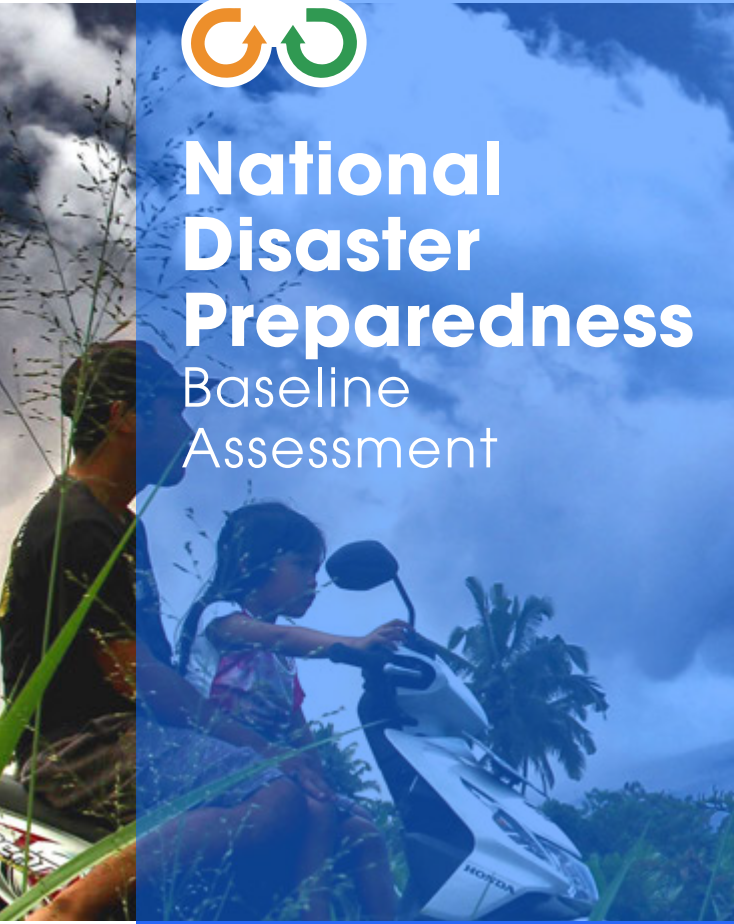




National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment



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Safer world.

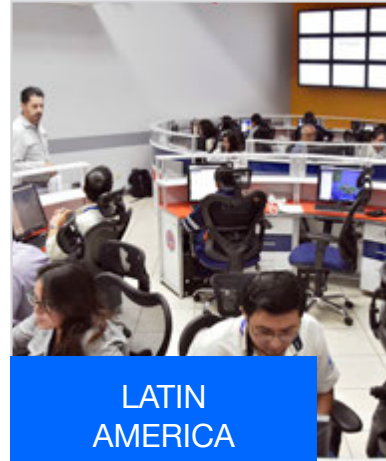
THE CARIBBEAN



It's more
than just an
assessment



AFRICA



LATIN
AMERICA



SOUTHEAST
ASIA



U.N. AWARD-
WINNING

35+
Participating
Nations

National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment

To be truly effective, decision makers must understand the underlying drivers of disaster risk and be able to easily access this information and apply it throughout all phases of disaster management. PDC's National Disaster Preparedness Baseline Assessment program helps countries assess risk and disaster management capacity and apply it to **early warning, disaster preparedness, policy**

and planning, sustainable development, and resilience-building initiatives. The NDPBA is the only program recognized by the United Nations to help countries operationalize the goals of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction—providing an evidence-based foundation for actions to be taken and investments to be made in achieving long-term resilience and sustainability.



Our Process

The national baseline assessment program is designed as a sustainable system for accessing, understanding, updating, and applying critical risk information at all levels of decision making. The program provides the necessary tools, scientific data, and evidence-based practices to effectively reduce disaster risk—informing decisions at the national, subnational, and local level.

The assessment is conducted using a collaborative, stakeholder-driven approach that integrates national priorities and stakeholder feedback throughout every step of the process.



Our process includes a **Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA)** which examines several components of risk including exposure to hazards, vulnerability, coping capacity, and existing disaster management capabilities. These findings are further analyzed through the lens of PDC's **unique Disaster Management Analysis (DMA)**. The DMA contextualizes the RVA and guides recommendations designed to increase resilience and reduce disaster risk. Findings of this analysis are compiled into a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Plan offering practical actions to be taken over a five-year period.

Collaborative Approach



Risk & Vulnerability Assessment Methodology

PDC's Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) is a multi-dimensional analysis that measures hazard exposure and the social, cultural, and economic drivers of risk at the national and subnational level. The assessment conceptualizes risk as a function of Multi-Hazard Exposure, Vulnerability, Coping Capacity, and Disaster Management Capabilities.

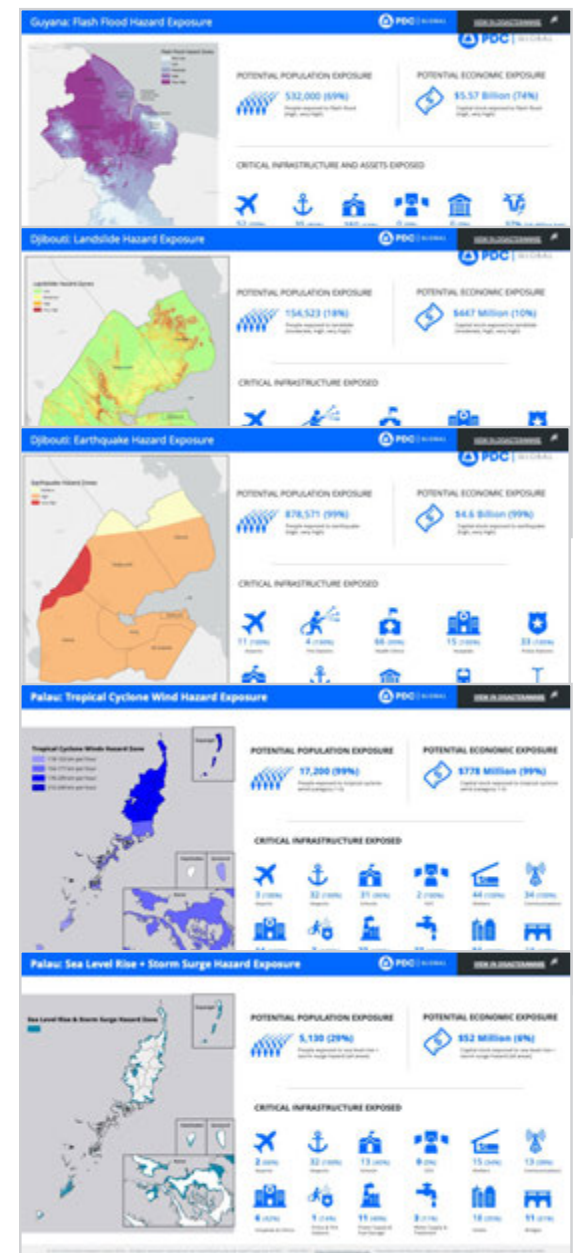
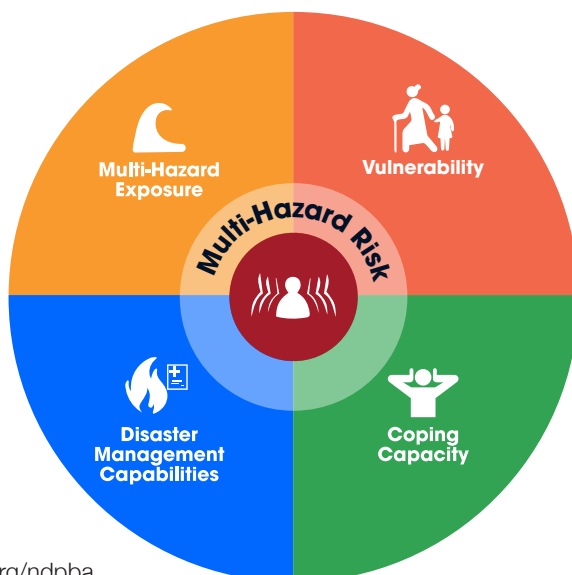


Multi-Hazard Exposure

Includes natural, manmade and climate change hazards



Components of Risk












Risk & Vulnerability Assessment Methodology

Vulnerability

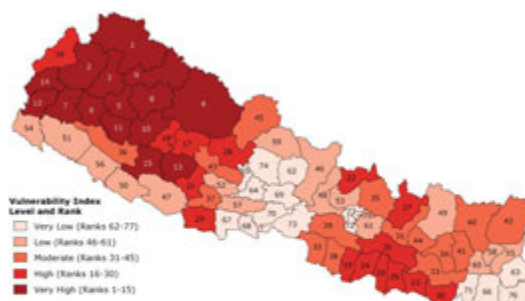
Sample Subcomponents



-  Population pressures
-  Gender inequality
-  Economic constraints
-  Information access
-  Clean water access
-  Health status
-  Environmental stress
-  Conflict
-  Recent disaster impacts



VULNERABILITY BY DISTRICT					
RANK	DISTRICT	INDEX SCORE	RANK	DISTRICT	INDEX SCORE
1	Chitawan	0.928	43	Kabhpulanchok	0.530
2	Kailali	0.902	41	Bahadri	0.527
3	Rupandehi	0.839	42	Dalchik	0.511
4	Kanchanpur	0.836	43	Rukum West	0.505
5	Neerajpur East	0.827	44	Ramchhap	0.504
6	Barbys	0.815	45	Angkhanchi	0.501
7	Manang	0.774	46	Sankhwasabha	0.501
8	Phulchow	0.764	47	Duli	0.496
9	Parha	0.758	48	Kathmandu	0.490
10	Makawanpur	0.736	49	Parbat	0.471
11	Bata	0.723	50	Sam	0.457
12	Sunari	0.717	51	Rasawa	0.454
13	Sukhet	0.713	52	Darchula	0.446
14	Kapilvastu	0.712	53	Myagdi	0.442
15	Dang	0.710	54	Dharuka	0.442
16	Dhading	0.708	55	Dalchik	0.437
17	Sarshi	0.704	56	Bajhang	0.437
18	Dharuka	0.696	57	Rukum East	0.432
19	Neerajpur West	0.694	58	Gulmi	0.419
20	Tanahu	0.691	59	Panchthar	0.406
21	Gorkha	0.686	60	Bhojpur	0.402
22	Mahottari	0.684	61	Baglung	0.398
23	Saptari	0.662	62	Khotang	0.397
24	Jhapa	0.661	63	Okhaldhunga	0.395
25	Siraha	0.660	64	Jumla	0.395
26	Palpa	0.660	65	Lalitpur	0.385
27	Udayapur	0.606	66	Manang	0.383
28	Kaski	0.602	67	Rolpa	0.381
29	Dadeldhura	0.643	68	Dolpa	0.358
30	Barke	0.642	69	Taplejung	0.356
31	Sindhuli	0.635	70	Humla	0.349
32	Syngja	0.623	71	Bajura	0.349
33	Nuwakot	0.611	72	Sukthambu	0.330
34	Salyan	0.609	73	Bhaktapur	0.329
35	Sindhupalchok	0.589	74	Kalikot	0.325
36	Lamjung	0.564	75	Torathum	0.324
37	Achham	0.562	76	Mugu	0.319
38	Jajarkot	0.555	77	Mustang	0.310
39	Pyuthen	0.550			



Coping Capacity

Sample Subcomponents








-  Environmental capacity
-  Economic capacity
-  Governance
-  Infrastructure Capacity



COPING CAPACITY BY STATE

	RANK	STATE	INDEX SCORE
VERY HIGH	1	Koror	1.000
	2	Airai	0.934
	3	Kaysangel	0.867
HIGH	4	Melekeok	0.800
	5	Ngarchelong	0.734
	6	Ngchesar	0.667
MODERATE	6	Angaur	0.667
	7	Peleliu	0.534
	8	Ngardmau	0.467
LOW	8	Aimelik	0.467
	9	Ngaraard	0.334
	10	Ngiwal	0.267
VERY LOW	11	Ngatpang	0.200
	11	Ngaremlengui	0.200
	12	Sonsorol	0.067
	13	Hatohebel	0.000

Coping Capacity Index Level and Rank

-  Very Low (Ranks 13-16)
-  Low (Ranks 9-12)
-  Moderate (Ranks 6-8)
-  High (Ranks 3-5)
-  Very High (Ranks 1-2)



Disaster Management Capabilities

Sample Subcomponents



Early warning and monitoring



Mass care support



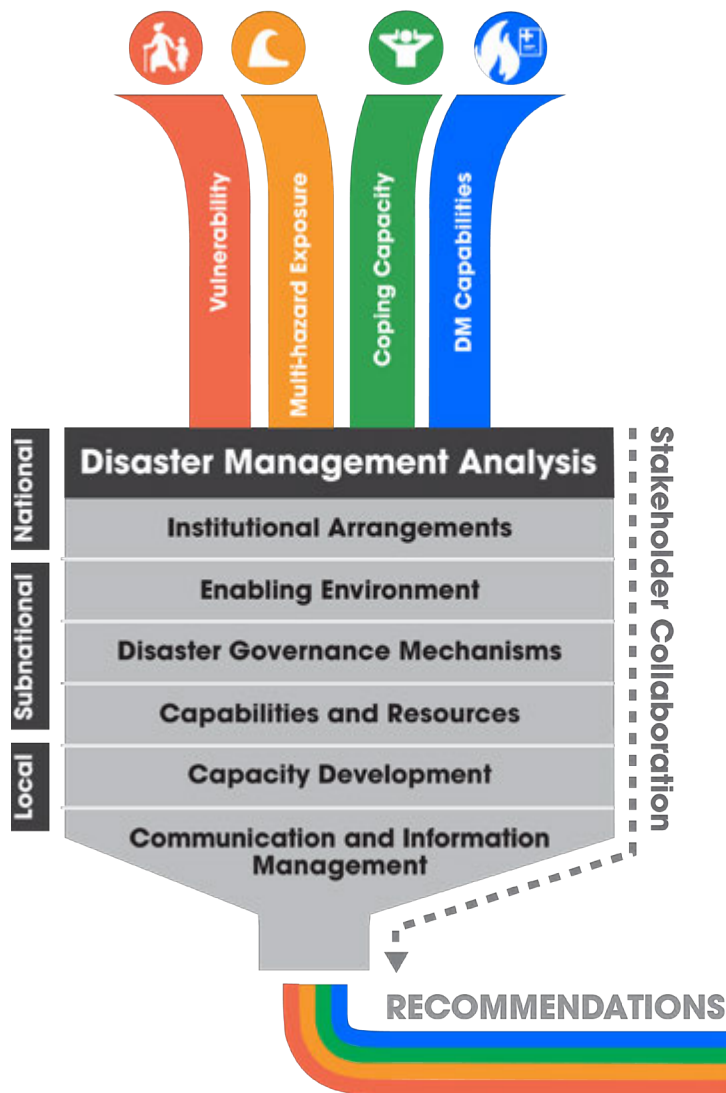
Disaster finance



Emergency services

Disaster Management Analysis Methodology

RISK AND VULNERABILITY RESULTS



PDC's Disaster Management Analysis (DMA) enables more effective prioritization of risk-reduction and resilience-building initiatives by contextualizing the results of the RVA through the lens of the disaster management framework. Taking into consideration diverse community needs, operational successes and barriers, the analysis considers six key disaster management themes and produces recommendations designed to strengthen capabilities and reduce losses.

Disaster Management Analysis

Example results



Sample Recommendations

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT: GHANA

FINDINGS	RECOMMENDATIONS	ALIGNMENT
<p>Legal Instruments – DM Law</p> <p>The National Disaster Management Organisation (NDMO) Act of 2016 outlines various financial provisions, i.e., the Disaster Management Fund (DMF), to support the execution of disaster management activities.</p> <p>Codifying these provisions in law is a positive step. However, in practice, a fully funded DMF is largely aspirational and would require additional policy and procedures to operationalize.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amend the NDMO Act to establish compliance mechanisms for the funding of the DMF. Identify and designate multiple funding sources to support the DMF-Fund, set minimum annual targets (e.g., 2% of GDP), and ensure funding designations are incorporated into the NDMO Act. Establish mechanisms to transfer funds to regional and local governments and disaster committees. 	<p>Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement, and SDGs Advanced</p> <p>Priorities for Action 2, 3, 4</p> <p>Global Target(s) A, B, C, D</p> <p>Guiding Principle(s) (b), (c), (e), (f), (h), (j)</p> <p>SDGs 9, 11, 13</p>

■ Limited or No Capacity
 ■ Early Capacity Development
 ■ Alignment with Significant Consideration
 ■ Substantial Progress with Some Consideration
 ■ Advanced Capacity

Unique Assessment Benefits

Subnational Assessments

PDC provides a comprehensive risk and vulnerability analysis as well as supporting recommendations for each administrative area at the subnational level. This helps promote greater inclusivity and resilience by offering insight into the issues affecting unique geographies and community groups which can often be overlooked at a national level.

EXAMPLE RVA RESULT: ARIMA MUNICIPALITY



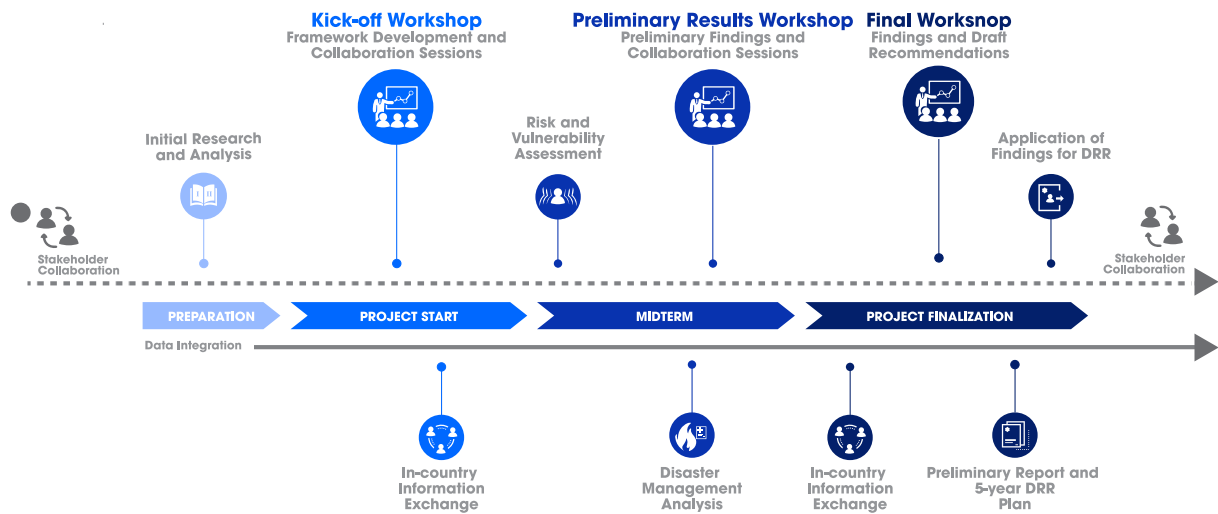
National Recommendations and 5-Year Plan

YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5
RECOMMENDATION 1 Update the legal framework to support national and community disaster preparedness in Palau.	RECOMMENDATION 7 Develop resilience/COOP/COG plans for the country's critical infrastructure sectors and integrate plans across sectors.			
RECOMMENDATION 2 Strengthen the institutional capacity of the National Emergency Management Office (NEMO) and the Office of Climate Change (OCC).	RECOMMENDATION 3 Increase resilience and resident capabilities at the subnational, local, and community levels.			
	RECOMMENDATION 4 Leverage existing partnerships with international aid organizations, international/foreign funding agencies, donors, and the US military to develop regional capacity building.			
	RECOMMENDATION 5 Develop a formal mechanism to assess progress made toward achievement of the DRR (Sendai Framework), Climate Adaptation (Paris Agreement), and UN SDGs.			
	RECOMMENDATION 6 Update the Palau National Disaster Risk Management Framework (PNDRM) and the Palau Climate Change Policy (PCCP).			
RECOMMENDATION 8 Build human resource capacity across the nation to support DM efforts.				
RECOMMENDATION 9 Fully implement a standard incident management system at all levels of government.				
RECOMMENDATION 10 Develop/upgrade early warning systems for hydrometeorological and climate-related hazard events.				

◀ The baseline assessment culminates with a set of national recommendations that are developed in partnership with country stakeholders. These actions are prioritized to take place over a period of five years and presented as a 5-Year Plan of Action.

Project Milestones 12-Month Timeline

The NDPBA is a stakeholder-driven assessment that is designed to take place over a 12-month period and includes the following key milestones and engagements.



What next? Measuring Results Over Time

While the NDPBA provides the necessary baseline to understand risk and map future actions, PDC's Risk, Resilience, and Adaptation Analysis (R2A2) is the mechanism designed to measure progress over time. Following a five-year period in which countries work to implement NDPBA recommendations, PDC re-engages at year six with national stakeholders to measure the effectiveness of actions taken over the five-year period and work together on new capacity-building initiatives.



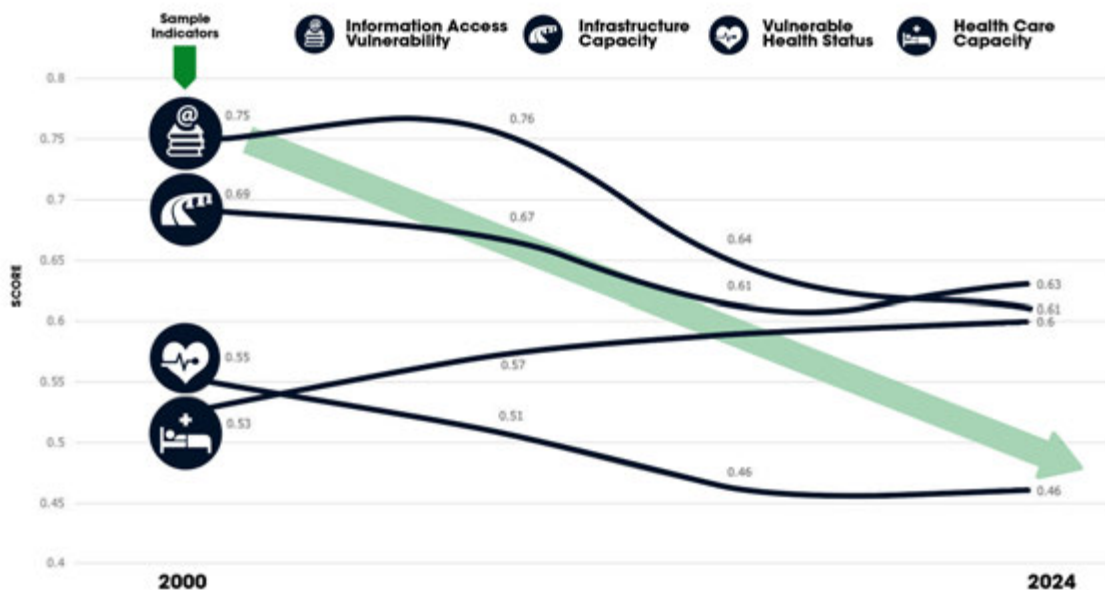
Risk, Resilience, and Adaptation Analysis Outcomes

After performing a baseline data update in partnership with country stakeholders, PDC provides a trend analysis of risk and vulnerability at the national and subnational level, along with a comparison of disaster management capacities.

Example Analytics



Risk and Vulnerability Trend Analysis



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safer world.



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