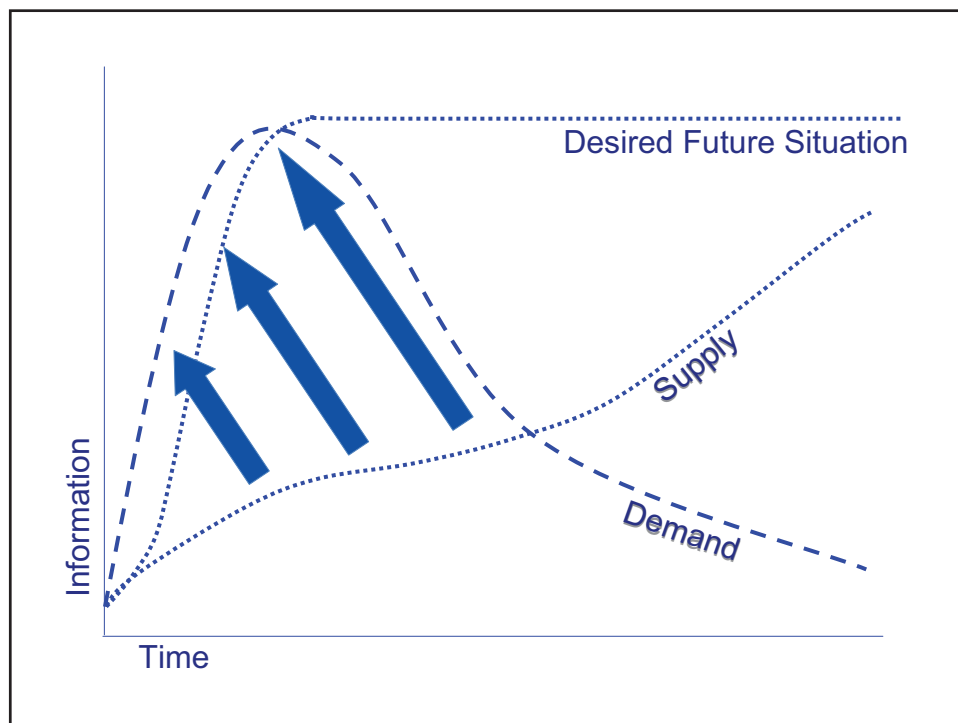


“Information itself is very directly about saving lives. If we take the wrong decisions, make the wrong choices about where we put our money and our effort because our knowledge is poor, we are condemning some of the most deserving to death or destitution.”

John Holmes, UN Emergency Relief Coordinator



16/10/05 PRIORITY TASKING

LOCATION	REMARKS
LZ RAJKOT (24 N FROM GHORI) TURKAT → TENC	MEDEVAC Cancelled
LZ MACHARIA (NORTH FROM SARVIAN) DOCS W/UK LZ CHIKAR KHAS SILKATOP	MEDEVAC Cancelled MEDEVAC
LZ KHANIAN (NORTH OF GHORI) MALEKIA	MEDEVAC Cancelled due to weather

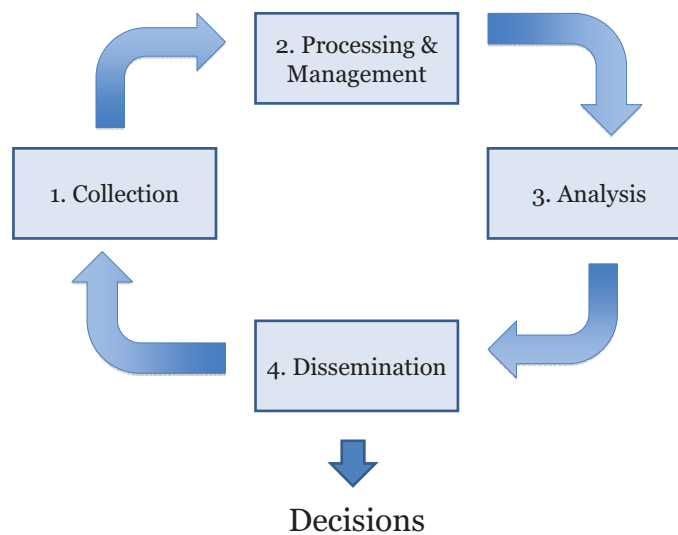
Pakistan Earthquake

Command Center,
Muzaffarabad - Pakistan.

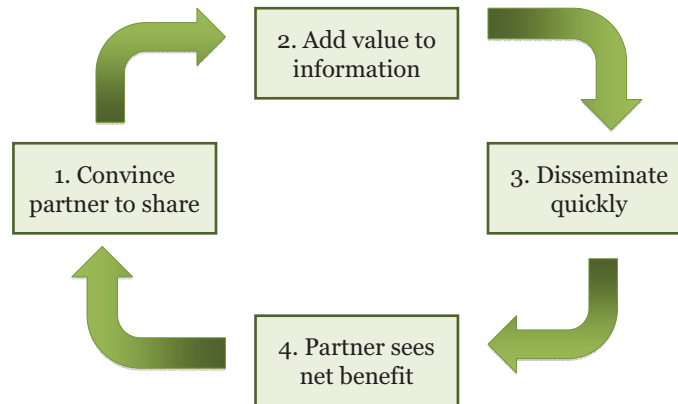
The tasking board summed up a frustrating day for rescue crews in Pakistan. One helicopter on an aid mission crashed killing all aboard while all other badly needed medical evacuation. All other flights were cancelled.

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Information Management Cycle



The 'Virtuous Cycle'



Operational Guidance on Responsibilities of Cluster/Sector Leads and OCHA in Information Management

Cluster Leads:

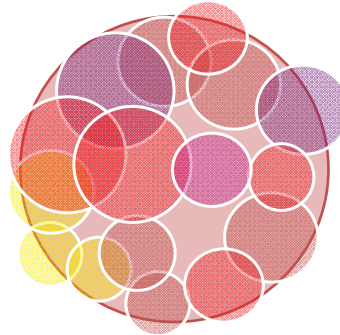
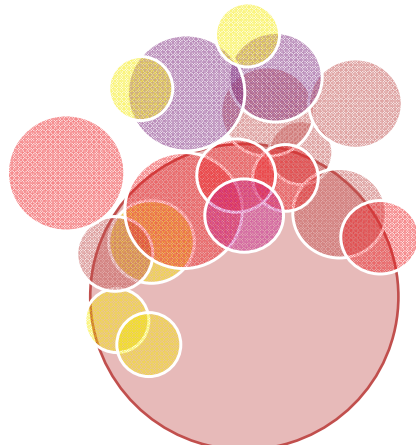
- Responsible for IM needs **within** their cluster
- Are to ensure that adequate IM Capacity exists in their cluster

OCHA:

- Responsible for ensuring effective IM **between** clusters and support operational analysis
- Convene an IM Network of IM cluster focal points

Uncoordinated Response
Weak Information
Management

Coordinated Response
Strong Information
Management



Total of all Humanitarian Needs

Background

This draft matrix is intended to help define the various tools, resources, datasets, systems, procedures and other components needed to provide effective information management to the preparedness and response phases of humanitarian operations. It is a work in progress of the OCHA Regional Office for Asia-Pacific in Bangkok, Thailand and OCHA's Field Information Services Unit (FIS) in Geneva.

Interpreting the Matrix

The matrix represents the sum of parts needed to support a fully effective information management component to a humanitarian response. It is however possible for different components to be at different levels of preparedness, for example all necessary baseline data may be available, however key response actors may not have the technical resources to use them. In evaluating the overall level of preparedness of a country, it is therefore necessary to take into account how weaknesses in one area may undermine strengths in others. Because this is open to interpretation, the matrix does not attempt to assign an overall rating for preparedness, but rather is limited to making evaluations according to each category.

Preparedness Levels

Level 2: OCHA has not yet assessed the status of IM preparedness, or has assessed the status and established that minimal (if any) preparedness measures are underway. Level 2 implies that in the event of an emergency, the international community would have difficulty in meeting minimum obligations under the operational guidance.

Level 1: Raising Awareness: An assessment of existing capacities and resources related to information management has been made. Efforts are underway to develop these capacities further. Members of the national disaster management community including the RC/HC, government and cluster lead agencies are aware of their principles of IM as it applies to humanitarian emergencies and their specific responsibilities under international guidance.

Level 2: Building Capacity: Capacities are largely in place though gaps may remain and systems may not have been fully tested. Sufficient capacity is thought to exist to support at least the minimum information management requirements of a humanitarian response.

Level 3: Maintaining Preparedness: The country has, or can draw upon, all necessary resources needed to ensure the effective management of information in an emergency. Preparedness in information management is being maintained on an ongoing basis.

Craig Williams
OCHA IRDP
Bangkok

Erik Kesteloot
OCHA FIS
Geneva

August 2008 v3.0

IM Preparedness Indicators

1. General Preparedness

Humanitarian reform, IASC cluster guidance, situation analysis, coordination, contingency planning

2. Capacity

Government, clusters & sectors, OCHA

3. Data Standards, Datasets & Tools

Common operational data, pcodes, 3W, web platform, operational analysis, cluster analysis

4. Needs Assessment

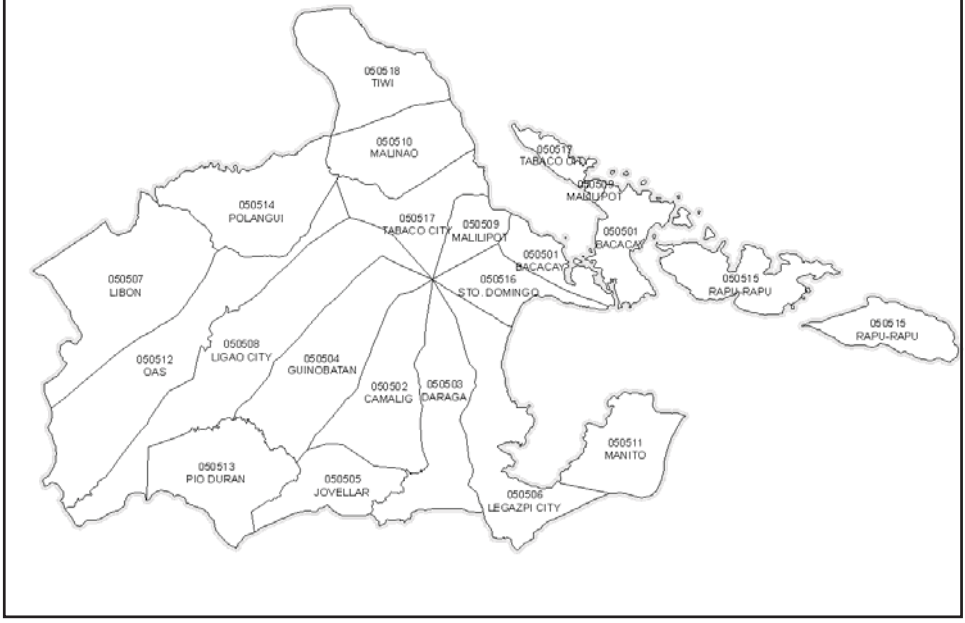
Methodology, capacity, data management

Proposed Framework for Assessments, linked to Response Planning, following a major Sudden-Onset Crisis

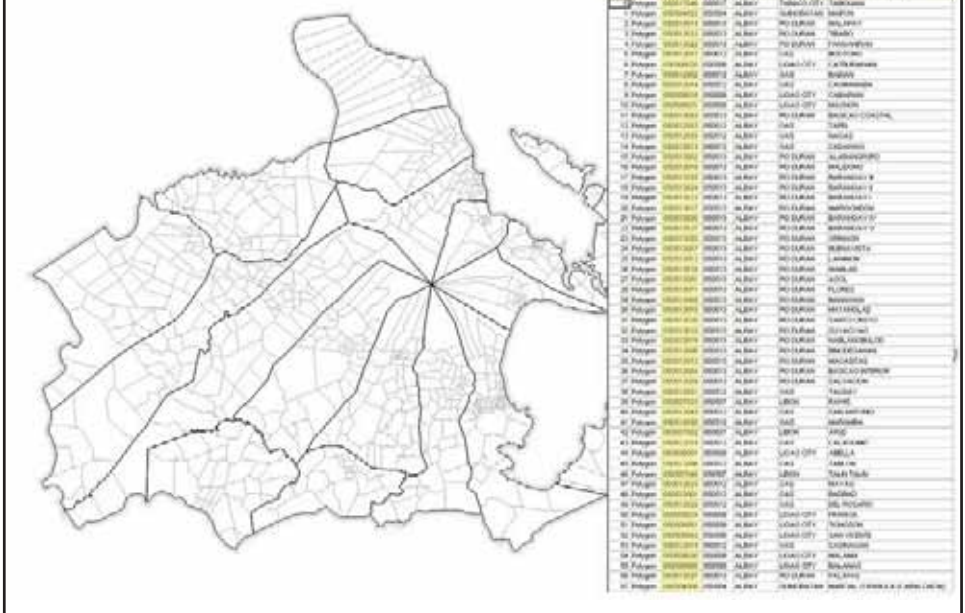
DRAFT WITH SOME CHANGES PROPOSED BY CNA WORKSHOP 23 JANUARY 2009

GOAL Timing	Preparedness	Saving and sustaining lives			Saving livelihoods and re-establishing essential services
	PHASE 0 Before	PHASE 1 First days	PHASE 2 First 2 weeks	PHASE 3 Second 2 weeks	PHASE 4 Second month onwards
ASSESSMENT PURPOSE	Exhaust procedures & responsibilities for assessments. Prepare tools	Estimate scale & severity of the impact of the event and locate affected populations. To inform (i) initial response decisions and (ii) focus of phase-2 assessment	Initial assessment to (i) inform planning of humanitarian response, and (ii) define focus for follow-up assessments	Deepen situation and trend analyses to (i) adjust ongoing response (ii) inform detailed planning for humanitarian relief and early recovery, and (iii) establish baseline for operational and strategic monitoring	Annual programming for recovery, like the magnitude of the shock on a standard scale
APPEAL & FUNDING	Proposals for assessments	Decisions on preliminary emergency funding allocations, if needed	First emergency response proposals: Fact Appeal	Revised emergency response proposals/ Revised Fact Appeal	Action plans/ Consolidated appeal
MESSAGE		Life-saving / sustaining work, shelter, food and medical interventions	Continuing life-sustaining activities as needed	Continuing life-sustaining activities as needed. Progressively increasing support to livelihoods and essential social services	Playing out life-sustaining activities when possible (decreasing focus on early) recovery
ASSESSMENT TYPE	JOINT CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS	PRELIMINARY SCENARIO DEFINITION	JOINT MULTI-SECTORAL INITIAL BROAD ASSESSMENT	JOINT EXPANDED SECTORAL ASSESSMENT, MORE SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS	IN-DEPTH SECTORAL ASSESSMENTS, JOINT SITUATION MONITORING, FOLLOW-UP JOINT EXPANDED ASSESSMENTS IF/WHEN NEEDED
METHODOLOGY	Joint contingency planning process (secondary data)	Pre-crisis information, initial reports from the field, media reports, Reuters & satellite imagery. Few quick visits, if possible	Community level discussions, purposive sampling, key informants	Community and/or household level survey with representative sampling, focus group discussions, monitoring systems	Community and/or household level surveys, FGD, monitoring systems, individual level data including personally identifiable data, triangulation
OUTPUTS	Contingency plan for assessments	Best guess preliminary working scenarios	Initial reevaluation analysis and planning scenarios	Refined reevaluation analysis and planning scenarios	Continuously updated information; periodic revised situation analyses
RESPONSIBILITY	Government, Humanitarian Country Team, experts as hand	Government, Humanitarian Country Team, experts as hand, UNDAC team (if present)	Government, Humanitarian Country Team, UNDAC mission	Government, Humanitarian Country Team	Government, Humanitarian Country Team
INFORMATION DATA INDICATORS	Baseline data, common p-codes	Minimal core set p-codes for new sites	Expanded core set (with monitoring core set)	Fully comprehensive set (monitoring core set)	Comprehensive set (including some of core set)

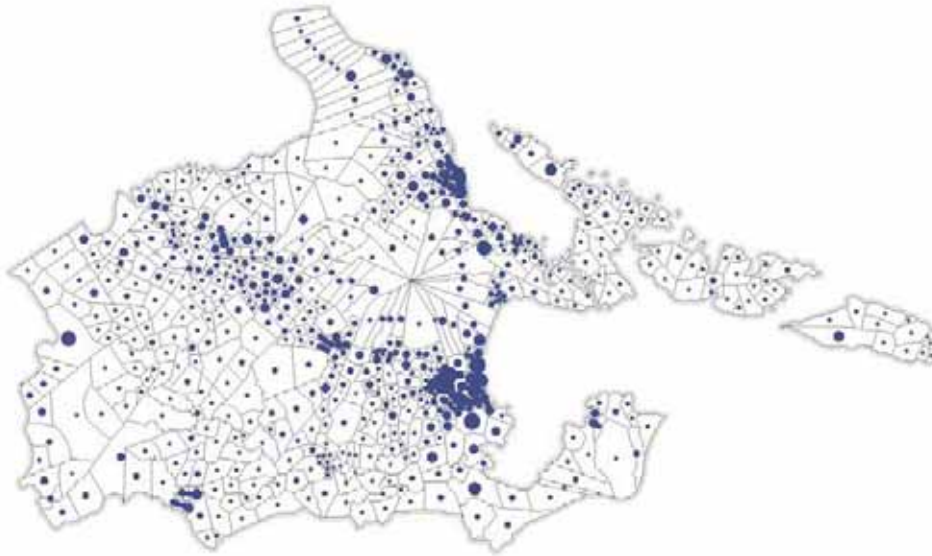
Pcodes



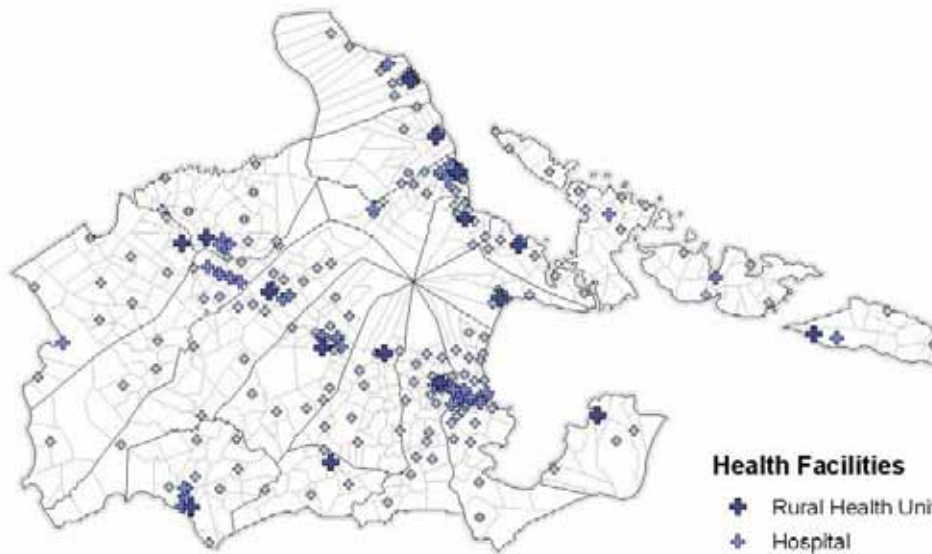
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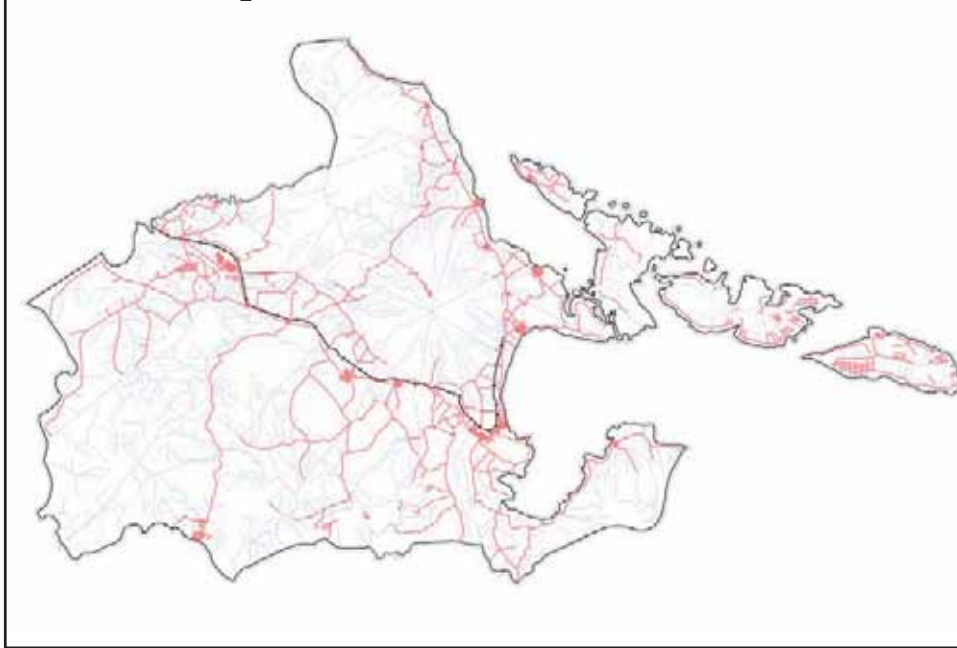
Population



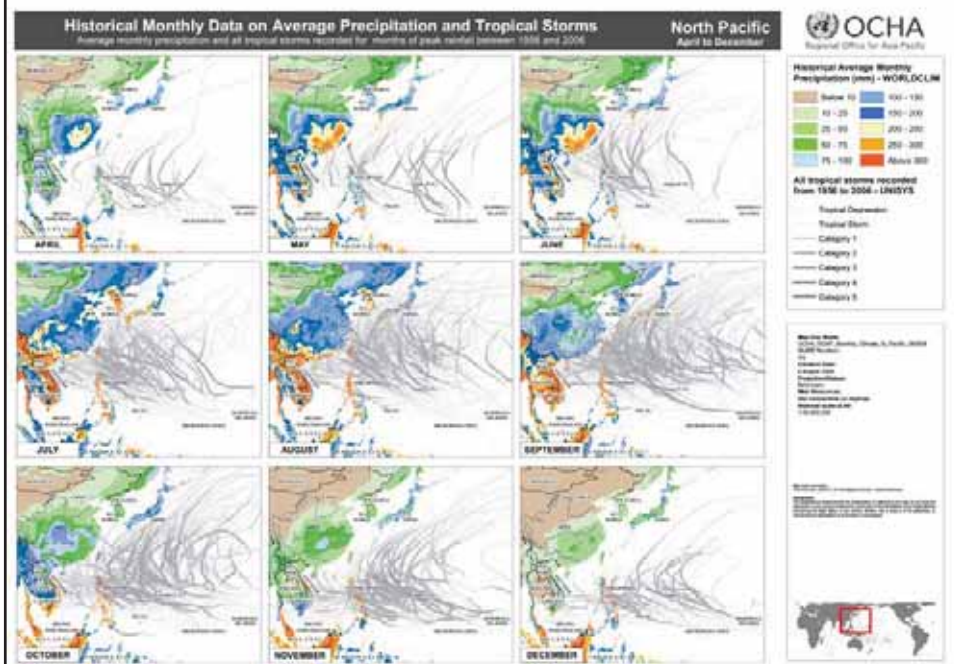
Social Infrastructure



Social Infrastructure



Monitoring: long term (historical averages)



Information Management (in Fiji)

- Provide multiple stakeholder with relevant and timely and consistent baseline data for disaster preparedness and response
- Develop and agreed methodology and capacity for rapid multi-cluster needs assessment and in-depth cluster needs assessment following natural disasters
- Develop tools and procedures that guide the management of information during response operations and for the planning of disaster reduction measures

From Data to Knowledge

TYPE	EXAMPLE	FUNCTION
Facts/Events	Deaths	
Data	Number of deaths	Collect and Count
Indicator	Mortality Rate	Calculation
Information	Rates by sex, age, location	Analysis
Knowledge	Time trends, comparison with other areas	Interpretation
Decision Making	Decisions (impact, severity)	Assessing options