

72 Hours Rapid Assessment Approach

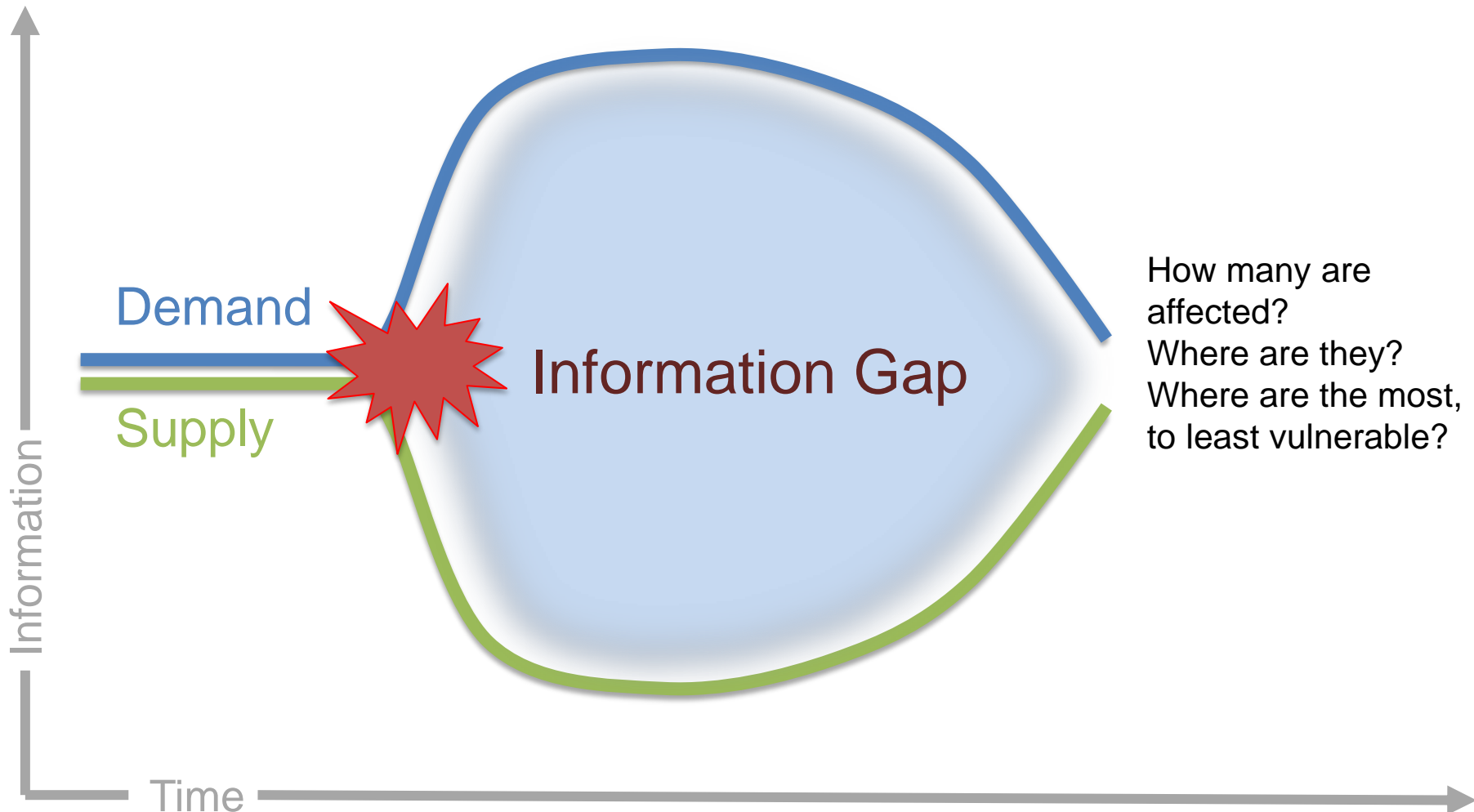


Identify vulnerable population and inform programme and other units such as logistics on the intervention.



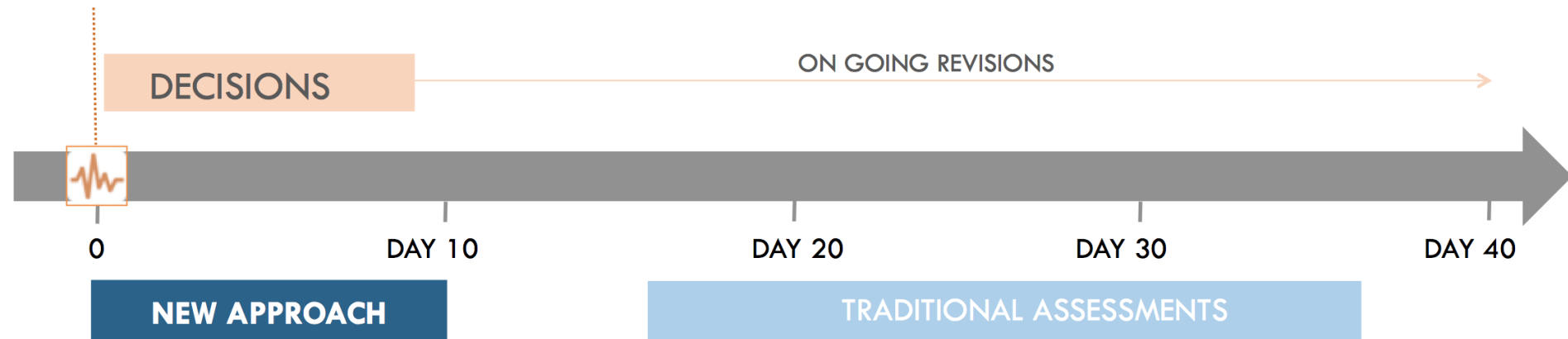
Information needs when a disaster strikes

Disaster strikes!



Comparison of assessment timelines

DISASTER



Phase 1

Preparedness



Phase 2

Vulnerability Mapping
and Prioritisation



Phase 3

Validation

Phase 1: Preparedness



Docs



Sheets



Slides

Define SDI

Base and functional layers in common, centralised storage system

Set up Map/report templates

Choose appropriate collaboration platforms



Validation forms for different scenarios



Latest reports and census geo-referenced



Liaise with NDMO's, local agencies, mobile phone companies

Alert and Early warning systems

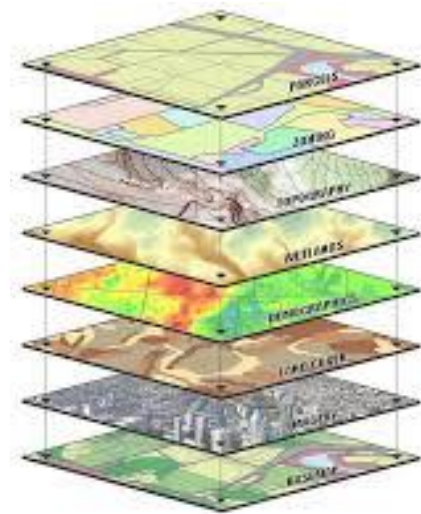


Cyclone – wind buffers and storm track

Floods – flood affected areas (30 days)

Earthquake – epicentre + shakemap from USGS

Phase 2: Vulnerability Mapping and Prioritization



GIS Spatial Overlays

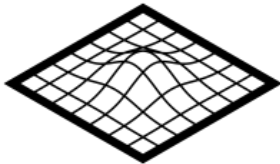
PRIORITIZE

EXTREME

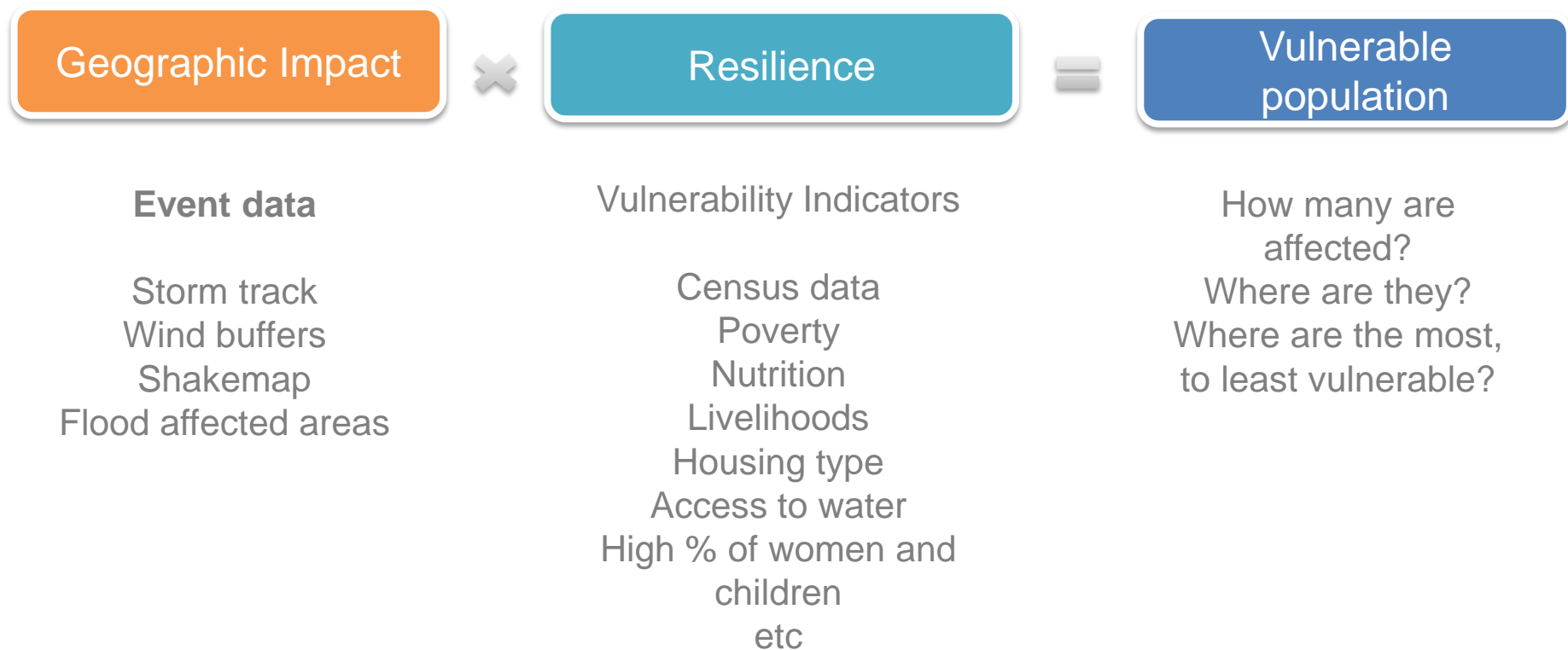
HIGH

MODERATE

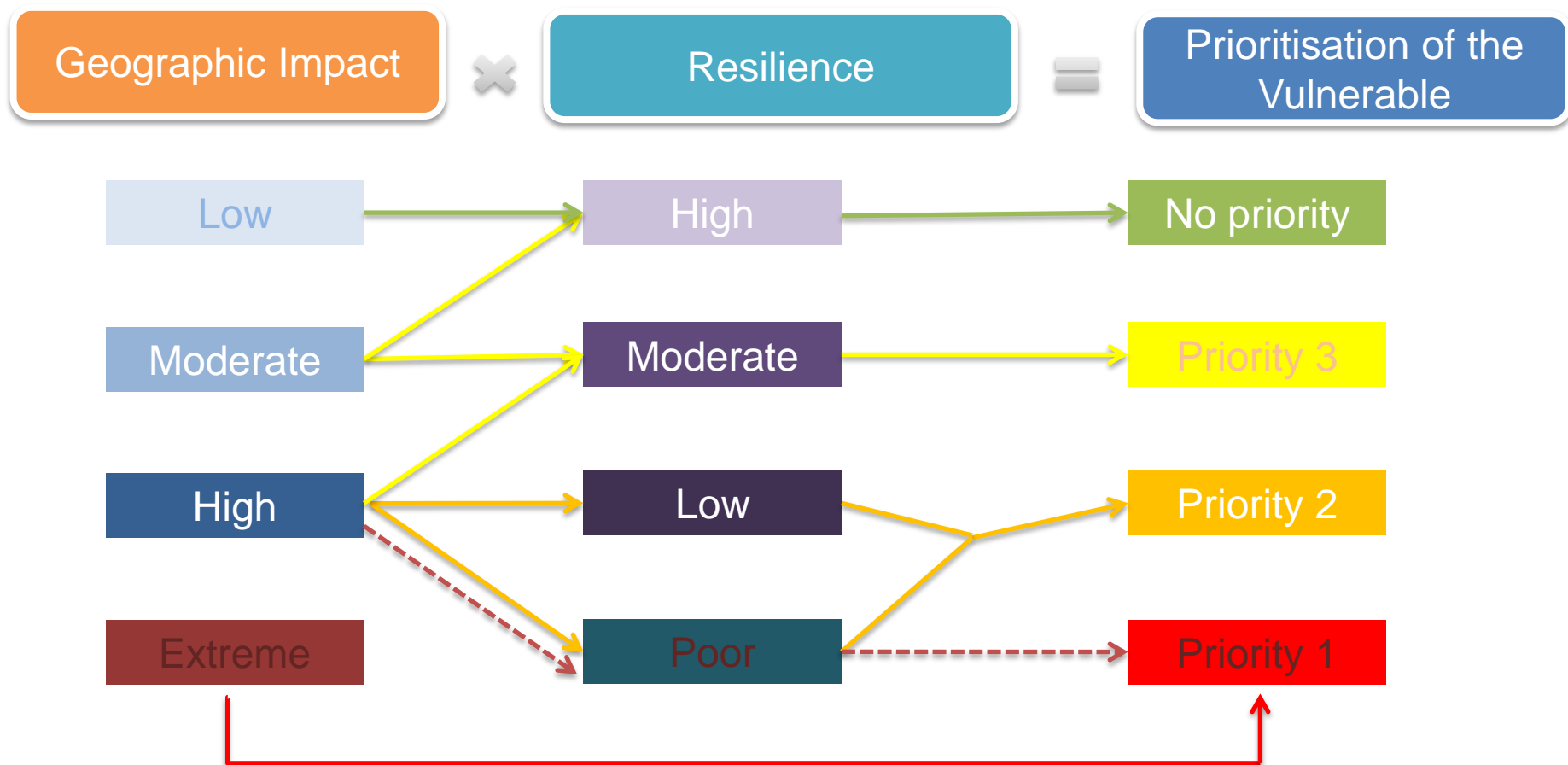
LOW

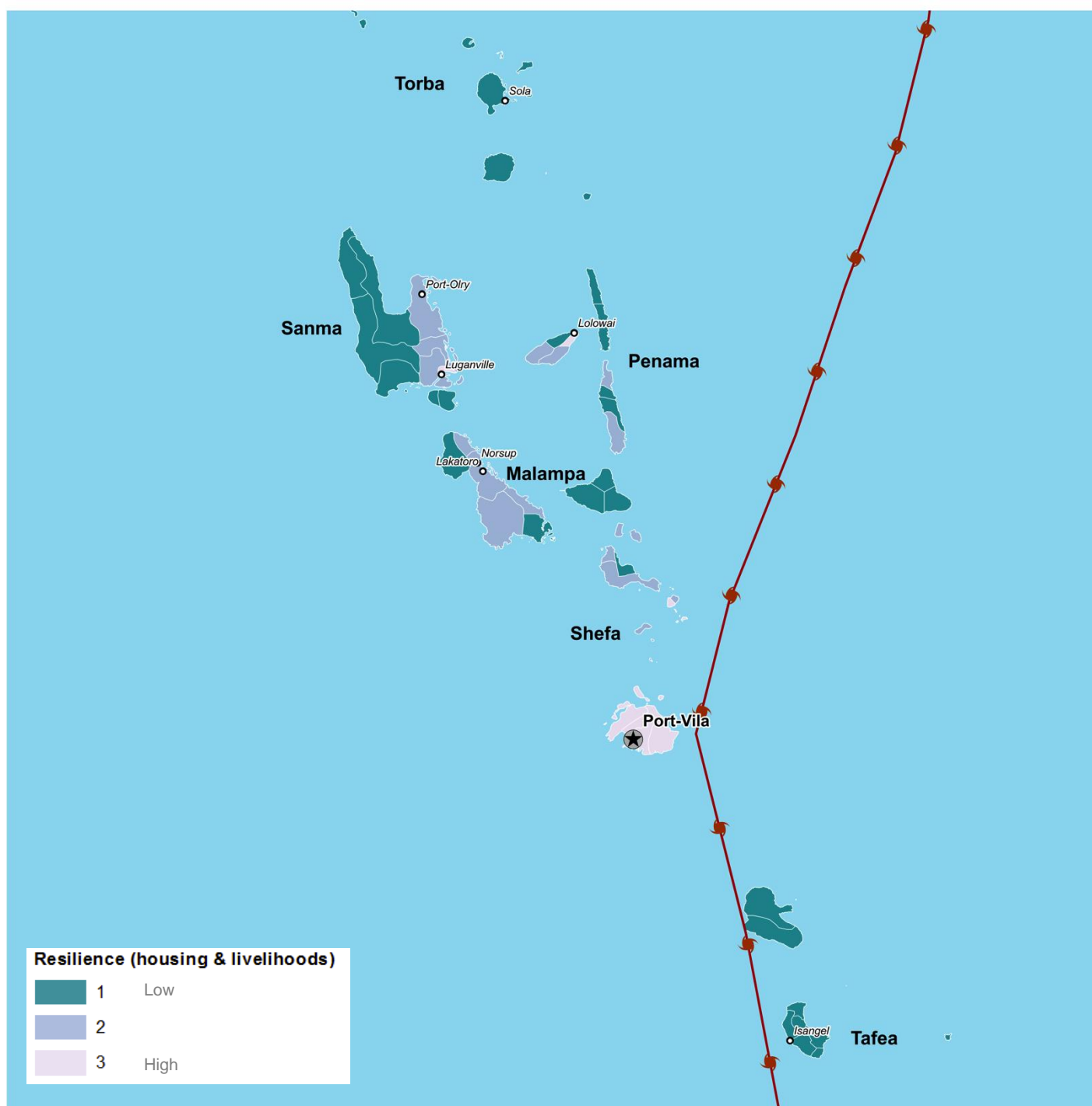


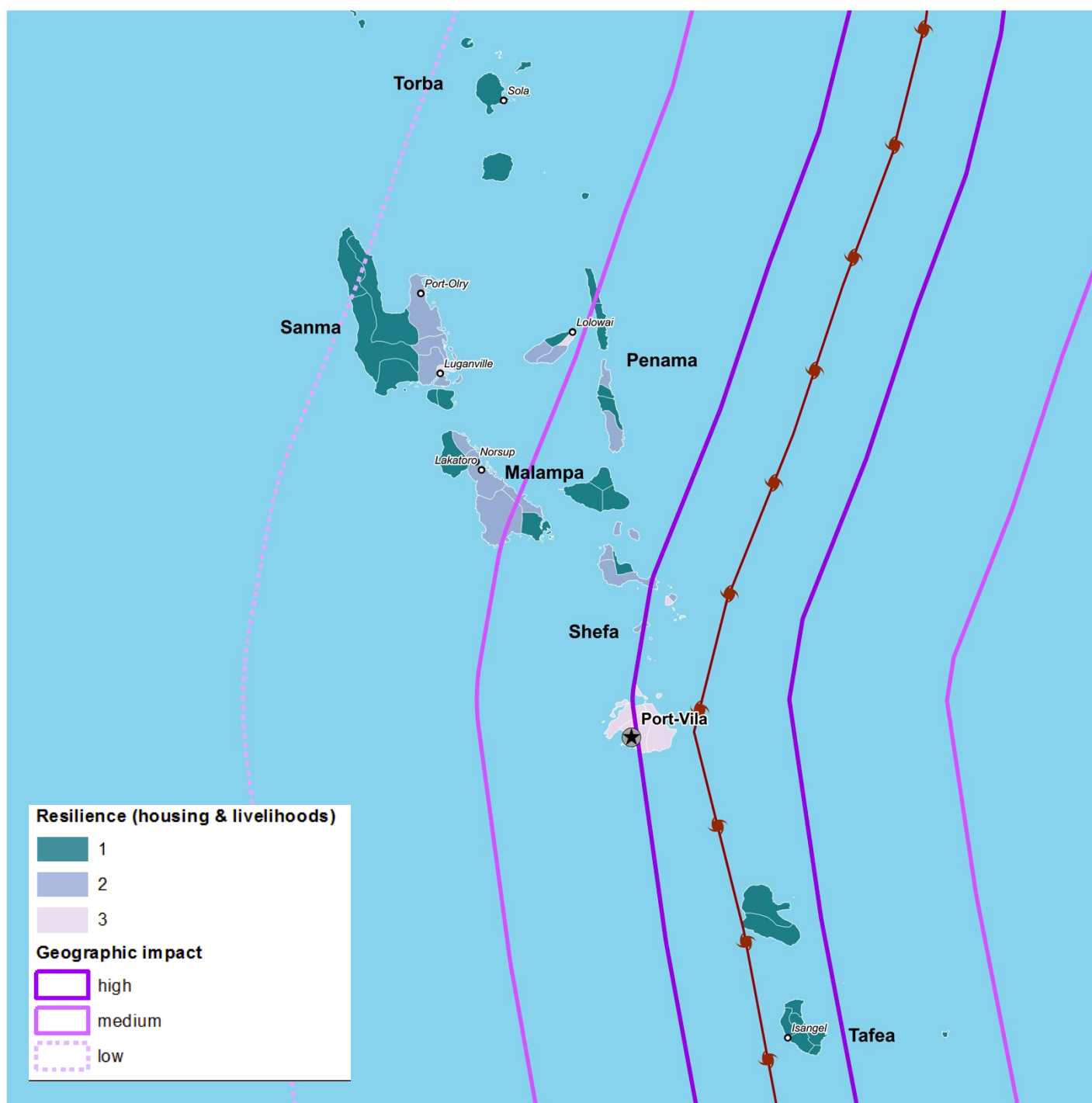
72 hour methodology

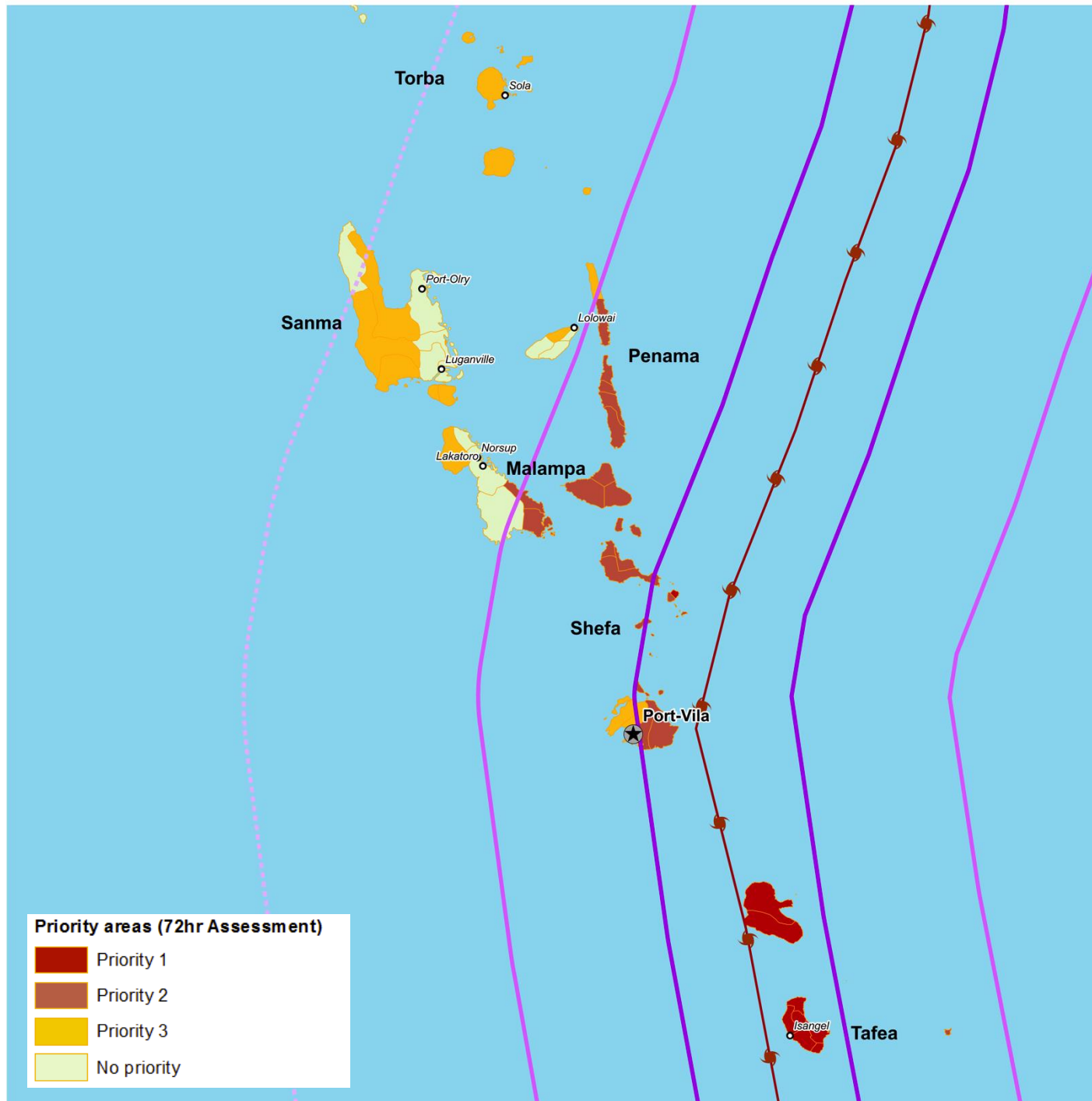


72 hour methodology









Phase 3: Validation



Standardised
validation forms



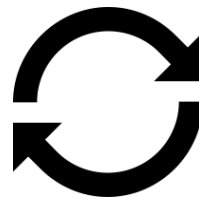
Remote Sensing
Satellite imagery



Big data
Social Media
News networks

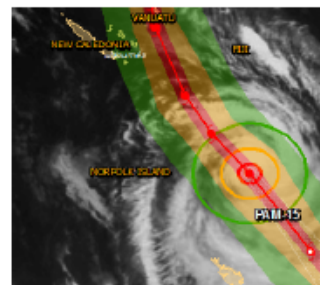


Mobile data collection
App/forms
Mobile surveys
GPS



Release update

Examples of 72 hour Assessments



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.

32,000 people
(5,000 poor)

Priority 2 (High impact and low or moderate resilience)

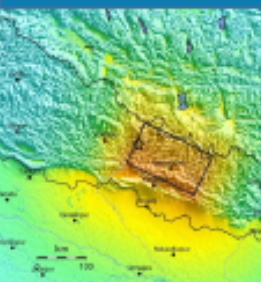
Households immediately in the vicinity of the typhoon track were highly impacted. Severe wind damage is likely in these areas, with potential effects on subsistence livelihoods. Among the 52,000 people in this zone 4,200 were identified as poor.

52,000 people
(4,200 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.

86,000 people
(11,000 poor)



Geographic impact

A magnitude 7.8 earthquake occurred at 77km NW of Kathmandu at a depth of 15 km below ground.

Powerful aftershocks greater than magnitude 6 have been felt in the zones of Bagmati, Lamjung and Gandaki.



Geographical profile



epicentre in Lamjung district. Major aftershocks in Dolakha and Kathmandu



15 districts heavily affected



hilly and mountainous terrain



Profile of the affected population



1.2 million households affected



6.4 million affected



1.4 million people needing priority assistance



Livelihood profile



subsistence agriculture is a key livelihood



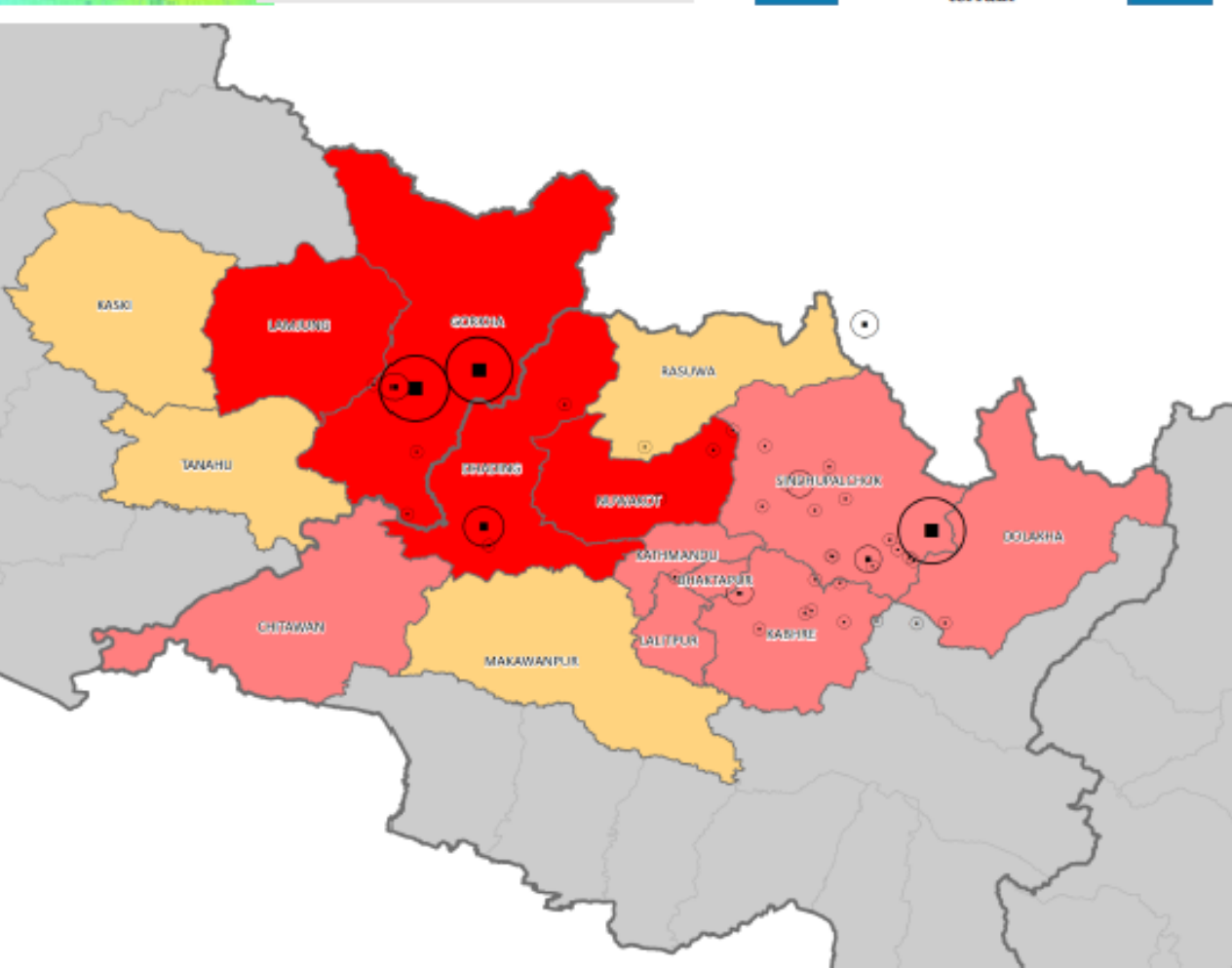
livestock rearing is important in hills and mountains



casual labour is important in urban areas



migration is critical in hill areas



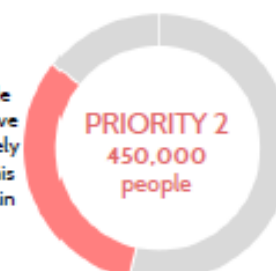
Priority 1 (750,000 people)

Households in Priority 1 areas are near the epicentre of the earthquake in mountainous and hilly areas, and live in poor quality housing. Impact on livelihoods (predominantly farming-based) and food security is expected to be extremely high.



Priority 2 (450,000 people)

Households in Priority 2 areas include those affected by aftershocks who live in poor quality housing. Impact is likely to have been high. Households in this priority include rural hill and mountain areas, as well as urban areas in the Kathmandu Valley.



Priority 3 (200,000 people)

Households in Priority 3 areas are further away from the epicentre but have also experienced major shakes and who live in the poorest quality of housing.

