



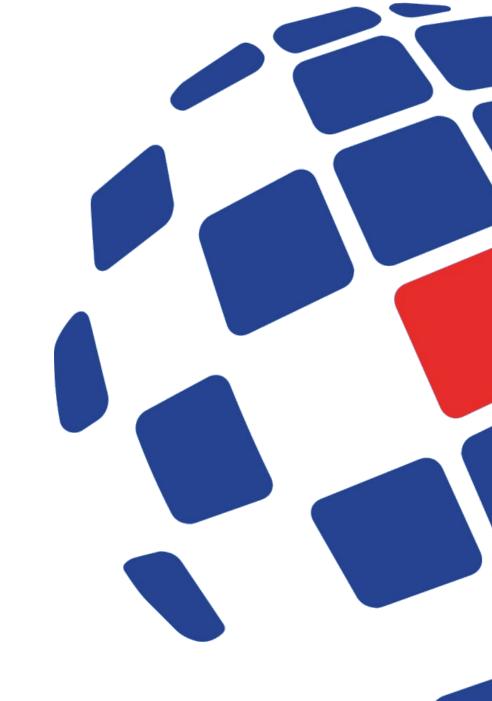
October 2023 - Grenada

Mapping in Disaster Management









Disaster and Risk Management Lifecycle













Disaster Risk Management Lifecycle



- Mapping and spatial data used in
 - Disaster Risk Reduction
 - Hazard and Risk Mapping
 - Contingency Planning
 - Critical Infrastructure Asset Management
 - Predictive Analysis and Early Warning
 - Donor relations
- "Where?"







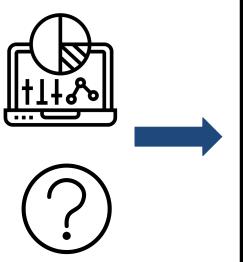


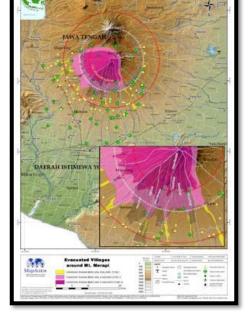
Mapping as part of the process



Mapping or Spatial Data by themselves are not going to provide the mitigation and preparedness. They are part of

the process.





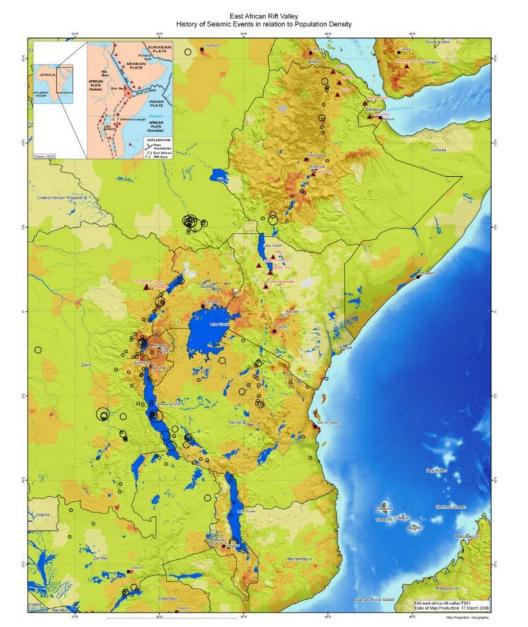












Early warning / risk assessment



Maps are a good way of showing underlying risks in a particular area. This map shows earthquake and volcanic activity in East Africa since the 1970s, alongside locations of settlements.

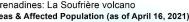
It thereby aims to highlight areas where people are at potentially higher risks from these events.

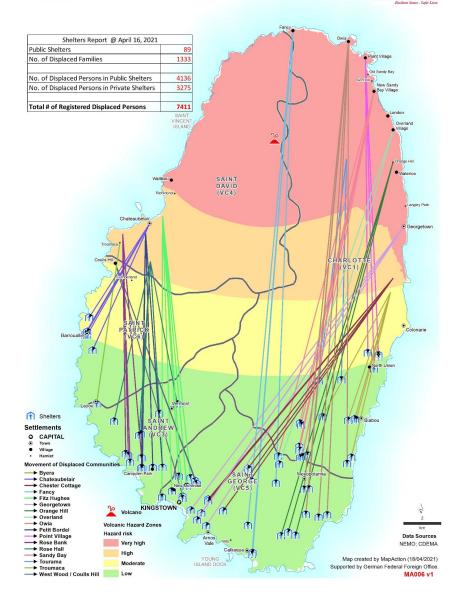
















- Evacuation map
- La Soufriere active volcano
- Settlements and hazards
- Shows scale of evacuation



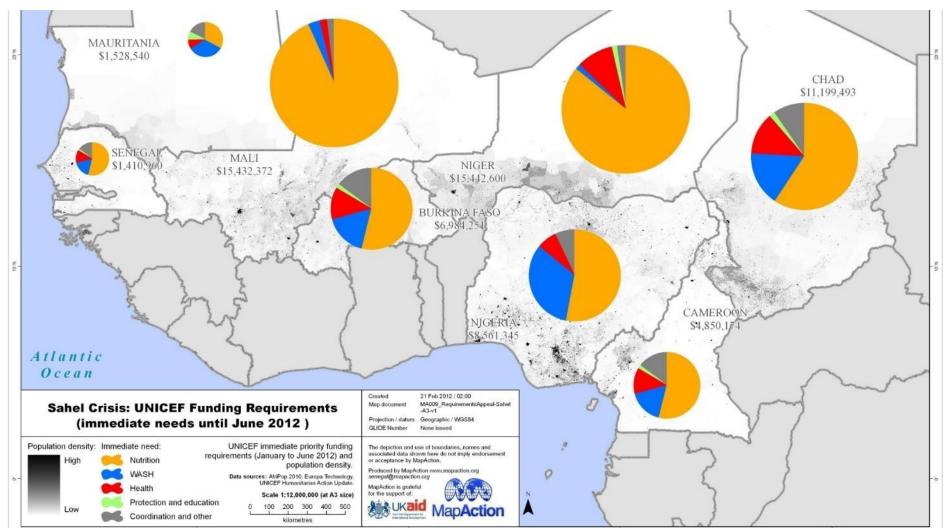






Advocacy / Donor Relations













Response and Recovery



Next section of Disaster Management Cycle:

- Response and Recovery
- Two crucial stages after the disaster event
- Part of humanitarian activities
- "Where?" question important









"Where" questions



In emergencies... many questions about "Where?"

- What is extent of affected area?
- Where are people with specific needs?
- Where have people moved to?
- Where are required **resources**?
- What logistics infrastructure?
- Who is doing What, Where (3W)









Applications of Maps and Geospatial Analysis



Applications of maps in humanitarian emergencies:

- Early warning and alerting
- Predictive Analysis & affected areas
- Needs assessment
- Safety, security and protection
- Coordination & Relief programming
- Logistics operations planning
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Advocacy and donor relations



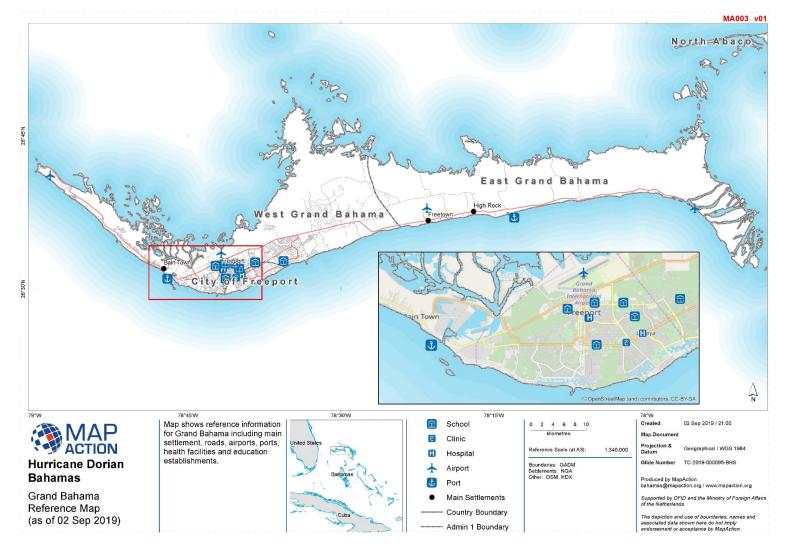






Reference Maps







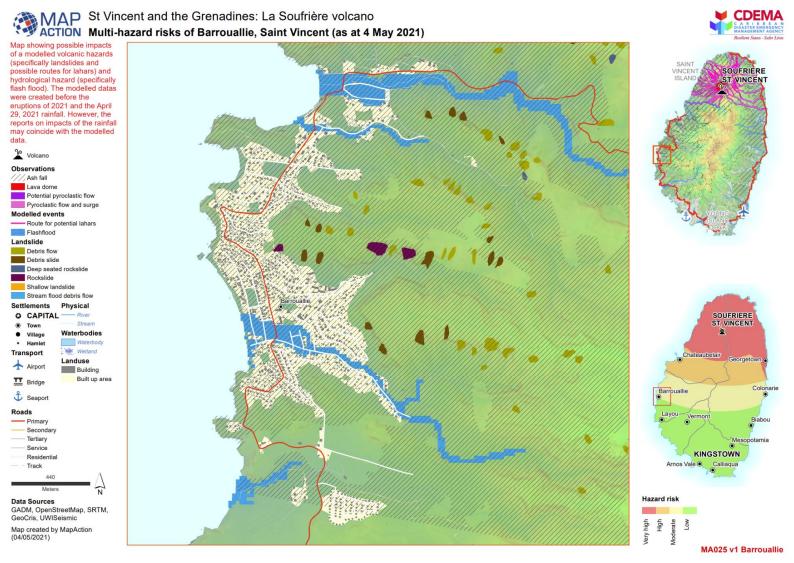






Baseline Data













Map created by MapAction (20/04/2021

Access and routes status



This map shows the status of roads in Saint Vincent after the volcanic eruption - where ash might be blocking roads or bridges have been damaged.

This can be crucial information early in a disaster as access can be critical to get resources to those most in need, or to evacuate people.









Affected Population



The Bahamas	Hurricane	Dorian

Needs assessment and analysis - Abaco. Symbols represent the number of people in need following assessments up to 19th September 2019.

MA092 v3









Supported by the German Federal Foreign Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

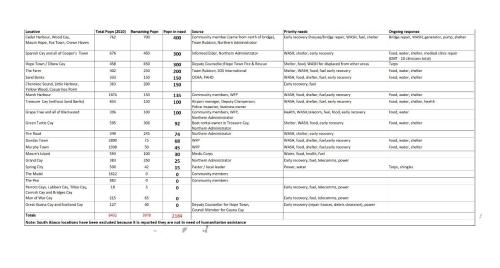
Data Sources: GADM. OCHA. BNGIS Map created by MapAction (25 September 2019)

bahamas@mapaction.org

The depiction and use of boundaries, names and associated data shown here do not imply endorsement or acceptance by MapAction

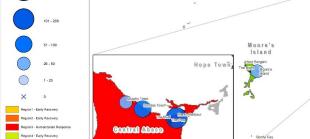
The figures illustrated here represent the results of OCHA assessments up to 19th September 2019 and have been validated by the Government in

Hope Town





Region5 - Early Recovery



East Grand











Population movements



MAP Afghanistan: Areas of influence and arrivals of conflict-displaced Afghans by province in 2021 IDPs in Afghanistan **TAJIKISTAN** Registered Afghan refugees per country **UZBEKISTAN** Khatlon Surkhandarya Gorno-Badakhshan Chardzhou CHINA Tajkistan Aqinah / Ymamnazar Shir khan Banda 400.000 800.000 1,200,000 TURKMENISTAN Mazar-i-Sharif Jawzian Badakhshan Mary Northern Baghlan Razavi Turgundi / Serhetebat Khorasan Sar-e-Pul Islam Qala N.W.F.P. Dogharoun Badghis **KABUL** Wardak Paktya 05V O Ghazni 0 Uruzgan Ghulam Khan South Fagah IDP influx (per province Khorasan of displacement) Paktika Settlements 308 - 5000 Abu Nasr-e-Farah Lashkargah Kandahar 3 0 / Mahiroo 5001 - 15000 • • City 15001 - 25000 Kandahar Border Control Hilmand **PAKISTAN** IRAN 25001 - 50000 Status Spin Boldak Open 50001 - 91099 / Chaman Open for cargo only Status Sistan and Baluchistan Baluchestan High Taliban influence (+75%) before 20 June 2021 Open with restrictions for pedestrians Taftan , High Taliban influence / Mirjavéh control after 20 June AGCHO, OCHA, ACAPS, Long War Journal, UNHCR, **Data Sources** 100 IOM, Liveuamap, OpenStreetMap, GADM Map created by MapAction for ACAPS (30/09/2021) km



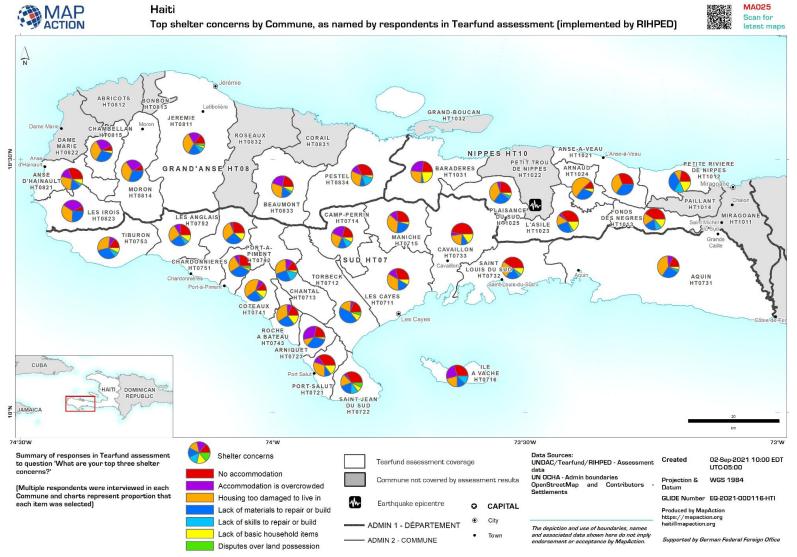






Impact Assessments







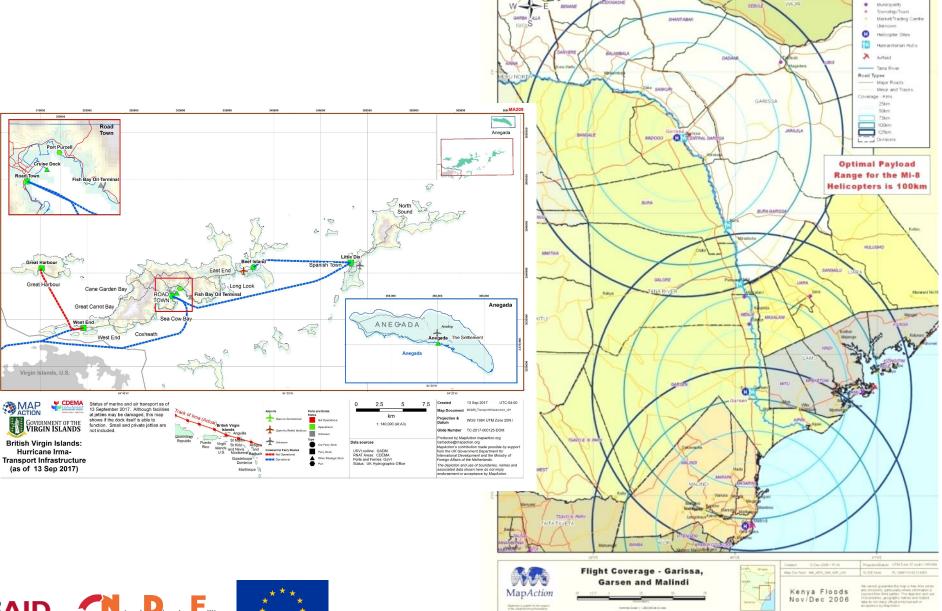






Logistics Planning







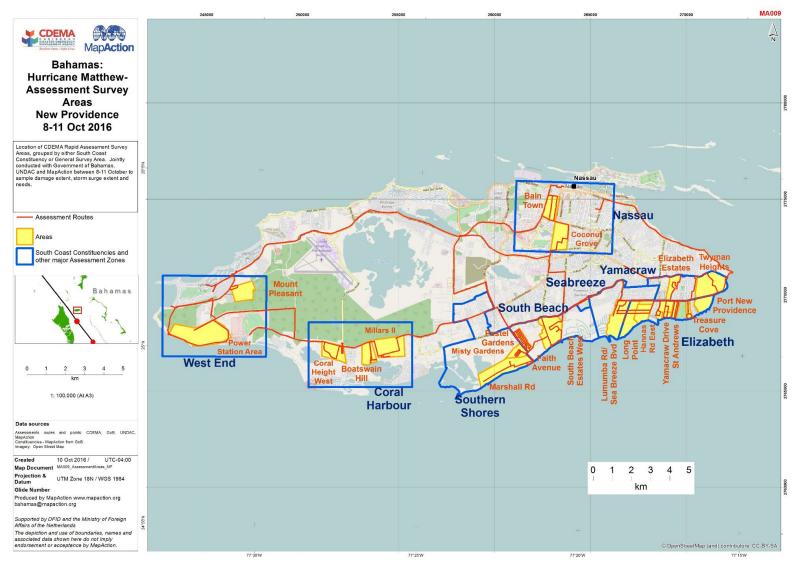






Needs Assessments







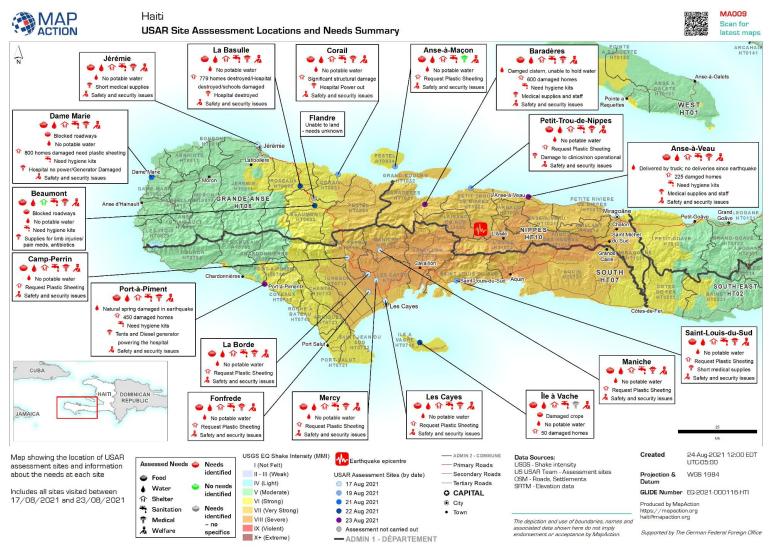






Needs Assessments













Who-what-where (3W)

1



The Bahamas

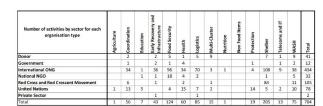
Who What Where activities / presence at sub-island level as reported to the BHS 3W WhoWhatWhere as of 25th September

To add your presence and activity please go to: http://bit.ly/BHSUsefullinks or use the QR code and follow link for BHS (3W WhoWhat Where)

The activities counted here represent only those that have been reported to the link above. Please record your activity there to better represent the scale of the BHS response.

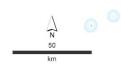
See https://maps.mapaction.org/event/bhs-2019-09 for updates to this map.

Number of activities by location for each organisation type	Central Abaco	Central Eleuthera	City of Freeport	East Grand Bahama	Grand Cay	Hope Town	Moore's Island	New Providence	North Abaco	North Eleuthera	South Abaco	West Grand Bahama	Total
Donor	11		1	1	3	2		10	13				41
Government	2					1		9					12
International ONG	181		46	34		51	15	50	42	1		14	434
National NGO	2		5					25					32
Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	27	5	9	22				42					105
United Nations	12		6	1				56	3				78
Private Sector								2	7				2
Total	235	5	67	58	3	54	15	194	58	1		14	704



Data Sources: GADM, OCHA Map created by MapAction (25/09/2019)

bahamas@mapaction.org www.mapaction.org



Supported by the German Federal Foreign Office and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.





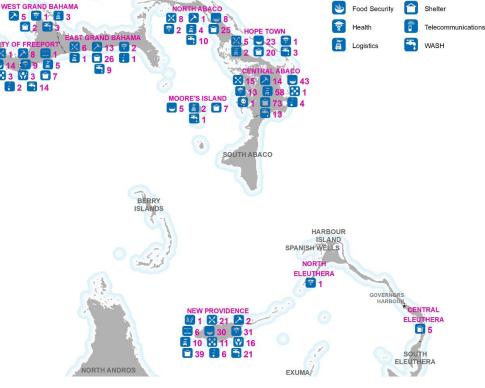


Non Food Items

MA035 v18

Multi-Cluster

Nutrition





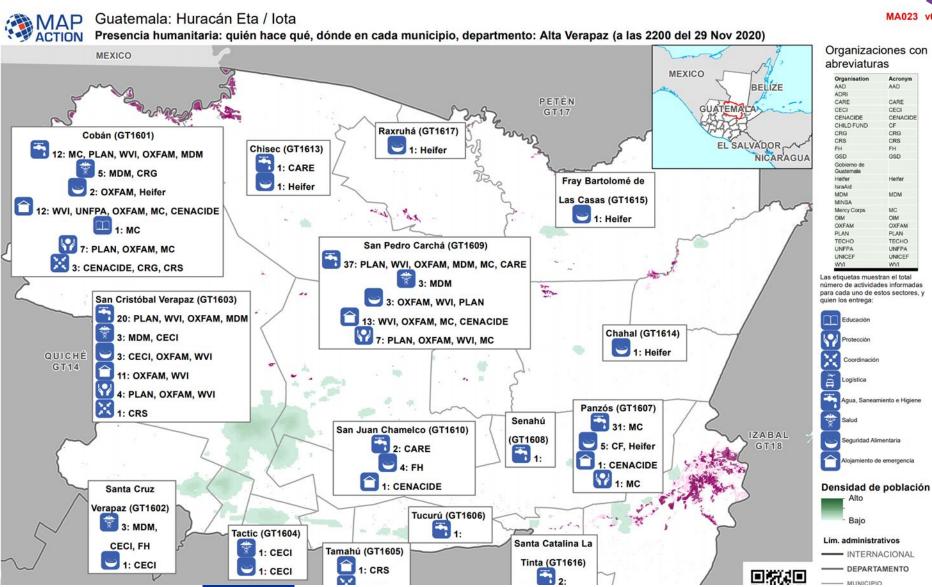






Who-what-where (3W)

















Introduction to CDEMA and the Regional Response Mechanism (RRM)















CDEMA: who WE are...

The Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency (CDEMA) is a regional inter-governmental agency responsible for disaster management in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). The Agency was established in 1991 as the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Response Agency (CDERA) with the primary responsibility for the coordination of emergency response and relief efforts to Participating States impacted by hazards which exceed their capacity to manage. It transitioned to CDEMA in 2009 to fully embrace the principles and practice of Comprehensive Disaster Management (CDM).





A Community for All















Agreement Establishing CDEMA

There are 43 articles covering...

Legal Personality

Mandate

Governance: Organs and Function

Undertakings of Participating States

Facilitation and Collaboration

Other Areas















Mandate of CDEMA

Mobilise and coordinate disaster relief

Mitigate consequences of disasters

Provide comprehensive information on disasters

Encourage disaster loss reduction and cooperative arrangements and mechanisms

Establish, enhance and maintain adequate emergency disaster response capabilities among the Participating States















Governance Structure

The CDEMA Council

- Determines the policies of CDEMA
- Comprises the Heads of Gov'ts of the CDEMA PSs

The Management Committee of the Council

- Sub-committee of Council responsible for administrative oversight issues
- Permanent Secretaries responsible for disaster management

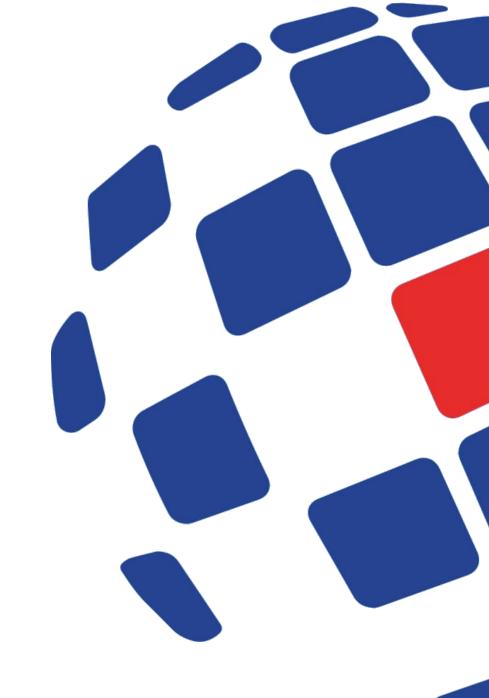
The Technical Advisory Committee

- Technical and programmatic advisory arm
- National Disaster Coordinators and reps of specialized regional organisations

The CDEMA Coordinating Unit

- Education, research and information
- Finance and administration
- Mitigation, preparedness and response

THE REGIONAL RESPONSE MECHANISM (RRM)









What is the RRM?





AIM

To provide effective and efficient coordinated disaster response support to CDEMA Participating States requiring regional and/or international assistance for their response to the consequences of an event based on regionally agreed Principles, Concept, and Realities.

PRINCIPLES

- 1. Respect for sovereignty
- 2. Regional solidarity
- 3. Compliance with international **Humanitarian Standards**: *Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality, Independence*
- 4. Adherence to principles of partnership: transparency, results-oriented, responsibility, complementarity





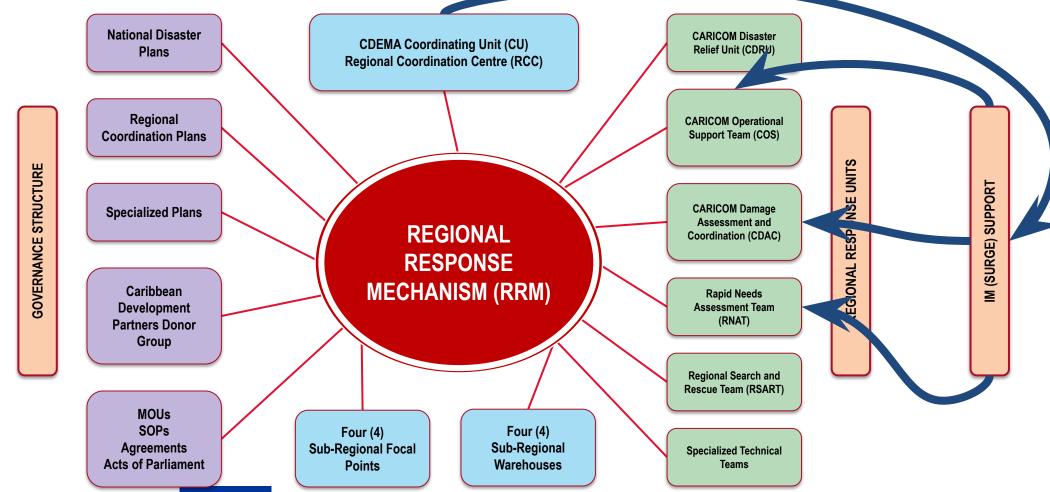








Conceptual Framework for the RRM









SUB-REGIONAL STRUCTURE

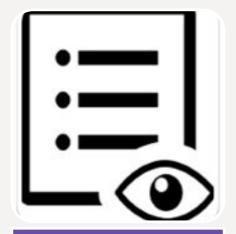


CDEMA Operational Elements













Relief Management

- Establish relief mechanism
 policy and structure for the event
- Advise the impacted State, and where possible support the development of the needs list
- Head the international and regional coordination for relief

Logistics

 Liaise with suppliers, transport networks, regional military, etc. to move relief supplies and personnel

Situational Overview

- Process data to inform:
- Needs list,
- Relief priorities,
- Relief mechanism,
- Situation reports
- Prepare information charts and graphs of data for communications cell
- Map the data received using pre-existing charts

Telecomms

 Maintain emergency telecommunication with the impacted PSs and others via HF, Satellite BGANs, etc.

Communications

- Advise impacted PS on the publication of the needs list
- Communicate relief policy and structure for the event to PSs, Donors, Regional and International Institutions, other interests, and the general public







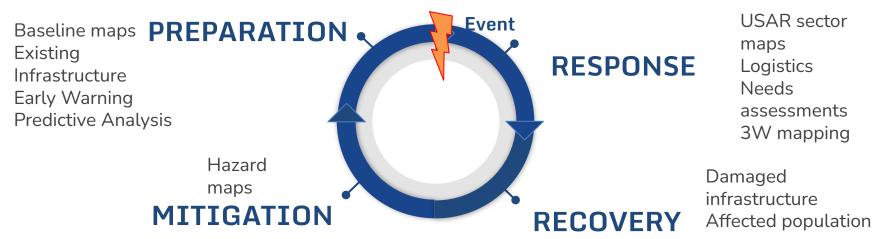


Conclusion: The Full Cycle



Mapping is key to Disaster Management Lifecycle

- Some maps are used throughout in different forms
- Some particular to a section of the life cycle



Q - how does this help you in your own EOC operations?









This programme is gratefully supported by









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