrol
- RMI Broadcasting Station
- Majuro Water and Sewer Company
- Ministry of Justice
- Ministry of Public Works

- Marshalls Energy Company
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Context & Constraints:

The Emergency Response Plan (2010) is still yet to be endorsed, thus not operational as yet. This presents a challenge, as although it includes relevant and useful information, it is still in a draft form .

An additional challenge is that there has been a lack of progress at the national level in terms of a National Emergency Operations Centre (NEOC), as the location has not yet been decided. Coordination of disaster response at the national level therefore remains weak.

There is some capacity to conduct post-disaster impact/needs assessments, however this remains an area of weakness, partly due to the isolated nature of the outer islands. MICS is currently in the process of increasing capacity for vulnerability assessments via their program to train Conservation Officers. Part of the training involves post-disaster needs assessments.

Little progress has been made in developing local plans for emergency response. Although NGOs are working with outer island communities, there is a lack of a coordinated approach to disaster preparedness and response. There is a general lack of awareness that developing a plan for disaster response does not always require additional funding, and that a simple emergency response plan is better than no plan at all, even if a dedicated emergency shelter is lacking. The lack of support for local disaster plans may stem from the lack of severe disasters in recent years - it is not something people have at the forefront of their minds.

New Zealand (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

4 - Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* Yes: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

> Conceptual framework for disaster impact assessment (2006) http://www.civildefence.govt.nz/memwebsite.nsf/wpg_URL/For-the-CDEM-Sector-Publications-Disaster-Impact-Assessment?OpenDocument

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

> Template for consistent hazard reporting (2006) [http://www.civildefence.govt.nz/memwebsite.nsf/Files/CD-EMGroup_Resources/\\$file/Consistent_hazard_reporting.doc](http://www.civildefence.govt.nz/memwebsite.nsf/Files/CD-EMGroup_Resources/$file/Consistent_hazard_reporting.doc)

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* Yes: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Standard procedures exist in national, regional and local emergency operations centres, and other agencies for the collation of a range of disaster impact data from across sectors. Within the CDEM sector there is general agreement on a consistent approach to reporting such information through impact assessment reports, situation reports and action plans. However, in detail, differences exist in approaches to collation and assessment of impact information between agencies and at different levels of response.

A National Emergency Management Information System (EMIS) is under development which will link all levels (national, regional, local) of the nationwide CDEM response in New Zealand. It will provide a more robust and consistent approach to the collection, collation and sharing of information within the hierarchy of response.

The chosen solution is web-based and allows end-to-end systems functionality, including standardised alerting, reporting, and GIS mapping. An integrated human welfare registration function is also being investigated. The solution will be centrally hosted from the National Crisis Management Centre in Wellington and replicated at a secondary site in Auckland using a dedicated WAN connection. An alternative connection to the internet will be provided for the NCMC in case of failure of the primary fibre connection.

Context & Constraints:

Further economic analyses of events would be beneficial to better inform hazard and risk impact modelling, emergency response and recovery planning, and cost-benefit analysis for risk reduction purposes. The Canterbury earthquake events are also likely to raise awareness nationally about the wider, secondary and longer term impacts of such events, as these become evident within regular and ongoing data collection and reporting processes at both the national and local levels.

Samoa (in English)**Level of Progress achieved:**

3 - Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Debriefing exercise following the 2009 Tsunami event involved a number of international/regional/national stakeholders including DAC, IASC (UN cluster system), and other response agencies. Lessons learned were discussed, agreed upon and recommended actions are now being addressed in the review of the

NDMP and will be incorporated in revised NDMP and the development of its implementation plan. Numerous assessments had been conducted during this period including an assessment coordinated by UNESCO and MNRE on behalf of government and undertaken by the Samoa International Tsunami Survey Team (ITST), the Samoa Tsunami Displacement Study conducted by government with support from OHCHR to monitor displaced persons; damage assessment led by MNRE in collaboration with the DAC Damage Assessment and Shelter Reconstruction Committee; response agencies' assessments which was coordinated within their own networks. From these assessments and studies, reports were prepared to assist in the preparation of the agencies' recovery budget, development of recovery plans and also to help prioritize areas where immediate focus is needed.

Context & Constraints:

There are currently no policies, regulations, guidelines that harmonise and standardise all forms of disaster information, procedures and compliance by all government ministries and other relevant stakeholders. In addition to developing the required standards, Samoa needs to build disaster information systems that are accessible and that community specific information reaches the affected population.

Post-disaster needs assessments provides an opportunity for mainstreaming the DRM agenda where the assessments reports which give economic evidence of the impact of natural disasters on various sectors of the economy along with recommendations for institutionalising DRR into national strategies.

Solomon Islands (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

No

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

The new NDRM arrangements are welcomed as they have systems in place that should improve the exchange of relevant information during and after an event. Post-event reviews are routinely conducted following a disaster. During previous 'Lessons Learned' exercises, the need for improved methodologies for post disaster assessment was identified. UNOCHA recognises recent improvements in terms of co-ordination post-event, particularly in terms of NGO engagement. Sustained effort and multi-sector support is required in order to maintain this following a larger disaster.

Context & Constraints:

Previous experience shows that poor coordination and information sharing during disasters slows down

effective relief work. Full commitment is required by state agencies in order to improve this. There is a recognised and urgent need for the development of standardised post disaster assessment forms. Training on conducting post disaster assessments for all sectors that will be required to participate in the event of a disaster is also necessary. Training should highlight the difference between a rapid assessment and a more thorough sector specific assessment and provide guidance on sex disaggregated data collection and analysis.

Currently, there is not uniform participation of all relevant sectors in post event reviews. Some post-disaster procedures are in place but more awareness and capacity building at all levels is required. This includes active participation by all sectors in engaging with the new NDRM arrangements. Documentation and dissemination of 'lessons learnt' is required, as is ongoing evaluation of procedures and plans that currently exist in order to ensure their alignment with the new DRM arrangements.

Vanuatu (in English)

Level of Progress achieved:

2 - Some progress, but without systematic policy and/ or institutional commitment

Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur?

-- Nothing reported within this timeframe. --

Means of Verification:

* No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available

* Yes: Post disaster need assessment methodologies

* No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects

* No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Initial damage and needs assessments are conducted as soon as practicable following the impact of a disaster. Assessments are carried out using an agreed standard reporting process by trained personnel. The results are passed on to the NEOC as soon as possible to assist decision-making by the NDC and CCG. The Initial Damage Assessment provides the following information:

- Number of fatalities.
- Number of injuries including urgent and non-urgent.
- Number of missing persons.
- Number made homeless.
- Number of houses destroyed and damaged in categories.
- Damage to other buildings and infrastructure.
- General situation and any major problems/damage.
- Action taken.
- Transport routes open or closed.
- Resources required and;
- Name and contact of person in charge.

Provincial and Community representatives provide assistance to the Damage and Needs Assessment

Team as and when required or able. These assessment teams conduct either aerial and/or ground assessments based on the level and scale of damage, and the time they have available to perform the tasks. Local representatives can assist with accurate information and basic assessment of initial relief and recovery needs.

Context & Constraints:

The 2009 experience of Ambrym volcanic response activities showed delays in data processing and reporting (resources) of initial rapid assessment, thus requiring further capacity building in this aspect in order to respond the needs rapidly and also to access to the fund available in a timely manner. Training is required for multi sector rapid assessment. An assessment reporting format has been developed, and shared with the Provincial government for their future use. These formats need to be shared more widely accompanied by training. Initial information gathering needs to be supported by the community which also needs to be well trained for providing quality information.

Improvements are also required as regards the Information flow from the Community and Provinces to the National level. There is currently limited communication between government and non-government actors.

The Ministry of Land holds much useful baseline information including location of schools, health clinics, roads, wharfs, maps, population data etc. Sector specific information such as WASH facilities in the villages is also available. However, this information is not fully utilized to plan for the immediate response actions when information derived from a rapid assessment has not yet available. Procedural issues such as the access to the government information exist and it is recommended having an informal communication of sharing information even before information being formulated in the report format.
