

Effects, in National Databases using the DesInventar methodology, are the sum of losses or adverse impacts from disasters which take place in a specific geographical unit. These are the direct indicators of conditions of vulnerability in communities, regions and countries. DesInventar methodology works with a list of variables of effects commonly generated by a disaster such as those that affect people, homes, critical infrastructure and economic sectors.   
  
In addition to the disaggregation of the information, the geographical reference (resolution level), and the definitions of types of hazards, the effect fields definitions are at the heart of DesInventar’s methodology.   
  
Our methodology and our office are part of the Disaster Loss Data (DATA) project, under the umbrella of the Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR) programme and will apply the common standardized classification and definition of hazards . Please refer to our website for the definition of disaster types: <http://www.desinventar.net/definitions.html>

**METADATA**

**DISASTER INFORMATION**

**Serial:**Unique, automatically generated number (auto incrementation).

**Event (or hazard type)**Natural hazards are naturally occurring physical phenomena caused either by rapid or slow onset events which can be geophysical, hydrological, climatological, meteorological or biological.

Technological or man-made hazards are events that are caused by humans and occur in or close to human settlements. (eg. industrial accidents and transport accidents etc.)  
Please refer to our website for the definition of disasters type. <http://www.desinventar.net/definitions.html>

**Geographical Code  
Code Lev1 Code Lev2 Code Lev3 (Regions – Provinces – Communes for example)**Shapefiles have been pre-configured with codes, as this will allow the system to identify each region and the data to be entered on each geographical scale (this is Level 0, Level 1 and Level 2 of geographical disaggregation, which normally correspond to Province, District, and Municipality, or equivalent depending on the country). This configuration of codes requires some thinking, as the system needs to read the code of all administrative divisions vis-à-vis their superior and inferior administrative levels. For example, the Municipality (Level 2) of **041001**, is part of the District (Level 1) of **0410**, and the Province of **04** (Level 0).

**Location**Notes or detail about the location of the disaster.

**Date**Date when the disaster occurred.  
Note:  
Some archives do not reflect the exact date.

2009/1/0 refers to a disaster occurring in January 2009.  
2004/0/0 refers to a disaster occurring in 2004. Where day and month are unknown. Caution for the same reason countries have reported 1984/1/1.

**Duration**The duration of the disaster, in days (e.g. a two or three day flood).

**Source**Field to fill in information about the source providing the data contained on that specific record.

**HUMAN IMPACT**

**Deaths**  
The number of persons whose deaths were directly caused. When final official data is available, this figure should be included with corresponding observations, for example, when there are differences between officially accepted figures and those of other sources.   
  
**Missing**  
The number of persons whose whereabouts since the disaster is unknown. It includes people who are presumed dead, although there is no physical evidence. The data on number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive and should not be mixed.   
  
**Injured, sick**  
The number of persons whose health or physical integrity is affected as a direct result of the disaster. This figure does not include victims who die. Those who suffer injuries and or illness, if the event is related to a plague or epidemic, should be included here.   
  
**Affected**  
The number of persons who suffer indirect or secondary effects related to a disaster. This refers to the number of people, distinct from victims, who suffer the impact of secondary effects of disasters for such reasons as deficiencies in public services, commerce, work, or because of isolation. If the information refers to families, calculate the number of people according to available indicators.

**Victims**  
The number of persons whose goods and/or individual or collective services have suffered serious damage, directly associated with the event. For example, partial or total destruction of their homes and goods; loss of crops and/or crops stored in warehouses, etc. If the information refers to families, calculate the number of people according to available indicators.   
  
**Evacuated**  
The number of persons temporarily evacuated from their homes, work places, schools, hospitals, etc. If the information refers to families, calculate the number of people according to available indicators.   
  
**Relocated**  
The number of persons who have been moved permanently from their homes to new sites. If the information refers to families, calculate the number of people according to available indicators.

**PHYSICAL IMPACT**

**Houses Damaged**  
The number of homes with minor damage, not structural or architectural, which may continue being lived in, although they may require some repair or cleaning.   
  
**Houses destroyed**  
The number of homes levelled, buried, collapsed or damaged to the extent that they are no longer habitable.   
  
**Crops and woods (Hectares)**  
The amount of cultivated or pastoral land or woods destroyed or affected. If the information exists in another measurement, it should be converted to hectares.   
  
**Livestock**  
The number of animals lost (bovine, pig, ovine, poultry) regardless of the type of event (flood, drought, epidemic, etc).   
  
**Educational centres**  
The amount of play schools, kindergartens, schools, colleges, universities, training centres etc, destroyed or directly or indirectly affected by the disaster. Include those that have been used as temporary shelters.   
  
**Hospitals**  
The number of health centres, clinics, local and regional hospitals destroyed and directly or indirectly affected by the disaster.

**Roads affected (Mts.)**  
The length of transport networks destroyed and/or rendered unusable, in metres.  
 **LOSSES REPORTED**

**Loss value $**  
Sum of losses directly caused by the disaster in local currency, reported.   
  
**Loss value US$**  
The equivalent in dollars (US$) of the value of losses in local currency, according to the exchange rate on the date of the disaster, reported. This figure is useful for comparative evaluations between databases.

**Owner of databases**:

**Albania**  
General Directorate of Civil Emergencies - http://www.mbrojtjacivile.al/  
Support : UNISDR

**Cambodia**National Committee for Disaster Management (Disaster Loss Database (CamDi)  
http://ncdm.gov.kh/  
Support : UNDP -UNISDR

**Colombia**  
La Red - OSSO - DNPAD – PREDECAN  
Support : Corporación OSSO - UNISDR

**Costa Rica**La Red – FLACSO  
Support : Corporación OSSO - UNISDR

**Kenya**  
National Disaster Operation Centre  
Support : UNISDR  
 **Madagascar**Cellule de Prévention et Gestion des Urgences - CPGU  
<http://www.primature.gov.mg/cpgu/>  
Image : <http://www.primature.gov.mg/cpgu/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Banner2.png>  
Support :Commission de l´Océan Indien (IOC-COI) – European Commission - UNISDR

**Niger**Système d’Alerte Précoce et de Gestion des Catastrophes - SAP  
Support :UNDP – European Commission - UNISDR

**Pacific**<http://www.pacificdisaster.net/>  
image: <http://www.pacificdisaster.net/pdn2008/assets/pdn_header_s.png>  
Support : Pacific Disaster Net - UNISDR

**Senegal**Direction de la Protection Civile – DPC  
Support :UNDP – European Comission - UNISDR

**Sri Lanka**Disaster Management Centre (DMC) of the Ministry of Disaster ManagementSupport :UNDP – European Commission - UNISDR