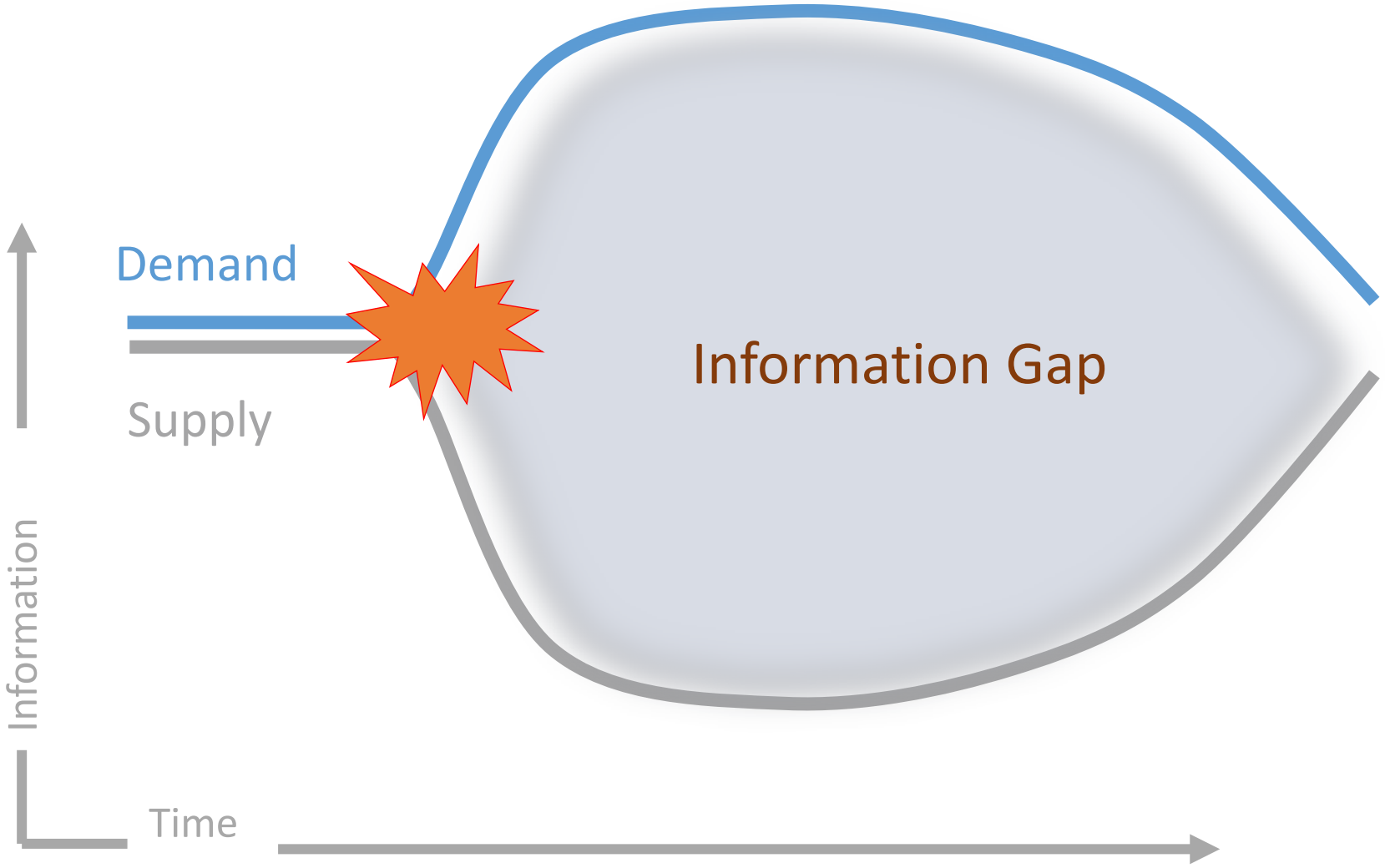
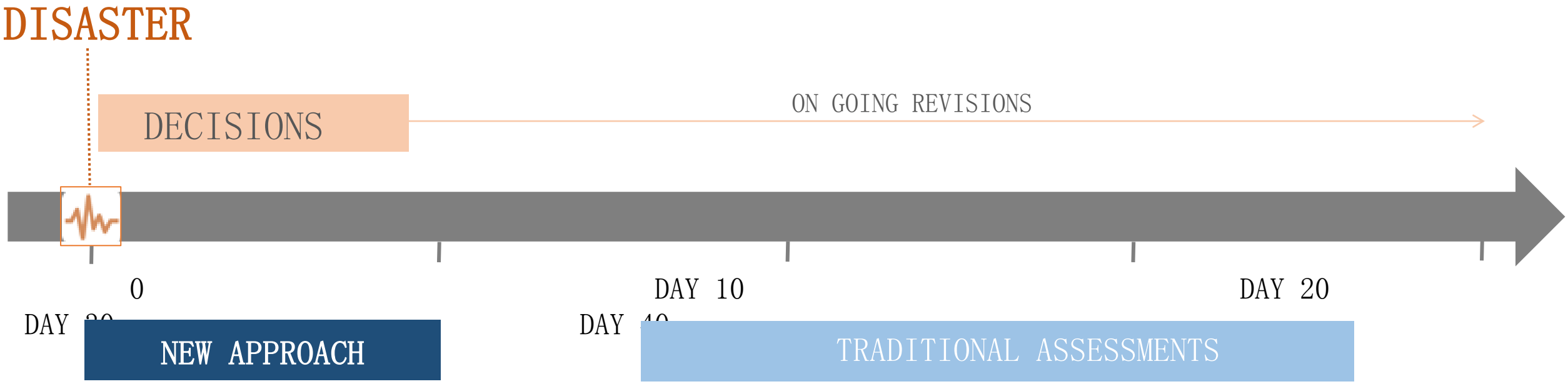

# 72 hours
# EMERGENCY ASSESSMENT


information when it matters

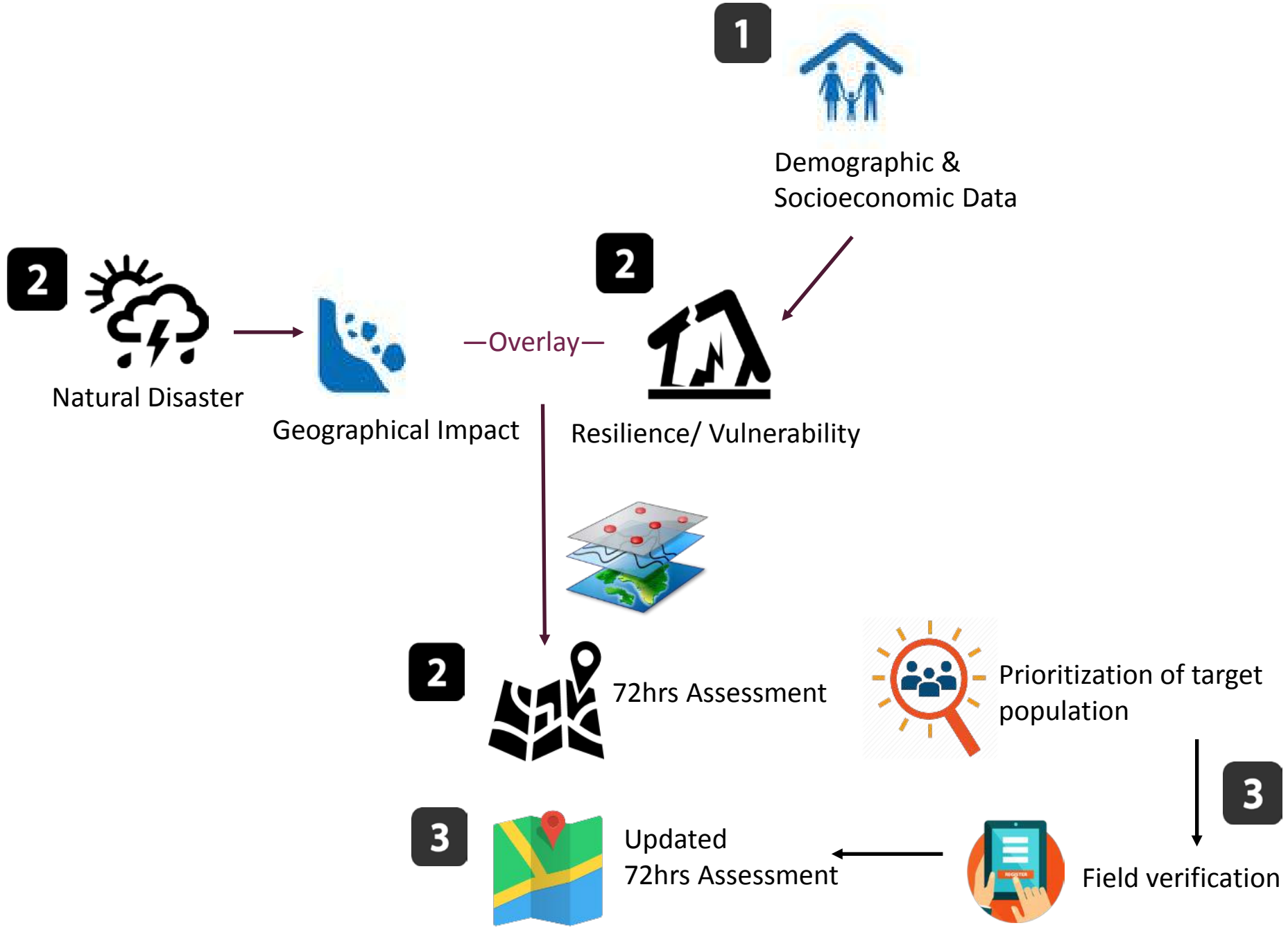
# Disaster strikes!






WFP
World Food Programme
wfp.org

# 3 steps


1
Demographic &
Socioeconomic Data
2
Natural Disaster
Geographical Impact
—Overlay—
2
Resilience/ Vulnerability
2
72hrs Assessment
Prioritization of target
population
3
Field verification
3
Updated
72hrs Assessment

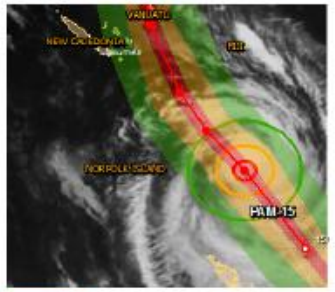
# VANUATU

Tropical Cyclone Pam

**Version 0**

INITIAL 72 HRS ASESSMENT REPORT
Regional Bureau for Asia - VAM

Date released: 16 March, 2015


## Geographic impact

Tropical Cyclone Pam made landfall on Friday the 13th of March near the islands of Vanuatu with sustained wind speeds of 270 km/h. Initial estimates of humanitarian impact suggest large devastation. Several other island nations, including Kiribati, New Caledonia, Solomon Islands, and Fiji have also been affected. Cyclone Pam is a category 5 cyclone and the second strongest to ever form in the Southern Pacific.

Source: GDACS

### Geographical profile

**Tafea province**
main islands of impact:
Tanna (pop 28,000)
Aneityum (pop 915)
Eromango (pop 532)

**Port Vila**
(pop 44,000) also hit hard

**Mountainous archipelago** rugged with narrow coastal plains

### Profile of the affected population

**35 000**
households affected

**170 000**
people affected

**20 000**
poor individuals

### Livelihood profile

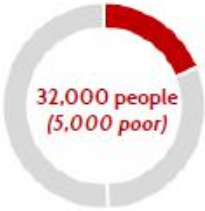
**Agriculture**
the dominant livelihood (especially subsistence agriculture)

**Coconut and cash crops**
are a major livelihoods

**Fishing**
is a key livelihood in coastal areas

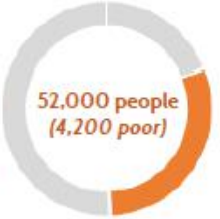
### Priority 1 (Extremely high impact)

Households along the eastern parts of Shefa province and Tafea were directly on the path of Cyclone Pam. Resilience levels in these areas are lower with many people living in traditional housing and depending on subsistence farming. Most are assumed to have lost their house and livelihoods. Among the 32,000 people, 5,000 were identified as poor.



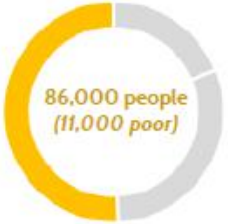

### Priority 2 (High impact and low or moderate resilience)

Households immediately in the vicinity of the typhoon track were highly impacted. Severe wind damage is likely in these areas, with potential effects on subsistence livelihoods.. Among the 52,000 people in this zone 4,200 were identified as poor.




### Priority 3 (Moderate impact and low resilience or high impact with high resilience

Households located further west of the path of the cyclone escaped very high impact, These islands may have experienced damage due to strong winds. It includes the main city Port Vila. Among the 86,000 people impacted, 11,000 were identified as poor.



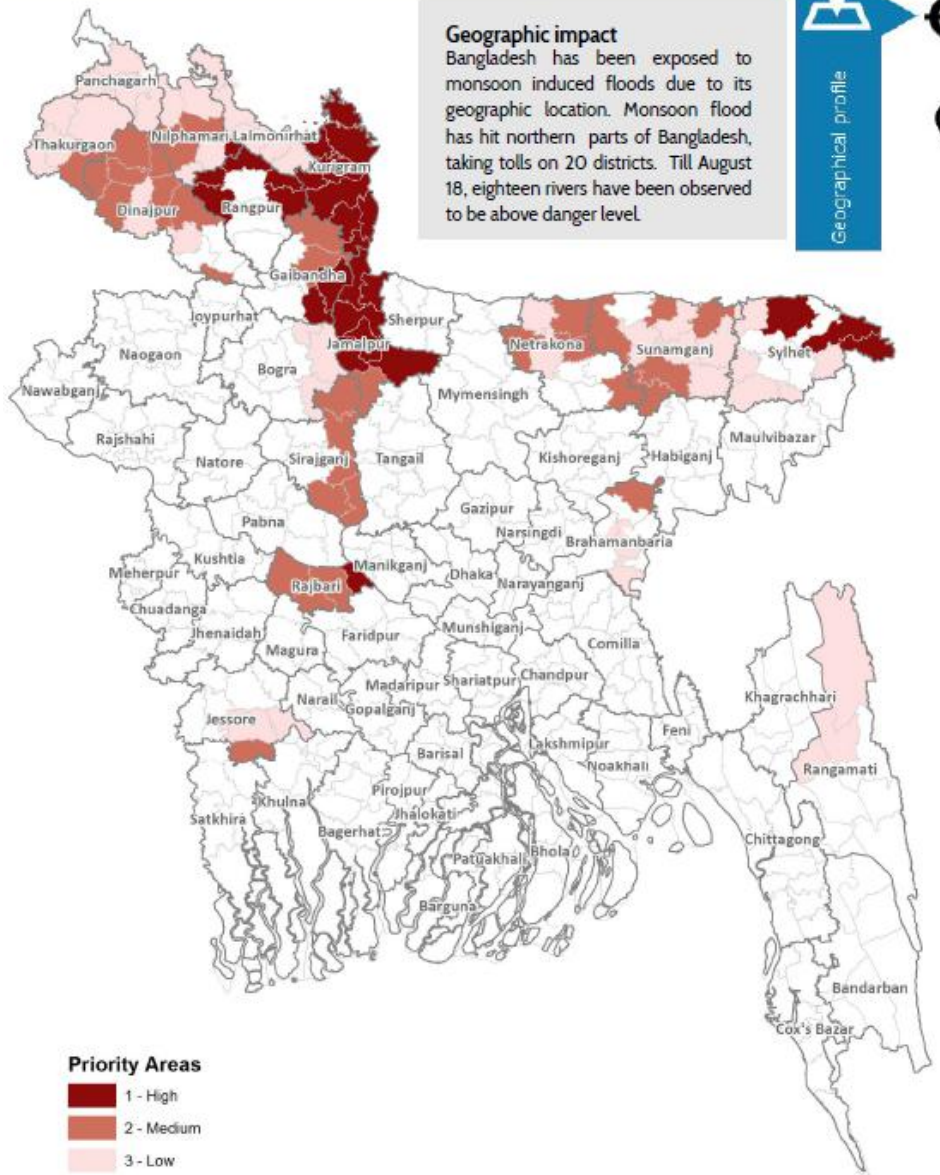
# BANGLADESH VERSION 0

Torrential Monsoon Flood | August 2017

Date released: 18 August 2017

WFP wfp.org

NDRCC 民政部国家减灾中心




## Geographic impact

Bangladesh has been exposed to monsoon induced floods due to its geographic location. Monsoon flood has hit northern parts of Bangladesh, taking tolls on 20 districts. Till August 18, eighteen rivers have been observed to be above danger level.

### Geographical profile

- Northern Bangladesh;
- 6 divisions, 20 districts, 105 upazilas affected

### Profile of the affected population

- 3.7 million households living within the most affected areas
- 16 million people
- 3.1 million extreme poor people

### Livelihood profile

- **Agriculture** is dominant livelihood
- **Fishing** Is a key livelihood in some areas

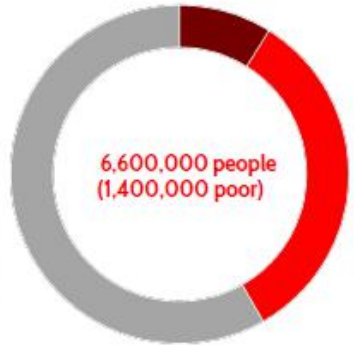
## Priority 1

**1.4 million extreme poor**

Households within this classification reside in flood affected areas which are already identified by the government.

These areas are identified as the upazilas which are with the highest proportion of people under the lower poverty line, indicating the likely highest level of vulnerability in flood context.

Among the 1.9 million people (356,000 households), 320,000 (64,000 households) were identified as poor.

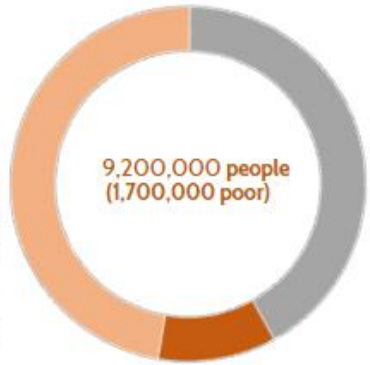



## Priority 2

**1.7 million extreme poor**

Households within this classification reside also within the inundated areas. Identified upazilas in this classification have comparatively lower poverty prevalence and hence are assumed to more resilient.

Among the 2.8 million people (267,000 households), 220,000 (44,000 households) were identified as poor.




Contents may change based on updated information.



Needs Assessment Working Group

Technical support from WFP and National Disaster Reduction Center of China

# Rapid Impact Assessment Report

Date released: 01 June 2017 | Version 01

GLIDE # : FL-2017-000057-LKA | May 2017

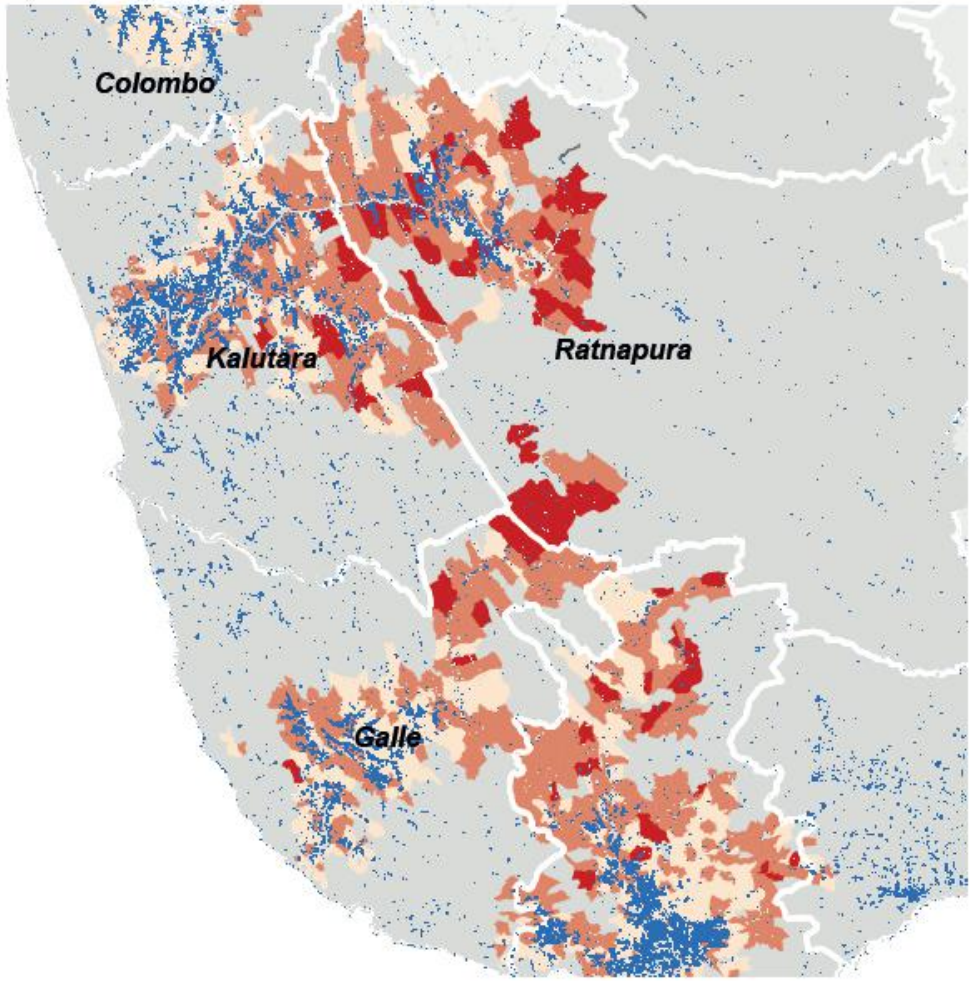
Disaster Management Centre

wfp.org

All the below are Initial estimates
All information needs to be verified and may change

## Geographic Impact

South-west monsoon was activated over Sri Lanka from 24 May 2017 and a very low upper air wind convergence was formulated over the eastern sea of Sri Lanka which was absorbing westerly winds. As a result of this, heavy rains were received on 25 of may to the South-western watersheds in the country. Large amount of rains were received within 12 hours in SW regions including Namunuthanna (619mm) of, Bulathsinghela (419mm), Morawaka (406mm) and Walasmulla (437mm) leading riverine floods of the Kalu, Nilwala and Gin rivers.




## HIGHLIGHT

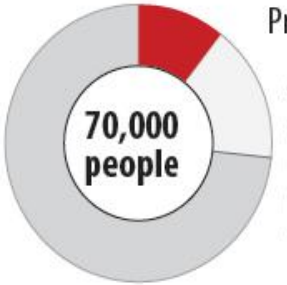
**70,000** Severely Affected

**465,000** Modaretly Affected

**290,000** Women directly affected

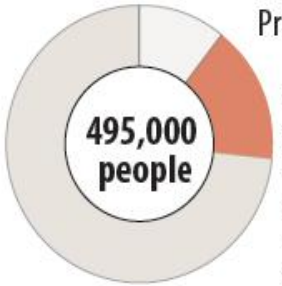
**138,000** Children directly affected

**20,792** Houses Impacted



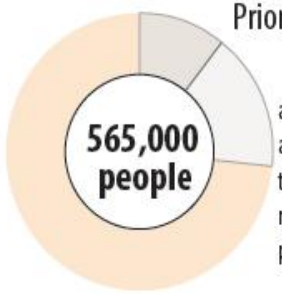

### Priority 1

70,000 people have been classified as severely affected. The key criteria used for this classification was the exposure level to the flood inundation, level of poverty, housing conditions and access to basic water and sanitation facilities . Any rapid response programme should be able to target this category,and primarily the programmes on immediate food, shelter or sanitation assistance could be planned using the above estimated figure.




### Priority 2

The impact analysis model has estimated approximately 495,000 people as moderately affected population. Same vulnerability criteria not with a moderate level of flood exposure have been used for this classification. Post disaster recovery assistance in particular the livelihood improvement support, community based asset creation to enhance the resilience, livelihood diversifications, disaster risk reduction activities to mitigate or minimize risks would be the most appropriate and recommended interventions among this group.




### Priority 3

The model has estimated that 565,000 people who are living in the flood affected areas as the indirectly affected population mainly due to lack of access to facilities such as hospitals, markets, schools and other public services and the communities who had to face burdens to host the displaced populations. There are no major response or recovery actions recommended for this group. However, the economic impacts for this population need to be accounted during the Post Disaster Needs Assessment.

# NEPAL

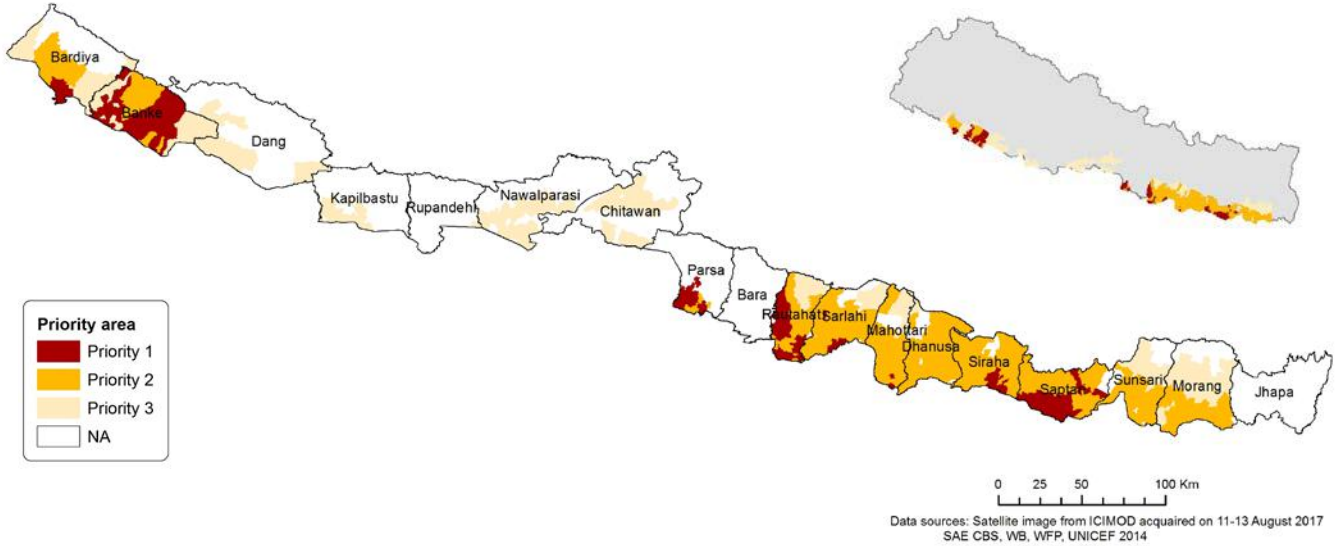
VERSION 1

Date released: 21 August 2017

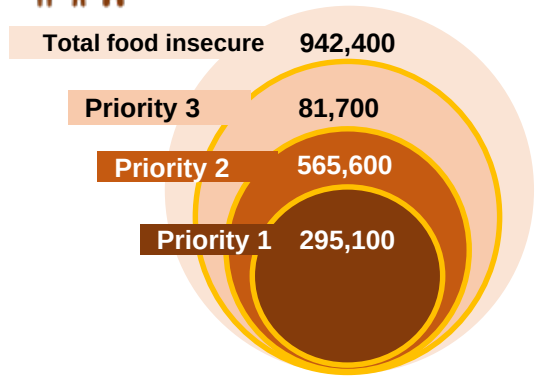
72hour assessment
Contents may change based on updated information

## Situation update:

**Nepal was hit by the worst rains in 15 years that started on 11 August 2017. It caused severe flooding in Terai districts with huge impacts on livelihoods and food security due to losses in lives, assets, housing, infrastructure, food stocks and agricultural production. The full impact is still unknown, but the NeKSAP estimates that more than 0.94 million people in impacted areas are currently food insecure. Almost 300,000 people or 58,300 households would need food assistance on a priority basis. The death toll has reached 131 people with 32 people still missing. 9,850 houses have been partially or completely destroyed. The total agricultural loss is estimated at 11.7 billion Nepalese Rupees.** *(source: MoHA, NRCS, MoAD, NeKSAP)*



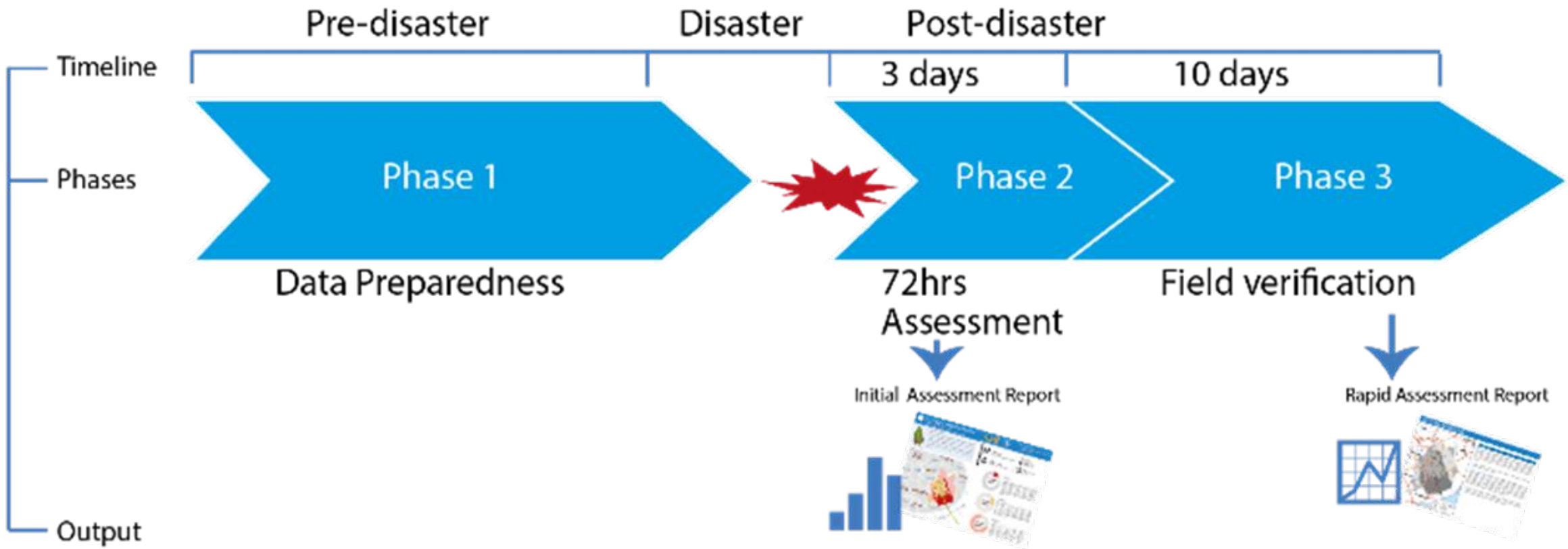

## Food insecure population




| Priority | VDCs | Households | Population |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 235 | 58,300 | 295,100 |
| 2 | 536 | 111,800 | 565,600 |
| 3 | 128 | 16,200 | 81,700 |
| Total | 899 | 186,300 | 942,400 |

## Methodology: estimation of food insecure population

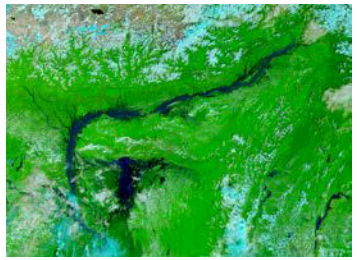
**Satellite data of inundated surface area was overlaid with settlement data to derive an initial estimate of the affected population. This estimate was adjusted based on information received from direct field reports. Subsequently, the estimates of affected population was overlaid with ilaka level small area estimates of undernutrition (wasting) to derive a prioritization for each flood impacted VDC. As a last step, small area estimates of food poverty were used to calculate the number of food insecure people. Current estimates are based on the information available from 15 districts of Eastern, Central and Western, Mid and Far Western Terai.**


Pre-disaster
Disaster
Post-disaster
Timeline
3 days
10 days
Phases
Phase 1
Phase 2
Phase 3
Data Preparedness
72hrs
Assessment
Field verification
Output
Initial Assessment Report
Rapid Assessment Report

# GROUND TRUTHING

First 10-15

Standardized
validation forms



Remote Sensing
Satellite imagery

Big data
Social Media
News networks

Mobile data collection
App/forms
Mobile surveys
GPS

**Release update**

# Validate the assumptions

## Overall Cyclone PAM Impact

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 – ○ | **Severe impact**  | • Most buildings have been severely damaged. Roofs are gone from most houses.<br>• Most coconut trees are felt down. Many large trees uprooted. Banana trees destroyed.<br>• All vegetable crops have been lost. Root crops heavily impacted.<br>• Electrical power distribution and communication services are completely disrupted. |
| 2 – ○ | **High impact**  | • Majority of traditional houses were unroofed or destroyed. There was considerable damage to structures of light to medium construction.<br>• Many coconut trees have been broken or uprooted. Most banana trees are down.<br>• Vegetable crops have suffered heavy losses. Root crops suffered some impact.<br>• There is widespread disruption of electrical power and communication services. |
| 3 – ○ | **Moderate impact**  | • Many houses made of light materials were unroofed and old galvanized iron roofing may be peeled off.<br>• Some coconut trees have been tilted and few big weak trees uprooted. Many banana plants are downed.<br>• Vegetable crops have been affected. Root crops are OK.<br>• Disruption of electrical power and communication services. |
| 4 – ○ | **No or limited impact**  | • Some houses of very light materials were partially unroofed.<br>• Twigs and branches of small trees are broken. Some banana plants have been tilted or uprooted.<br>• Crops only slightly or not impacted.<br>• Disruption of electrical power and communication services. |
| Notes | | |

## DISPLACEMENT AND HOUSING

| Based on observation, check the box that best describes the housing situation in your VDC: | | |
|---|---|---|
| ○ |  | Most houses and buildings have been completely destroyed or severely damaged. |
| ○ |  | Many houses and buildings damaged, some destroyed. |
| ○ |  | Some houses and buildings moderately damaged (i.e. visible cracks) but remain habitable. |
| ○ |  | Few houses and buildings sustained any damage. |
| **Notes:** | | |

## WASH

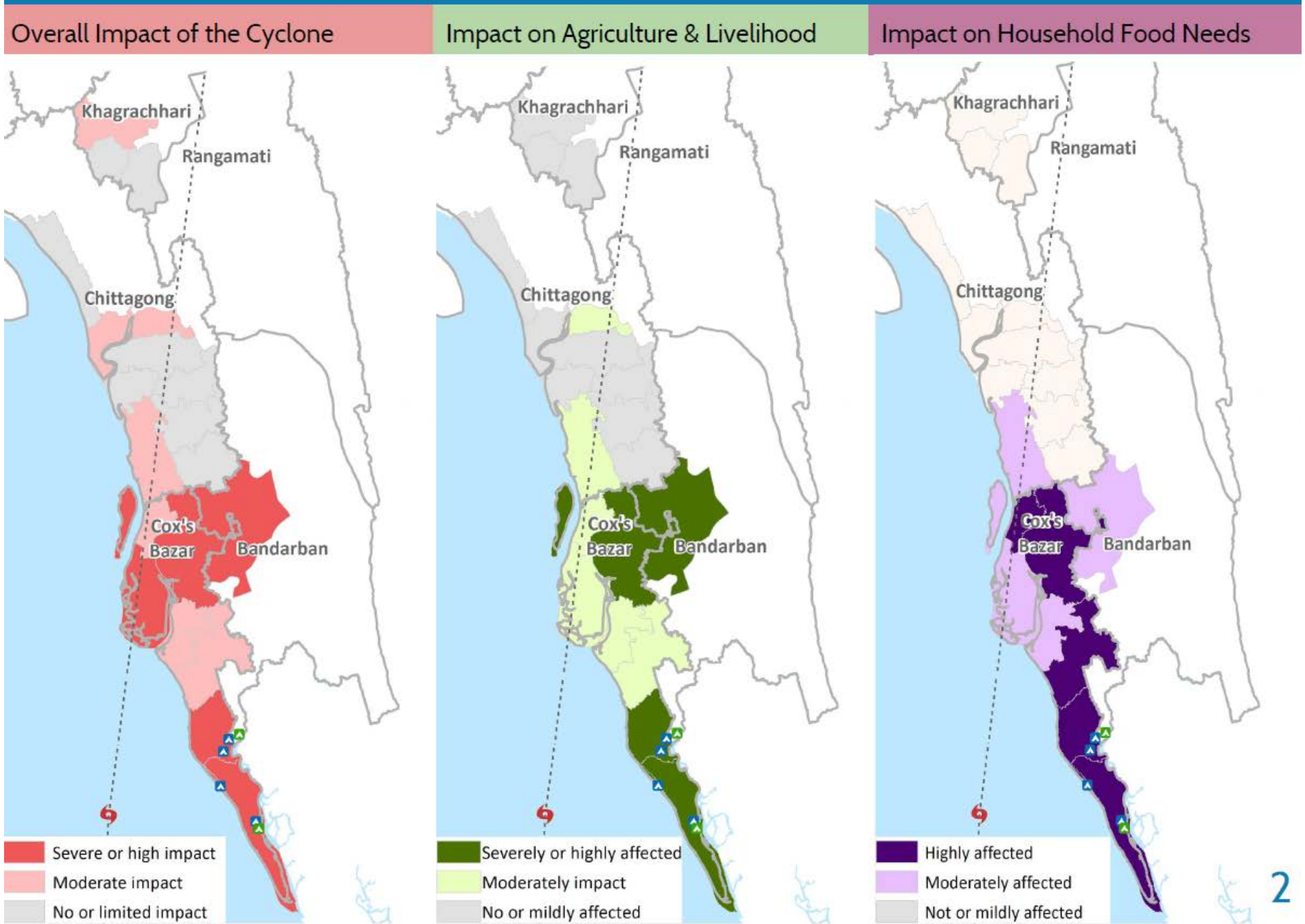
| Based on observation, check the box that best describes the water situation in your VDC: | | |
|---|---|---|
| ○ |  | No safe drinking water available. |
| ○ |  | Limited safe drinking water available. |
| ○ |  | Drinking water supplies mostly unaffected. |
| **Notes:** | | |

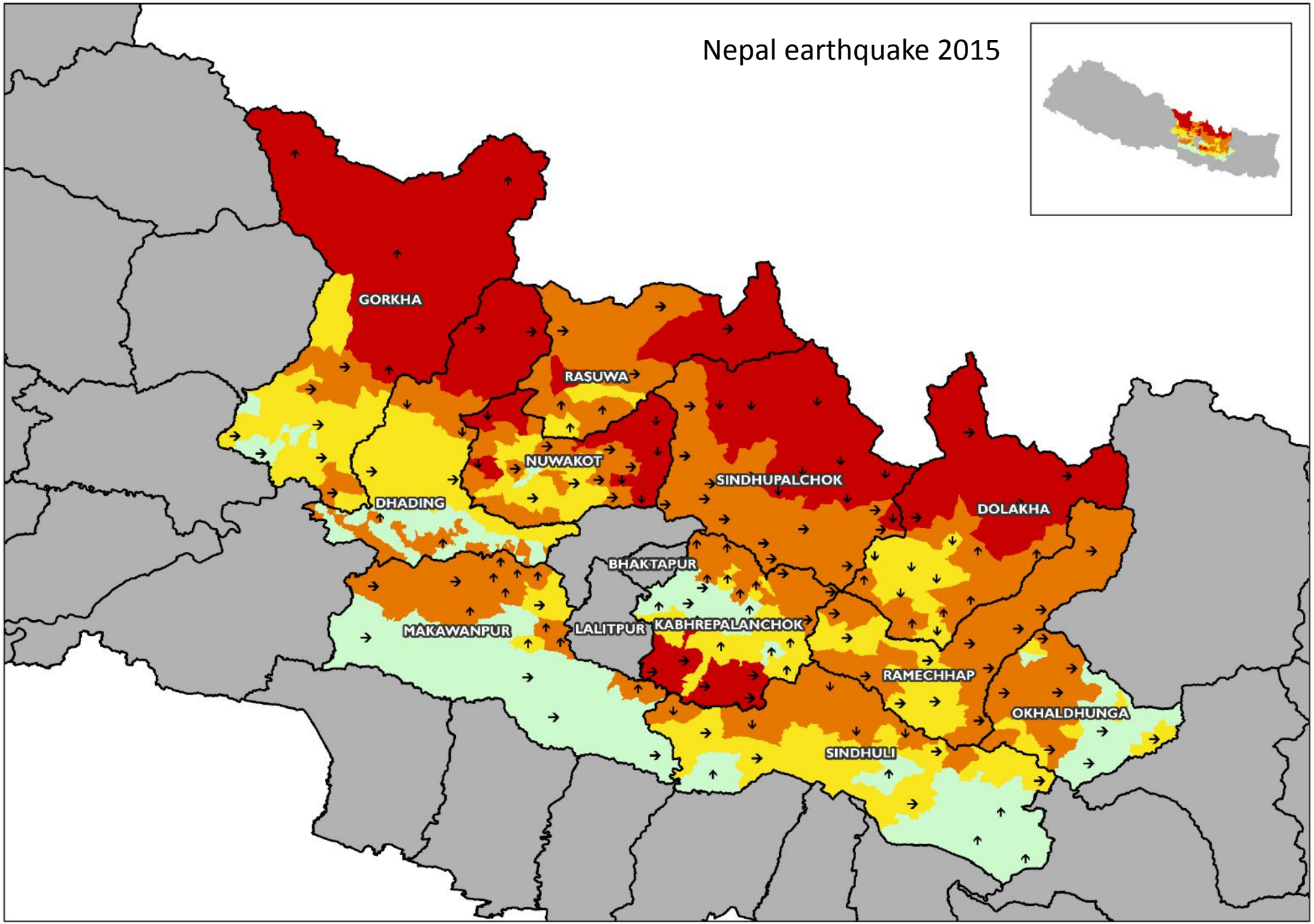
## INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

| Check the boxes for those services that are NOT operational in your VDC: | |
|---|---|
| ☐ | Electricity |
| ☐ | Main access road |
| ☐ | Drinking water supply |
| ☐ | Mobile telephone network |
| ☐ | Functioning Market or Shop |
| **Notes:** | |

| Based on observation, describe the sanitation situation in your VDC: | | |
|---|---|---|
| ○ |  | No functioning toilet facilities; open defecation practiced by most. |
| ○ |  | Limited toilet facilities; pit toilets, no flush toilets |
| ○ |  | Most toilet facilities are functioning |
| **Notes:** | | |

# FIELD VALIDATION RESULTS (I)




Nepal earthquake 2015
GORKHA
RASUWA
NUWAKOT
SINDHUPALCHOK
DOLAKHA
DHADING
BHAKTAPUR
MAKAWANPUR
LALITPUR
KABHREPALANCHOK
RAMECHHAP
OKHALDHUNGA
SINDHULI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Thank you