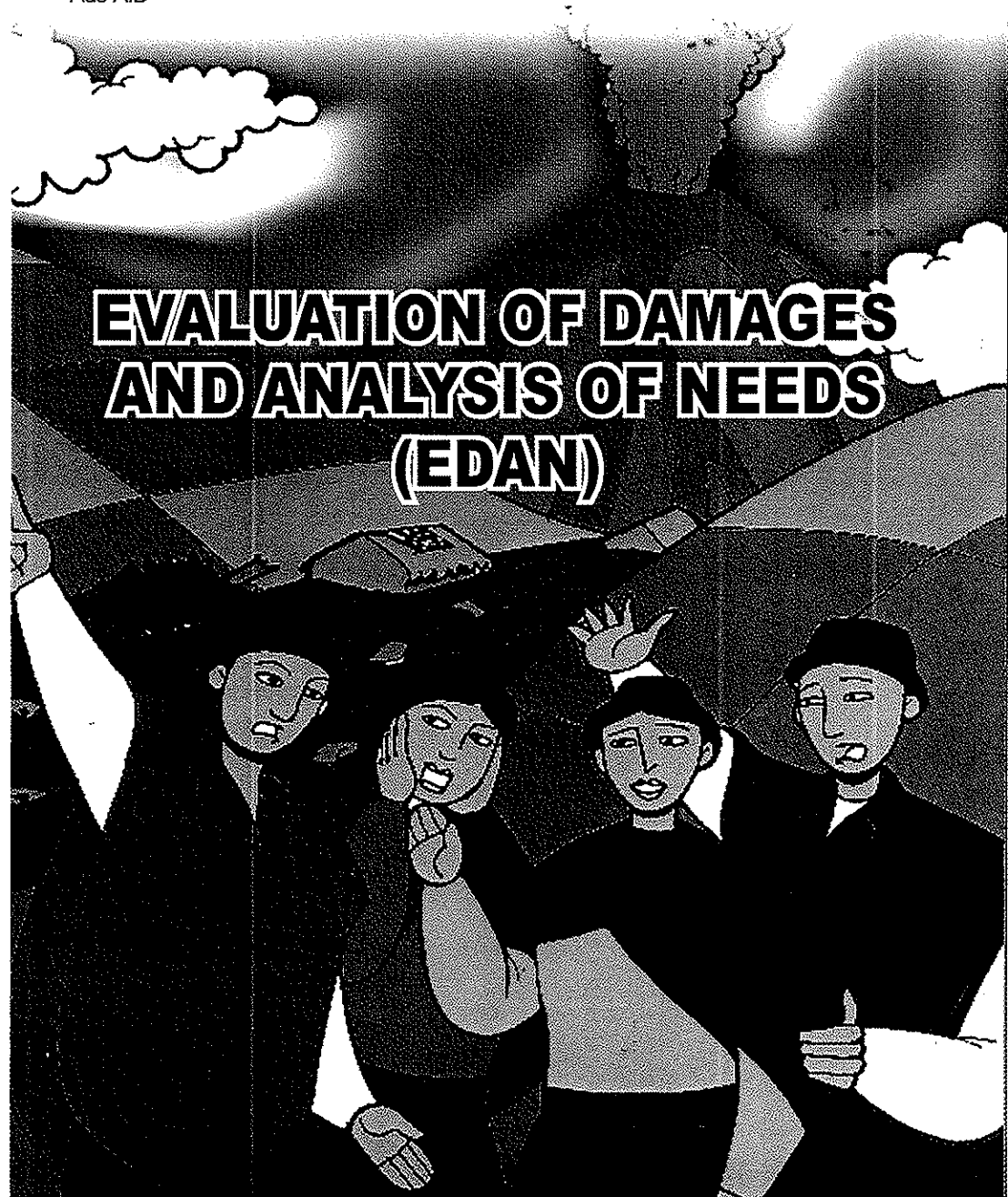




Aus-AID

Visión Mundial

EVALUATION OF DAMAGES AND ANALYSIS OF NEEDS (EDAN)



Booklet # 6



What is the Evaluation of Damages and Needs?

Luis (Father):

Hello folks. In the last meetings we have talked about five important issues:

- The disasters
- The organization of the Local Committees of Emergency
- Maps of risks and community resources
- The Community Plan for the Management of Disasters
- Measures of Mitigation and Early Alert systems.

Pepe (Son) and Rosa (Mother):

Father: And what are we going to discuss about this time?

Luis:

Now we are going to talk about the Evaluation of Damages and the Analysis of Needs, also known as EDAN.

- It consists of a detailed report of the damage caused by a disaster in a specific place, in a 8 to 72 hours period, and the urgent needs that the inhabitants of a community, parish or canton require during those critical moments. Such a report is prepared by persons that have been dully trained.

- This report or register has to be elaborated in a serious, transparent and honest way in view that the relief aid to be immediately provided to the victims depends on such report.

Rosa:

Immediately after a disaster, the EDAN team from our community and the ADP's Quick Reaction team must elaborate a report on the damages and decide what is required to return to the normality as soon as possible.

Luis:

To do so, it is necessary to know how we can make an EVALUATION OF DAMAGES and the ANALYSIS OF NEEDS (EDAN).



What kinds of Evaluations of Damages and Analysis of Needs are there?

There are two kinds of evaluations:

1. According to the scope

• General Evaluation

It is an evaluation that allows us evaluate in a general way the consequences of a disaster and the needs that exist in the community in order to propose the most urgent actions.

• Specific evaluation:

It is an extremely detailed evaluation on the damage caused by the disaster in each one of the sectors or neighborhoods of the community or city.

2. According to the moment when it is made:

• Initial Evaluation:

It is the evaluation that is conducted after the event in order to assess the impact of the disaster in people's health, the damage in the water, electricity, sewage, communications and transportation systems. This determines the type of aid required and detects the main aspects for the rehabilitation and reconstruction (8 hours).

• Intermediate Evaluation:

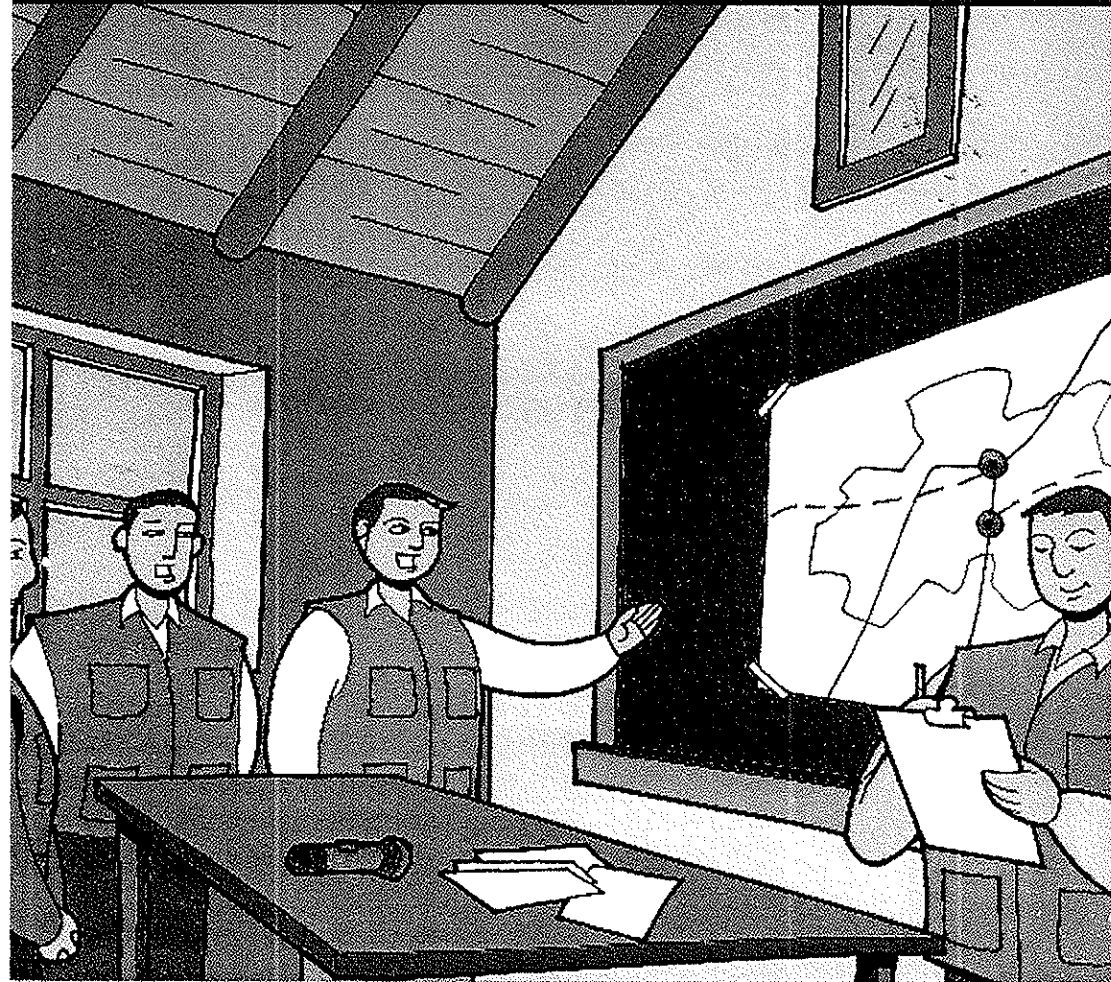
It is the evaluation that is done continually to analyze the direct and indirect effects of disaster.

• Final Evaluation:

It corresponds to the outcome of the two former evaluations but from a global point of view and a sector deepening (72 hours).

We would like to discuss about the general and the initial evaluations:

The General Evaluation: What formats does it use and how is it conducted?



Three formats can be used to record the data aimed at carrying-out the general evaluation.

Preliminary format:

- It allows to have, within 8 hours after the disaster, an approximate estimate on the events.
- This general information allows us make decisions in the short term.
- It is made in the place where the disaster occurred.

Complementary format:

- It allows us identify, within the first 72 hours, the basic needs of people, communities and neighboring areas.
- It helps us spot critical areas for the rehabilitation and reconstruction phases.
- It is made in the disaster site.
- It does not require advanced studies, but a thorough knowledge on the elaboration procedures.

Format of familiar information:

- It is used to collect information of each family.
- It facilitates the elaboration of a consolidated report on the events, the same that will appear in a specific format.

The Initial Evaluation: What formats are used and how is it elaborated?

Initial Evaluation Format

It consists in the gathering of indispensable previous information before arriving in the site and taking into account the following aspects:

- Population (structure and geographical distribution)
- Climatic conditions (temperature, rainfall levels)
- Health conditions (epidemics, immunizations, nutrition)
- Social and political background in the region
- People's customs, traditions and expectances
- Resources available (local aid, security and health organizations, NGOs)
- Infrastructure of services (water, electricity, fuel, roads, telecommunications, history of past disasters)
- Names, addresses and phone numbers of persons who might facilitate the evaluation work.

Let us remember:

- That the areas considered as representative for the initial evaluation of damages are four: vital lines (water, electricity, etc.), productive infrastructure, housing and public buildings

- When the evaluation has to be deepened with the participation of technicians or specialists in specific areas, these needs must be recorded in the corresponding form.

In either of the evaluation types:

- Evaluation flights at low altitude
- Land evaluation
- Interviews to inhabitants from several sectors in the community
- Among other techniques

Such data Whathering techniques may provide important information to evaluate the seriousness and extent of the damage.



What materials are necessary to carry-out the Evaluation of Damages and the Analysis of Needs?

- Map of the community, parish, city or canton affected.
- Previous information on the population, services and the production in the zone.
- Formats for the initial evaluation, verification list.
- Pens, pencils, pencil sharpeners, erasers.
- Flash lights
- Meters
- Notebooks

It is necessary that the EDAN team, when making the Evaluation of Damages, wears clothes and shoes suitable to the weather and location where the disaster occurred.

Who should conduct said Evaluation of Damages and Analysis of Needs?

- The task group called EDAN TEAM
- The EDAN team is formed by persons whose task is the evaluation of damages and the analysis of needs after natural disaster has occurred.
- The community EDAN group will be formed by a community representative from the Local Committee of Emergencies, two or three members of the Directory Board and community members who wish to participate in the evaluations.
- The EDAN Team can also be formed by staff members from institutions that work in the community and will contribute with the collection of technical data.

After a disaster, the EDAN Team is exclusively in charge of recording in an accurate and concrete way, the damages produced in the community and analyze the needs to be met to mitigate the suffering.



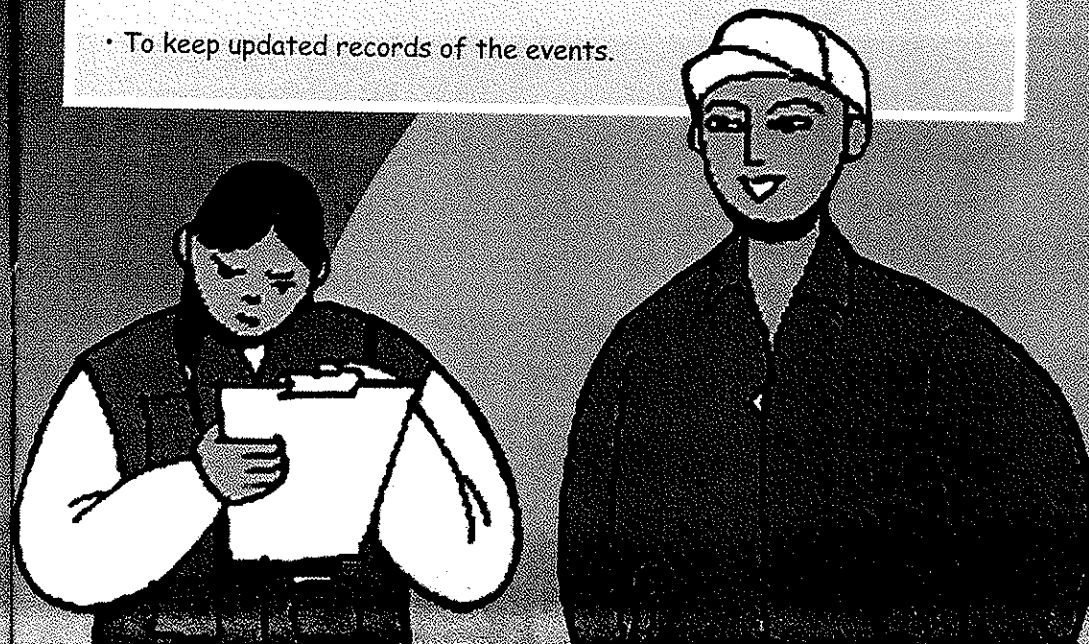


What are the main responsibilities of the EDAN Team?

They are:

- Each member of the EDAN Team should take care of his person safety and that of his fellows.
- To solve problems instead of creating new ones.
- The EDAN Team must be focused on its specific task.
- The Team must go to the site where the disaster occurred and work there.

- Make any possible effort to register the damages found, in the corresponding formats.
- To make the evaluations as quickly as possible and according to the format.
- To prepare the reports in term established for his task.
- To coordinate with the operative groups available in the city or province, such as: Red Cross, Civil Defense, Fire Department, Police Department, Army, etc. so that these institutions will participate in the assistance to the victims.
- To coordinate actions with those in charge of the areas established.
- To evaluate the damages during the first 8 to 72 hours after the disaster and report the outcomes to the President of the community.
- To define with the Local Committee of Emergencies the basic needs endured by the victims.
- To keep updated records of the events.



Rosa:

The most important for an adequate Evaluation of Damages and Analysis of Needs (EDAN) is the gathering of information.

Luis:

The Evaluation of Damages and Analysis of Needs (EDAN) is the precise, accurate and most important information to ask for assistance to aid organizations in favor of the people and communities that have been affected by a disaster.

Pepe:

Daddy, What are we going to talk about in the next workshop?

Luis:

Son, the next workshop will be on First Aid procedures.



In the Book of Nehemiah, chapter two, we can see a bible story that can help us illustrate about the Evaluation of Damages and Analysis of Needs.

Nehemiah went out at night through the door of the Valley toward the fountain of the Dragon. Then he saw that the walls of Jerusalem were had collapsed and that the doors had been burnt"
(Nehemiah 2:13)

The needs analyzed and detected by Nehemiah were: lack of wood to repair the doors of the palace and the city walls; and, poor motivation in people. Nehemiah achieved, with God's help, that people became motivated and said:
".... Let's stand up and build".
(Nehemiah 2:18)



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