Information Management in Disaster Management

Monitoring Indicators Against the Global Targets of the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030

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WHAT RESPONSE MANAGERS NEED IN DISASTERS

Timing ...

◆ Unpredictable, during weekends & public holidays

◆ Around the clock, Non-office hours

◆ Monitoring of Disaster Managers – 24/7

Response Strategy

Response time line: 30 days, 60 days, 90 days

Recovery phase usually 18-21 months or up to 3 to 5 years

Geographic locations: priority areas, gaps area s

Population data: disaggregate by gender, age, economic, social ….

Sectors: Food, WASH, Health, Shelter, NFIs, Education, Protection, Early Recovery,

Funding strategy

Human resource plan

Capacity, risk & interest

Challenges & Collaborations

Difficulty to Access: physical, security, political etc.

Culturally sensitive issues

Inter-agency collaboration, strategic partnerships, faith-based org, private sector, CSOs, civil military

Regional & global co-ordination mechanisms: UN, ASEAN etc.

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Response Managers need ...

▶ Information with timeliness, when the assessment team has not arrived or start

▶ Information to monitor the development of disaster, like tendency for drought and floods

▶ Information of broader picture: severity, distribution of impacts

▶ = can be used for resources planning, setting area targets, etc

Geo-spatial Info Management Tool

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INFORMATION MANAGEMENT IN PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

MAKING TIMELY & RELEVANT DECISIONS

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TABLE 3. Summary of information on emergency mechanisms, eligible users and how products are activated

Country	Product information	Eligible users
UNOSAT[22]	UNOSAT provides maps, reports as well as GIS compatible data layers at no cost to the user. UNOSAT products are also shared with the humanitarian system coordinated by OCHA. The Shelter cluster even benefits from a dedicated web-supported platform named REACH, created by UNOSAT and its NGO Partner "Impact Initiatives" to improve rapid assessment after conflict and disasters	Entities of the United Nations systems such as OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, WHO, IFRC, ICRC; International and national NGOs and the Governments of affected countries
SENTINELASIA[22]	Sentinel Asia provides satellite imagery (to the extent permitted by the imagery provider) and value added maps highlighting the affected areas as well as on-site digital photos of the disaster area. Sentinel Asia also shares data on wildfire	Eligible requestors for Sentinel Asia are Asian Disaster Reduction Centre (ADRC) member organizations and representative organizations of the JPT. Membership of the JPT is open to all APRSAF member countries, disaster prevention organizations and regional / international organizations prepared to contribute their experience and technical capabilities and who wish to participate in disaster information sharing activities.
		The program supports not only national governments, but also universities, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. Users of SERVIR are government officials, disaster managers, scientists/researcher, students and the general public
		Until now Authorized Users are typically disaster management authorities belonging to the countries whose space agencies are members of the Charter. Authorized Users can request the activation of the Charter to support emergencies in their own country, or in a country with which they cooperate. UNOOSA and UNITAR/UNOSAT can also request the activation of the mechanism on behalf of UN organizations in countries experiencing large disasters. Any duly registered national disaster management authority is able to submit requests to the Charter for emergency response support. National disaster management authorities that wish to become authorized users will have to complete a registration at the Charter's Executive Secretariat

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Typically, hazards can be represented through maps. In many developed nations, flood hazard maps represent areas which could be flooded once every one hundred years. In the case of earthquakes, seismic hazard is represented on maps depicting the geographic areas which could be impacted by earthquakes with periods of return of 500 years and using contours presenting the expected values of the peak-ground acceleration (PGA). In other cases, where the historic catalogue is not complete or is not yet elaborated, hazard maps usually depict the areas which could be exposed to such hazards but without referencing to a period of return.

INFORMATION ON VULNERABILITY

Information on vulnerability is more difficult to compile given its social and economic nature. In some cases, detailed assessments of vulnerability are conducted using specific surveys at the level of individual houses or communities. Such approaches provide more precise information on the different dimensions or components of vulnerability and are better tailored to capture information on the vulnerability of various sectors of development. In other cases, proxies are used to estimate the

vulnerability of communities using demographic data and other data derived from national census, as well as economic data such as the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). However, such estimates may only capture a fraction of the vulnerability.

RISK MAPS

A risk map is produced combining the information on hazard and vulnerability. Once the map is elaborated, it will be easy to detect which vulnerable elements or assets are exposed to hazards. In addition, it can be used by decision makers to identify the types of measures that need to be implemented to minimize the risks and to improve disaster preparedness efforts.

Geoportals

One of the most useful ways of sharing information is through web-based geoportals. These can collect information from diverse sources and other customized presentation for specific types of user. Customization is organized according to 'access control' and 'workflow'. Access control means that
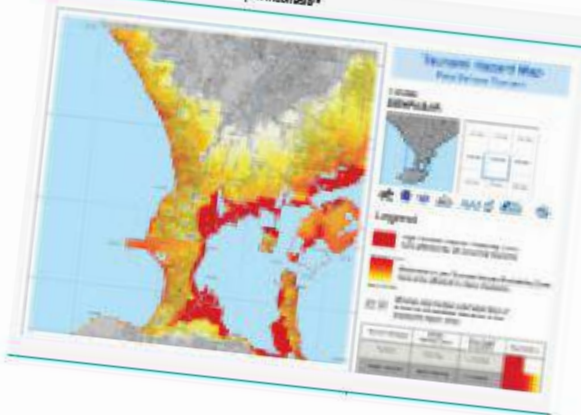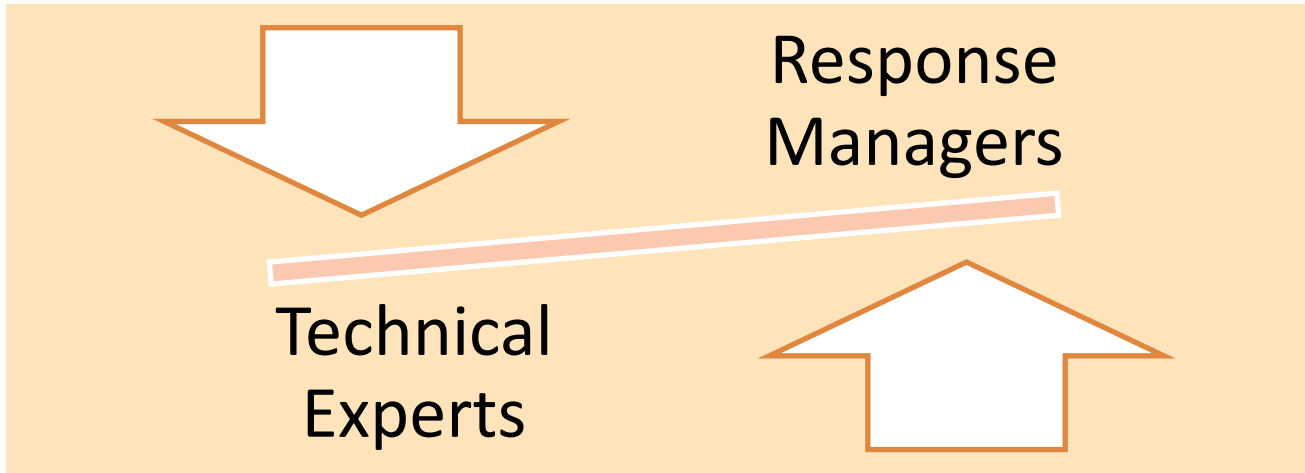
FIGURE 10. An example of hazard map in Indonesia[x]

DATA AND INFORMATION FOR PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS)

WHAT IS CRVS?

cycle of protracted crises respectively. The outer ring Civil registration is defined by the United Nations as the "universal, continuous, permanent and compulsory recording of vital events provided through decree or regulation in accordance with the legal requirements of each country" (UNSD). It is the act of recording and documenting of vital events in a person's life (including birth, marriage, divorce, adoption, and death) and is a fundamental function of governments. The lack of civil re... crisis or natural disasters can le... The full value of data from civil re... they are properly integrated w... systems – for example with the... population registers, national... registration systems. Vital Sta... policy development and... Registration is vital for the re... and deaths.

The data from Civil Regis... (CRVS) systems permit t... on population dynamic... service delivery on a co... as a whole and for loca...

Awareness & Literacy

Response Managers

Technical Experts

Don't know exist?

Where to get?

How to read?

Gov't	NGO	Support Unit
• Relief and Resettlement Dept. (RRD) • Ministry of Meteorology and Hydrology • Fire Dept. • General Administration Dept. • Central Statistics Organization • International Relations Division	• MIMU • World Vison • IOM • Care • Oxfam • Plan • UNICEF	• RRD, • NDMO, • Myanmar Info technical working group

Myanmar Workshop Sept 2016

What MIMU provides....

INFORMATION SERVICES	Contact lists, Meeting schedules, Minutes, 3W - Who is doing What, Where (218 agencies contributing project data), Registry of Assessments & Publications
MAPPING AND GIS	Geospatial standards (Place codes for 66,701 settlements), Up-to-date country maps to village location, Customized mapping support
DATA REPOSITORY	Tracking published data to township level (216 indicators) Visualizing of data trends for monitoring and analysis
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	Capacity building and technical support in GPS, GIS, database; Support to design of surveys/assessments
NETWORKING, LIAISON	Linking with a wide variety of UN, NGO, inter-agency and Government coordination structures and initiatives
IM NETWORK	Inter-agency IM Network and its technical working groups to strengthen and harmonise IM activities and approaches (GIS Working Group, ICT4Development working Group and SE Data Network)
DISSEMINATION	MIMU website in 2 languages with over 36,000 users/month Mailing of content on DVDs around Myanmar

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National Level Workshop & Simulation

1. Myanmar
2. Philippines
3. Solomon Island
4. Cambodia/Thailand

Early Warning
Emergency response
Rehab & recovery
Preparedness
DRR

THANK YOU.

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