GUIDELINES FOR THE USE OF POPULATION DATA IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

BNPB

BADAN PUSAT STATISTIK

UNFPA

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FOREWORD

Praise be to God, the Almighty, for with His mercy and grace we are able to present these Guidelines for the Use of Population Data in Disaster Management. Disaster management is, at its core, about ensuring the best services are provided to disaster victims. Community is the major stakeholder, as ultimately, disaster response is a human-to-human activity. Every effort should be focused toward securing the wellbeing of affected victims. In this respect, population data is crucial to successful humanitarian assistance missions. The indicators and variables provided by population data are critical in planning for the 13 types of disasters that affect areas of Indonesia.

From the immediate to 24-hours, 48-hours and 72-hours after a disaster strikes, population data plays a critical role. Collaboration between the National Disaster Management Agency (BNFB) and Statistic Indonesia (BPS), together with the support of UNFPA Indonesia, can help to provide the necessary information to minimize the impact of natural disasters. We hope this publication becomes a useful tool for institutions, agencies and humanitarian workers involved in disaster management, working together to build a resilient nation.

The Authors Team

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

In a humanitarian crisis we need to make good decisions fast. To ensure good decision making requires timely access to information – information created by appropriate analysis of accurate and valid data. This is especially important in a crisis where the timelines and efficiency of resource allocation is critical.

In all phases of a humanitarian crisis we need decisions that are underpinned by accurate data. Pre-disaster, adequate preparedness is essential to a timely and effective response to an emergency including consideration of the data needs and standards. During a disaster, decisions on actions to be taken and resource mobilization require reliable information and data. Post disaster, accurate data is needed to measure the impact of interventions including a valid baseline from which comparisons can be drawn.

To date, humanitarian agencies have often reached for the most available information without much concern for its reliability. There has been a lack of coordination between agencies on how data is collected and what data is used. A real need for a standardization of data collection in Indonesia has emerged.

In light of this, in 2011 BNPB endorsed a regulation to facilitate a standardization of disaster data, the PERKA no 8 year 2011. The PERKA outlined the data required to be collected by BNPB and BPBD during each phase of a disaster. In reality, implementation of the PERKA has proved difficult as many parameters or variables are not easy to access and there is limited guidance on how to obtain the data. The need for a national guideline on disaster data to support the implementation of the PERKA has become clear.

Toward this end, a guideline on the use of population data for disaster management was developed through collaboration between BNPB-BPS, with technical and funding support from UNFPA. The guideline, outlined in this book, provides guidance on the use of population data during all phases of disaster management – pre-disaster, during disaster and post-disaster. It describes the sources of population data that can be used, methods of data collection, variables or indicators, and how population data can be utilized. The book also documents the experiences of BNPB and other line ministries in the use of population data in each phase of disaster management.

We hope that this book – providing guidelines on how to acquire, process and utilize population data – will be a valuable reference for BNPB and other humanitarian actors to ensure a more effective humanitarian emergency preparedness and response that is well- grounded in accurate data.

Jakarta, April 2014

Jose Ferraris
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