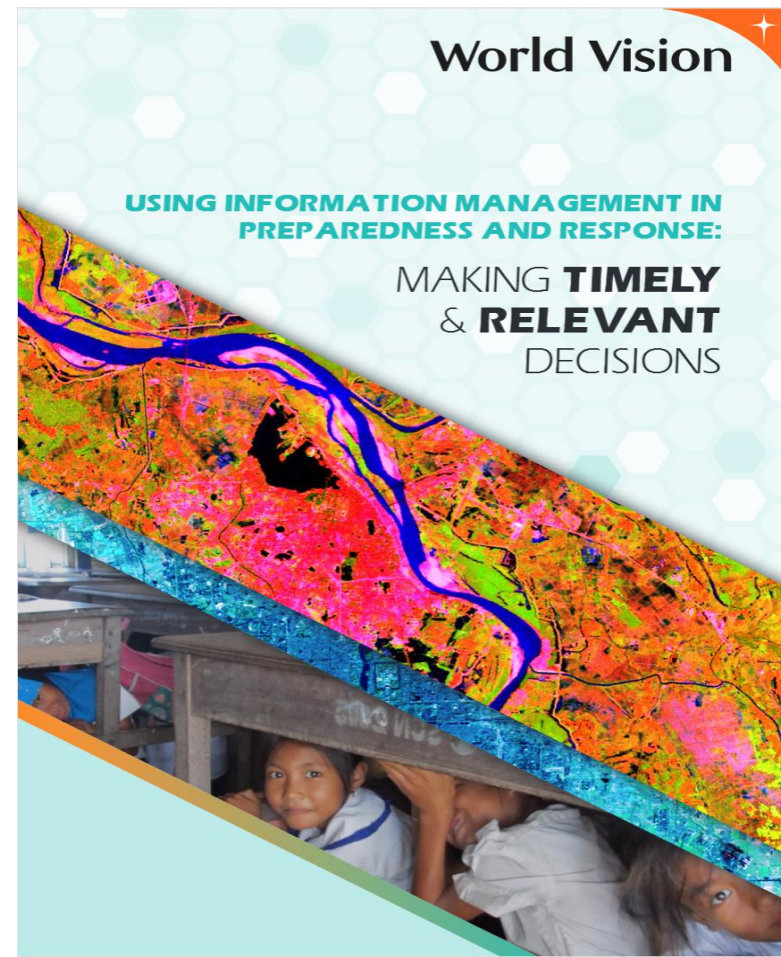


信息在灾害管理中的 特殊角色

梁慧美

世界宣明会

2017年5月





救灾主管需要的信息

掌握时机 ...

- ◆灾难大多都是不可预测的：
周末、假日发生
- ◆全天候工作，非办公时间
- ◆灾害监控：一份24小时7天的工作



救灾策略

响应时间线：

30天、60天、90天

复原阶段：

18-21个月或3-5年

地理：

优先地区、
缺口地区

人口数据：

以性别、年岁、经济
状况、社会状况

领域：

粮食保障、供水、环境卫生、卫生促进、健康、住所、非粮食物品、教育、保护、早期恢复

筹款策略

人力资源计划

组织能力、
风险和利益

挑战

政治、安全、环境方面的考虑

文化敏感的事

跨机构合作战略伙伴、企业、民间社会组织、宗教团体、军民合作

区域及全球协调机制：UNOCHA联合国、*ASEAN*东盟等等

备灾及救灾，人道主管需要的是：

- ▶ 及时送达的信息：甚至是在救灾小组到达前
- ▶ 能促进灾害发展监察的信息（例如针对旱灾及水灾的信息）
- ▶ 帮助建立战略理解的信息：灾害严重性，影响分发
- ▶ 能用于资源分配和救灾计划的信息

世界宣明会手册

World Vision

USING INFORMATION MANAGEMENT IN
PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE:
MAKING **TIMELY**
& **RELEVANT**
DECISIONS

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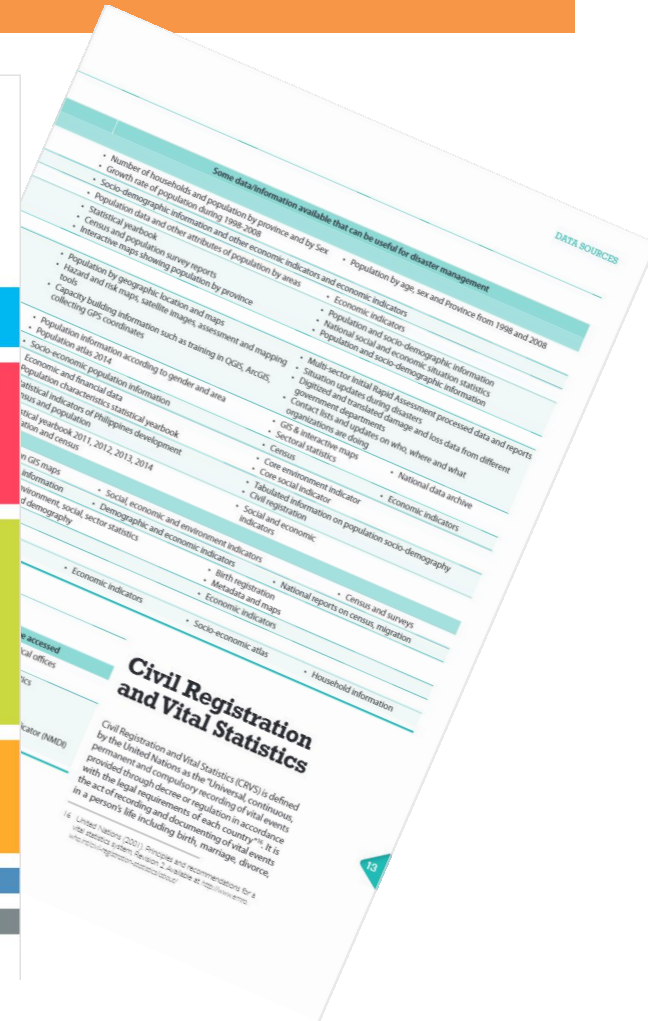
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- Design and Strategy
- Quality Assurance (Monitoring and Evaluation)

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS



基本上...

您可以运用这本手册：

- 理解不同种类的数据及寻找它们的方法
- 如何处理分析数据并用之于备灾及救灾
- 利用数据来改善和防灾减灾管理有关的决策

第一章：信息和它们的来源

不同种类的信息和它们的潜在用途

- 人口数据
- 民事登记和核心信息统计
- 地理空间信息

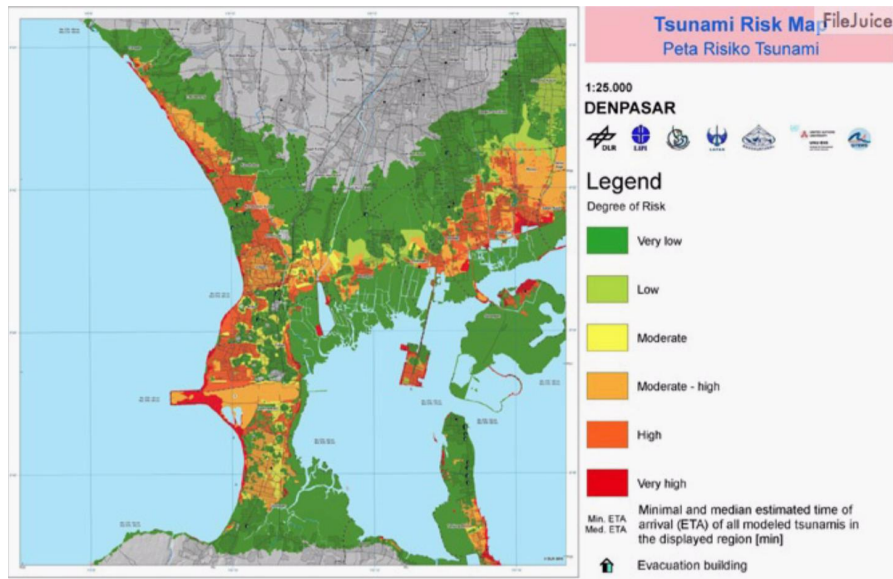


TABLE 14. Tools for assessing damage and losses

Tool	Description	Resource link/s
Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA)	Guide for governments that provides technical support as they plan for and implement the needs assessment and design the recovery framework	PDNA Guidelines: http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/crisis-prevention-and-recovery/pdna.html
Human Recovery Needs Assessment (HRNA)	Qualitative aggregation of the cluster effects of the disaster and identification of early recovery interventions as well as long-term recovery needs at the household and community levels	Sample Prepared for Samoa: http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0021/002194/219411E.pdf
UNESCAP Rapid Assessment Manual: Rapid assessment for resilient recovery	The rapid assessment manual takes into account the damage and losses for selected sectors such as housing, infrastructure and agriculture, with disaster risk reduction as a cross cutting sector.	Example for Thailand https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/gfdrr/files/publication/Thai_Flood_2011_2.pdf
Multi-cluster initial rapid assessment (MIRA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIRA can appraise the disaster situation, and consolidate information that is often scarce and incomplete. along with other situation reports and rapid impact assessments tools, can serve as the basis for quickly dispersing funds for relief and emergency responses An example is a 'UN flash appeal', which is an initial inter-agency humanitarian response strategy and resource mobilization tool designed to cover the first three to six months. 	<p>MIRA Guidance Manual: https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/system/files/mira_2015_final.pdf</p> <p>MIRA Framework https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/programme-cycle/space/document/mira-framework</p>
Initial Rapid Assessment tool (IRA)	Is a multi-sector assessment methodology carried out by key humanitarian stakeholders during the first two weeks following a sudden-onset disaster. It aims to provide fundamental information on the needs of affected people and the priorities for international support.	<p>IRA Resources: http://www.ennonline.net/iratool</p> <p>Sample Field Assessment Form: http://www.who.int/hac/network/global_health_cluster/ira_form_v2_7_eng.pdf</p>
UN Post-Conflict Needs Assessment (PCNA)	PCNA is a guide to conducting complex analytical process led by the national authorities and supported by the international community and carried out by multilateral agencies on their behalf, with the closest possible collaboration of national stakeholders and civil society	Practical Guide: https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/4937-PCNA_-_Practical_Guide_to_Multilateral_Needs_Assessments_in_Post-Conflict_situations.pdf
Situation Reports (Sitreps)	Sitreps include elements of rapid assessment and situation analysis to establish what has happened, the nature of the existing response, and the people and areas in need of emergency aid and relief.	Example of Situation Report: Emergency appeal operations update Philippines: Typhoon Nock-Ten http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/MDRPH023_OU1.pdf
Flas Environment Assessment Tool (FEAT)	Used in identifying acute environmental issues immediately following a disaster	https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/Documents/FEAT_Version_1.1.pdf

第二章：方法与工具

这本手册表明如何利用信息来达至情境意识和防灾
减灾管理决策

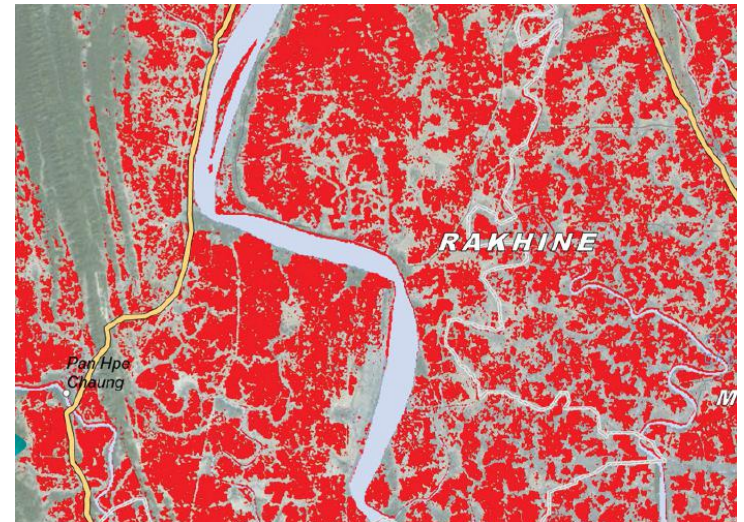
- 评估灾患和脆弱性
- 组织能力评估
- 风险评估和分析
- 灾情数据
- 需求评估

➔ 循证基础项目

(利用数据来进行地理优先排序，制定救灾策略、审查和核算)

第三章：循证基础项目

- 地理优先排序
- 确定即时和长远需求
- 项目设计策略，以应付救灾、复原和重建阶段出现的需要
- 与循证基础项目有关的原则





谢谢!

世界宣明會
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