

GUIDELINE

FOR EMERGENCY INFORMATION SHARING

Project for Strengthening ASEAN Food Security
Information System Function for Emergency (SAFER project)



AFSIS SECRETARIAT

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I. Introduction

The ASEAN Food Security Information System Secretariat (AFSIS Sec.) has been committed to enhancing food security in the ASEAN region through various initiatives. Since 2020, AFSIS Secretariat has actively disseminated emergency information regarding agricultural damage caused by natural disasters in ASEAN member states. This was achieved through the "Report and Disseminate Information Regarding the Serious Disaster" project, disseminated on the AFSIS website.

From 2023 to 2025, the AFSIS Sec. implemented the Project for Strengthening ASEAN Food Security Information System Function for Emergency (SAFER Project), contributed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries (MAFF) of Japan. This project aligns with ASEAN's regional frameworks, including the "ASEAN Integrated Food Security (AIFS)" and the "Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in the ASEAN Region (SPA-FS)" which aim will develop the food security information in the Region in terms of both quality and quantity, especially in emergencies.

The SAFER Project focuses on four key outputs:

1. Developing an emergency information-sharing mechanism.
2. Expanding the range of target commodities handled by AFSIS.
3. Monitoring crop-growing conditions.
4. Developing crop area estimation methods using satellite imagery.

The activities for the "Report and Disseminate Information Regarding the Serious Disaster" project have been transferred to the SAFER project under the first key output with the objectives of establishing a standardized format and a clear framework for disaster information reporting for member countries.

This guidebook was developed to enhance AFSIS Sec's procedures and establish a more systematic disaster reporting system. It focusses on improving the process of sharing emergency information by reviewing the current situation within AFSIS Sec. and related organizations, identifying existing challenges, exploring potential solutions, and proposing new procedures for collecting data from ASEAN member states. Additionally, it also aims to improve the efficiency of collecting and disseminating information on agricultural damages and serves as a comprehensive resource for advancing food security through better disaster response mechanisms and supports timely policy-making across the region.

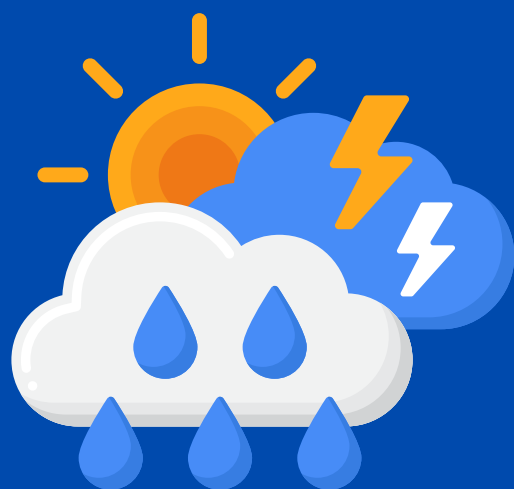
II. Abbreviations

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AHA	ASEAN Coordination Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management
AFSIS	ASEAN Food Security Information System
AIFS	ASEAN Integrated Food Security
CRED	Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters
DDPM	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EM-DAT	Emergency Events Database
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDACS	Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MOAC	Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives
MOI	Ministry of Interior
NABC	National Agricultural Big Data Center
NDMOs	National Disaster Management Organizations
NDWC	National Disaster Warning Center
OAE	Office of Agricultural Economics
ODA	Official Development Assistance
RSS	Really Simple Syndication
SAFER	Strengthening ASEAN Food Security Information System Function of Emergency
SMS	Short Message Service
SNS	Social Networking Service
SPA-FS	Strategic Plan of Action on Food Security in the ASEAN Region
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
USCND	Universal Severity Classification for Natural Disasters

1

CLASSIFICATION OF DISASTER RELATED DATA



1 CLASSIFICATION OF DISASTER RELATED DATA

Available disaster information can be broadly divided into two categories: “Pre-Disaster Alert Information” and “Post-Disaster Damage and Loss Assessment” Alert information pertains to disaster warnings and preparedness efforts, covering not only the agricultural sector but also broader human activities. However, in cases where disasters affect urban areas, the issuance of alerts does not necessarily imply the presence of agricultural damage. This chapter outline the key characteristics of these two types of information, with emphasis on their timeliness and accuracy in dissemination.

Subsequently, a summary of currently available data and information from relevant organizations is provided. At the national level, the structure of information is presented using a case study of Thai authorities. It should be noted that variations in information availability may exist among other ASEAN member countries. Nevertheless, as the ASEAN Coordination Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre) plays a central role in capacity building for disaster information sharing within the ASEAN region.

1.1 Pre-Disaster Alert Information

Pre-Disaster Alert Information is provided by disaster risk management authorities at all levels (global, regional, and national). The primary objectives of this information are to save lives and protect property, as well as to facilitate emergency assistance, including food aid.

a) Global Level

Global Disaster Alert and Coordination System (GDACS)

GDACS is a collaborative framework between the United Nations and the European Commission. It includes disaster managers and disaster information systems worldwide and aims at filling the information and coordination gaps in the first phase after major disasters.¹ GDACS alerts provide automated early warnings and preliminary impact estimates for natural disasters globally. Its disaster reports offer comprehensive details on natural disaster, including humanitarian impact, affected areas, forecast and ongoing risks, and supplementary data. These alerts are primarily designed for the international humanitarian community and indicate the potential need for international assistance.



GDACS alerts are generated automatically using algorithms and scientific data available at the time. Information on affected populations, cities, provinces, and infrastructure are sourced from various open-access and commercial databases, which may contain inaccuracies or errors. GDACS provides alerts through its website, email, Short Message Service (SMS), and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feeds. The users need to register to receive alerts via email or SMS. Four types of alerts can be issued:

- **White alerts** indicate minor event, where the need for international assistance is very unlikely;
- **Green alerts** indicate moderate events, where the need for international is not likely;
- **Orange alerts** indicate potential local disasters, where international assistance might be required;
- **Red alerts** indicate potentially severe disasters, where international assistance is expected to be required.

¹ GDACS, GDACS Overview, <https://gdacs.org/About/overview.aspx>.

GDACS alerts are produced automatically using algorithms and scientific data available at the time. The alerts are based on the calculated risk, which the given event poses to the potentially affected population. The following risk indicators are taken into account:

1. The severity of the disaster, such as wind strength, earthquake intensity, etc.;
2. The exposure to this hazard in terms of the population and infrastructure potentially affected by it;
3. The vulnerability of the potentially affected country or countries, which is estimated on the basis of a number of socio-economic variables.²

As a result, events with the same intensity can result in different alert levels, depending on where they take place.

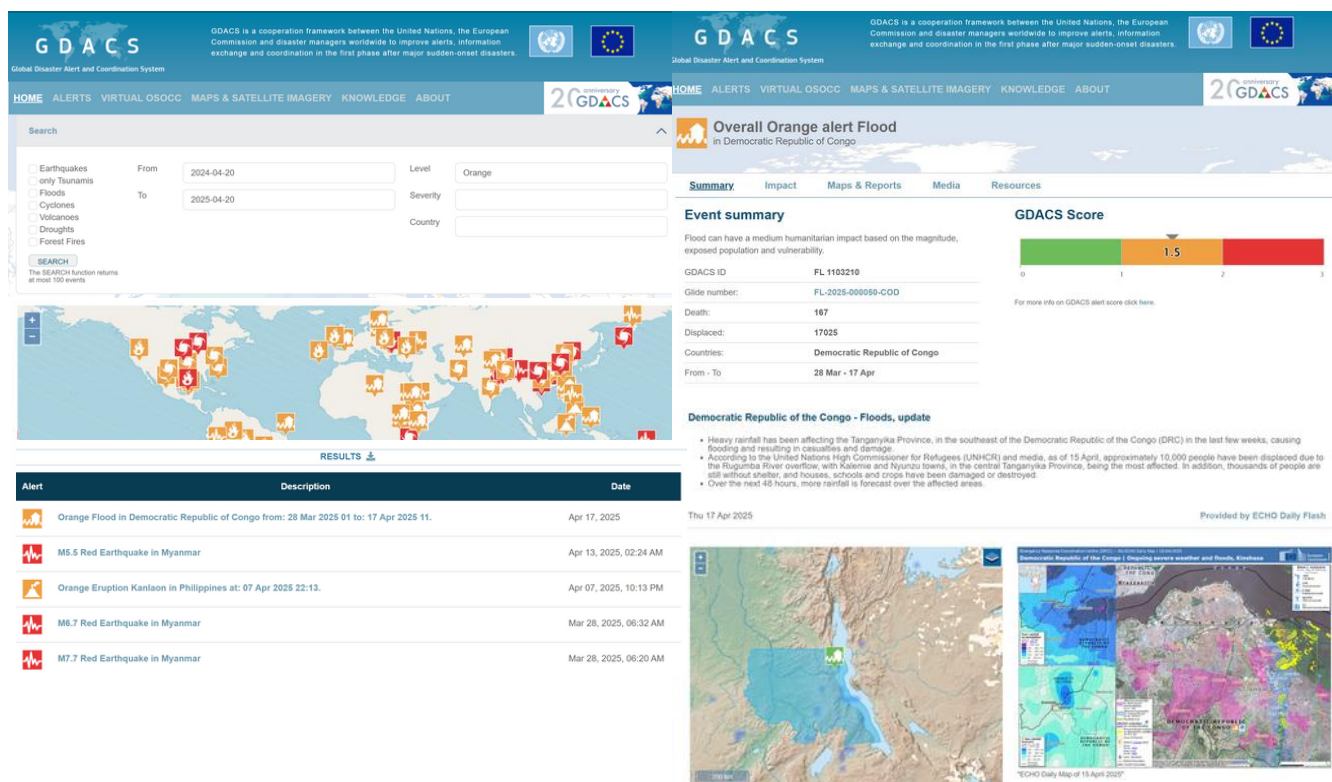


Figure 1: GDACS homepage showing real-time alert information (<https://gdacs.org/Alerts/default.aspx>)

Key Limitations of GDACS³

1. Automated Alerts May Lack Detail

GDACS alerts are primarily generated through automated algorithms without human review. These alerts rely on data from scientific institutions and are subject to uncertainties inherent in the data and modeling processes.

2. Timeliness and Completeness Not Guaranteed

GDACS does not guarantee the completeness or timeliness of its alerts. The system can experience downtimes or delays, which may affect the promptness of information dissemination.

3. Not a Substitute for Official Sources

GDACS emphasizes that its services are not intended to replace official information sources or local authorities.

² GDACS Guidelines (2014), p. 5, [GDACS Guidelines PDF](#).

³ More information is available in the [GDACS Disclaimer and Terms of Use](#).

b) Regional Level

ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre)

The AHA Centre collaborates closely with the National Disaster Management Organizations (NDMOs) of all ten ASEAN Member States to monitor, share information, and coordinate responses to hazards and disasters in the region. The AHA Centre regularly monitors and updates disaster situations using various platforms and tools. Information management and information dissemination may help strengthen the coordination efforts of assisting Parties when responding to potential as well as actual disasters.



During emergency situations, the AHA Centre promptly releases **Flash Updates** to provide timely information to stakeholders. It strengthens regional disaster preparedness through training, simulations, and technical support, while also facilitating data-driven decision-making and real-time information sharing during crises. The AHA Centre disseminates information through its official website, social media channels (SNS), and other communication platforms to ensure rapid and effective information sharing.⁴



Figure 2: Flash Update on Regional Disasters Issued by the AHA Centre (<https://ahacentre.org/flash-updates/>)

⁴ More information is available on the AHA Centre Disaster Information Management page.

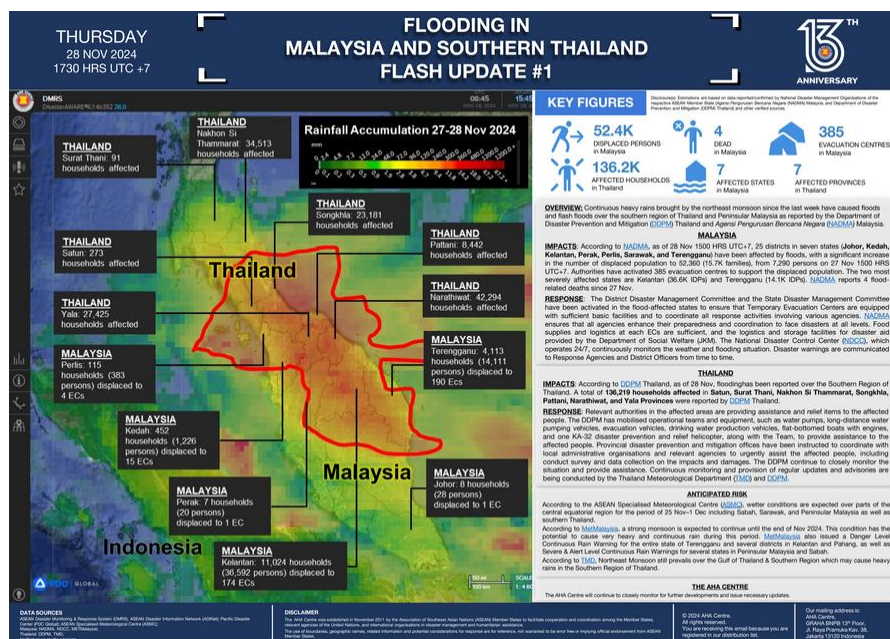


Figure 3: Flooding in Malaysia and Southern Thailand as of 28 November 2024 by the AHA Centre
(<https://ahacentre.org/flash-update/flash-update-no-01-flooding-in-malaysia-and-southern-thailand-28-november-2024/>)

Typical Data Covered in AHA Centre Flash Updates:

- **Disaster Type and Summary**
 - Date, time, and location of the disaster
 - Affected areas (provinces, districts, or local areas impacted) and Map
- **Weather Conditions / Forecasts**
 - Information from meteorological agencies relevant to the disaster.
 - Potential secondary risks (e.g., aftershocks, further flooding).
- **Impacts Information**
 - Number of people affected (injured, missing, displaced, or dead).
 - Damage to infrastructure: homes, schools, roads, hospitals, etc.
 - Livelihood impacts (e.g., agriculture, fisheries).
- **Response Actions**
 - National government or local authority response (e.g., evacuation, search and rescue, relief aid).
 - Actions from ASEAN Member States or international partners.
 - AHA Centre's support and deployment (e.g., ASEAN Emergency Response and Assessment Team: ASEAN-ERAT mobilization)
- **Coordination & Logistics**
 - Information on humanitarian coordination mechanisms.
 - Relief supplies delivered or planned.
- **Anticipated Risk from the disaster**
- **Data Sources**
 - Typically includes references to official government agencies, UN bodies, and field reports.

Additionally, the AHA Centre also provide disaster platform called “**ASEAN Disaster Information Network (ADINET)**” which serves as a centralized repository of information on hazards and disasters that have occurred within the ASEAN region. The platform is publicly accessible, allowing individuals to submit information regarding any hazard or disaster directly to the AHA Centre. All submitted data is subject to verification and validation by the AHA Centre to ensure its accuracy and reliability. In addition, the AHA Centre may proactively update the database with new information as deemed relevant. ADINET has been documenting disaster events in the region since the AHA Centre became operational in 2012.⁵

⁵ More information of ADINET is available on the AHA Centre Disaster Information Management page.

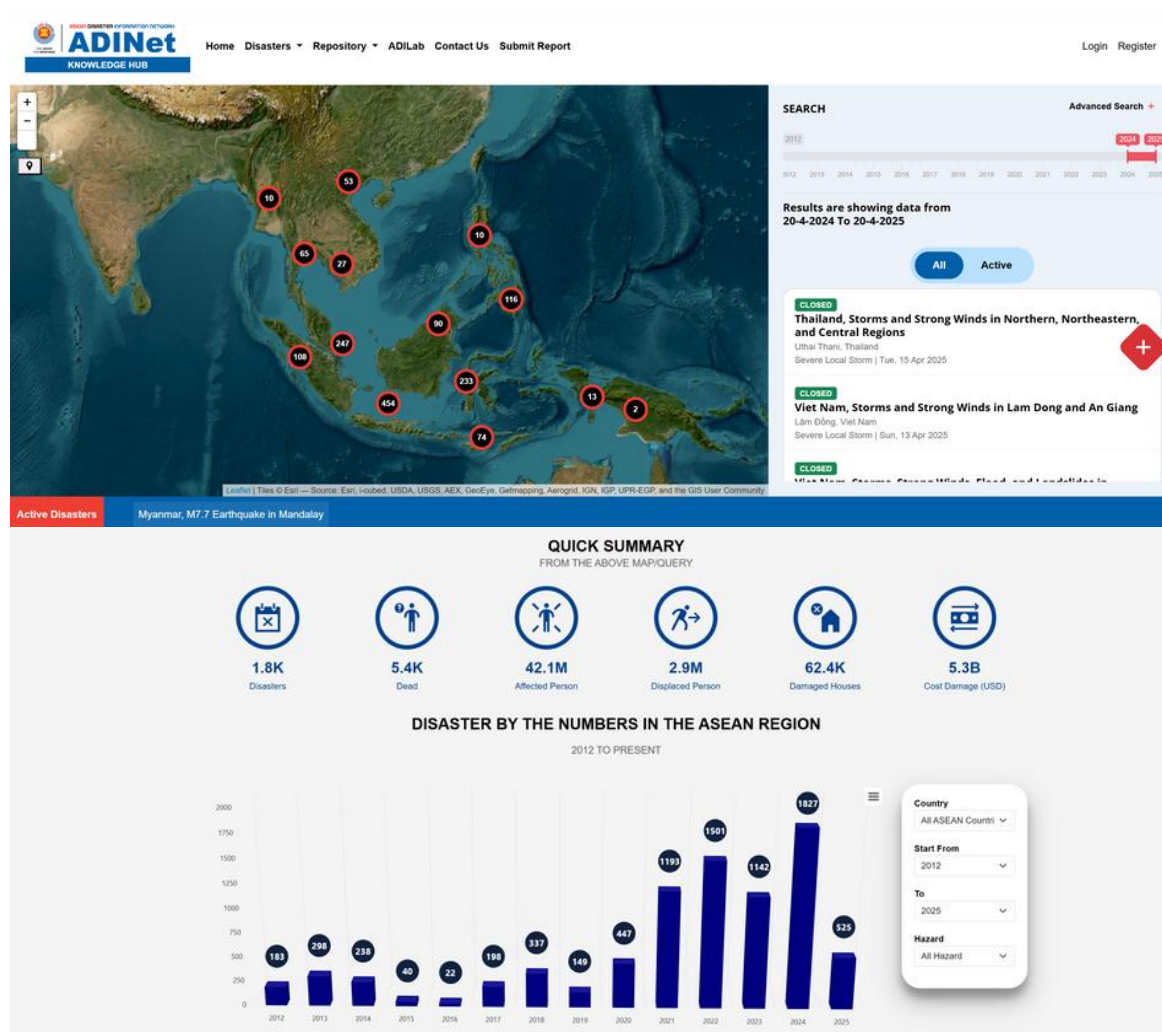


Figure 3: Disaster data from ADINet portal. AHA Centre. (2024). ASEAN Disaster Information Network. (source: <https://adinet.ahacentre.org/>)

Typical Data Covered in ADINET:

- **Disaster Type & Summary**
 - Date, time, and location of the disaster
 - Affected areas (provinces, districts, or local areas impacted) and Map
 - Alert status (new, updated, closed)
- **Impacts Information**
 - Number of affected people (dead, injured, missing, displaced)
 - Infrastructure damage (houses, schools, roads, etc.)
 - Livelihood and economic impacts (e.g., crops lost, agricultural affected)
- **Response and Coordination**
 - National government or local authority response (e.g., evacuation, search and rescue, relief aid).
 - Actions from ASEAN Member States or international partners.
 - AHA Centre's support and deployment (e.g., ASEAN-ERAT team, The Disaster Emergency Logistics System for ASEAN (DELSA) stockpile dispatch)
- **Geospatial Data**
 - Location coordinates
 - Administrative boundaries and hazard overlays
- **Disaster Statistics & Trends**
 - Event frequency by country or year
 - Top hazards
 - ASEAN-wide comparisons

c) National Level (in case of Thailand)

Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM), Ministry of Interior (MOI), Thailand

The Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM) of Thailand is the principal government agency responsible for disaster prevention and mitigation to ensure the country's safety and livability. Its core mission includes developing effective disaster and civil defense systems, promoting nationwide disaster awareness, responding swiftly and fairly to emergencies, and supporting recovery efforts with essential resources and aid for victims.⁶



DDPM plays a key role in disseminating warning information to local governments, who monitor hazards and relay alerts within their areas to enable timely responses. The agency also sets disaster management policies, conducts research, enhances early warning systems, and encourages public participation. Additionally, it provides training, supports rehabilitation, coordinates national and international response efforts, and fulfills assignments from the Minister of Interior or the Cabinet.

DDPM provide digital tools to enhance disaster management and public communication. Two of its key digital tools called **"DPM Portal"** and **"DPM Reporter"** which play vital roles in strengthening disaster preparedness, response, and coordination between national and local authorities.

The **DPM Portal** is the official web-based platform that serves as a comprehensive information center for disaster management in Thailand. It provides timely updates on disaster situations, early warning messages, hazard maps, policies, and emergency response plans. The portal is designed for use by government officials, emergency responders, researchers, and the general public, supporting transparency and accessibility in disaster-related information. It also serves as a coordination point for various stakeholders involved in disaster preparedness and mitigation.

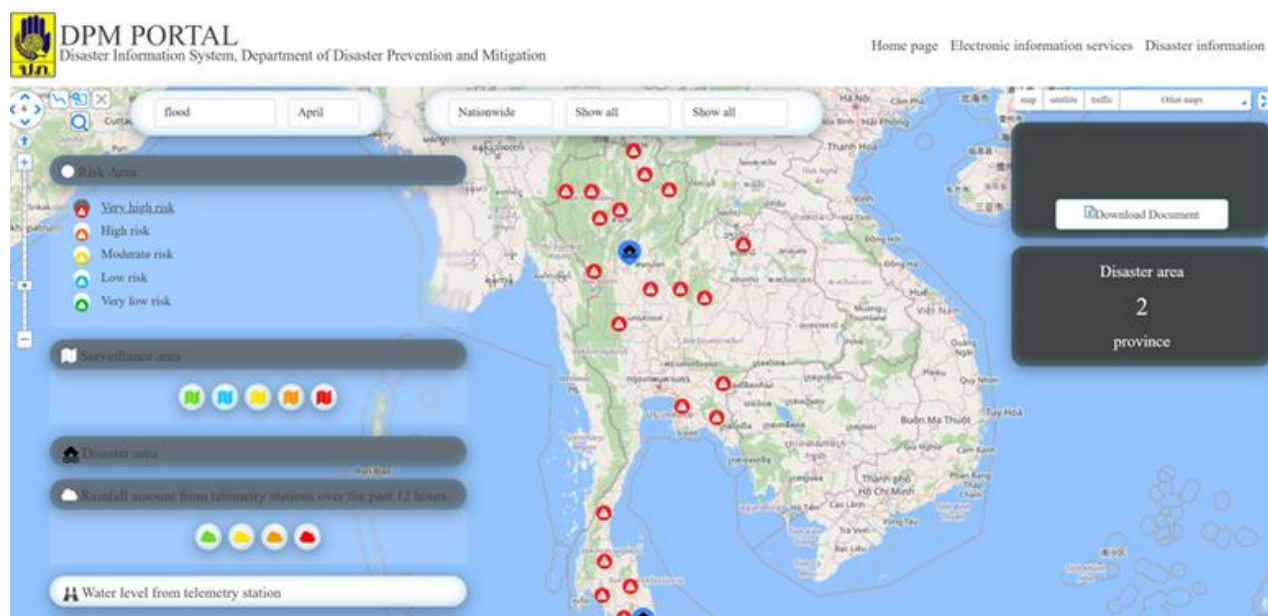
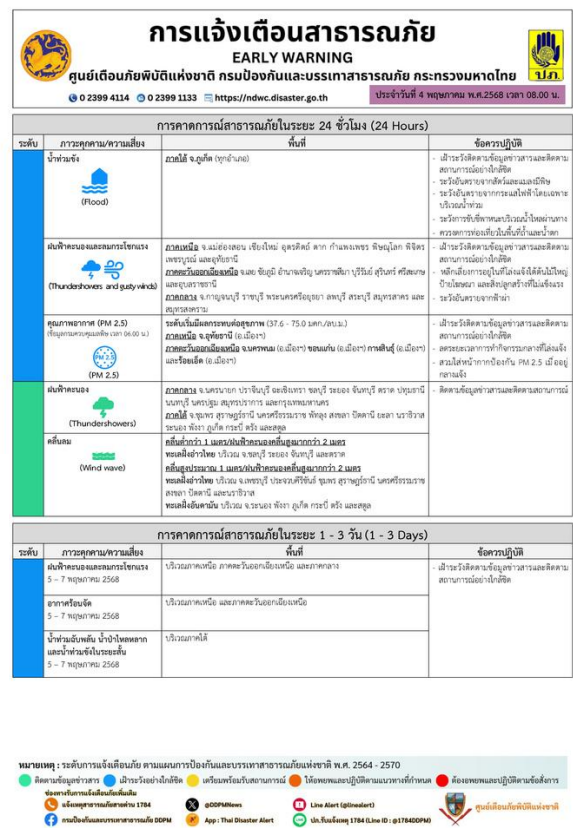
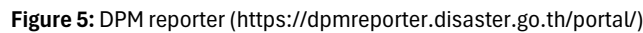


Figure 4: DPM Portal (<https://portal.disaster.go.th/portal/public/index.do?ms=1746240886391>)

The **DPM Reporter** is a reporting system, which available via a mobile app or web interface, allows local officials and field responders to report real-time disaster incidents. This tool enables the rapid transmission of ground-level data such as photos, location coordinates, damage assessments, and needs of affected communities. The data is fed directly into the central DDPM system, improving situational awareness, enabling faster decision-making, and helping to allocate resources effectively during emergencies. It supports decentralized disaster management by empowering local authorities to contribute directly to national response efforts.

⁶ DDPM, *Overview of DDPM*, p. 9, [presentation](#).



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1.2 Post-Disaster Damage and Loss Assessment

Damage data is collected and published by government agencies around the world. This data serves as a basis not only for planning disaster relief efforts but also for monitoring and evaluating each country's progress in disaster mitigation under the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Accurate and timely reporting of disaster impacts contributes to improved risk management, policy development, and international cooperation in disaster resilience.

a) Global Level

United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

The United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) is the lead UN agency coordinating disaster risk reduction efforts. They collect, compile, and share the latest high-quality technical data to enhance risk reduction and resilience-building. UNDRR review progress on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030), a set of targets and action points designed a global strategy aimed at safeguarding development from disaster risks. The framework sets seven global targets and 38 indicators will measure progress made by all countries. This will contribute to the global analysis of the country level information submitted by countries.

Damage data collected by each country is also shared with international humanitarian aid organizations, including the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), to monitor progress on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030).

What is Sendai Framework?

Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030



Figure 7: Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Deduction (https://www.preventionweb.net/files/44983_sendaiframeworkchart.pdf)

The Sendai Framework advocates for the significant reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods, and health, as well as in the economic, physical, social, cultural, and environmental assets of individuals, businesses, communities, and nations. The UNDRR is responsible for supporting the implementation, follow-up, and review of the Sendai Framework.

It focuses on the adoption of measures which address the three dimensions of disaster risk (exposure to hazards, vulnerability and capacity, and hazard's characteristics) in order to prevent the creation of new risk, reduce existing risk and increase resilience. To achieve its objectives, the framework establishes seven global targets to be met between 2015 and 2030.⁷

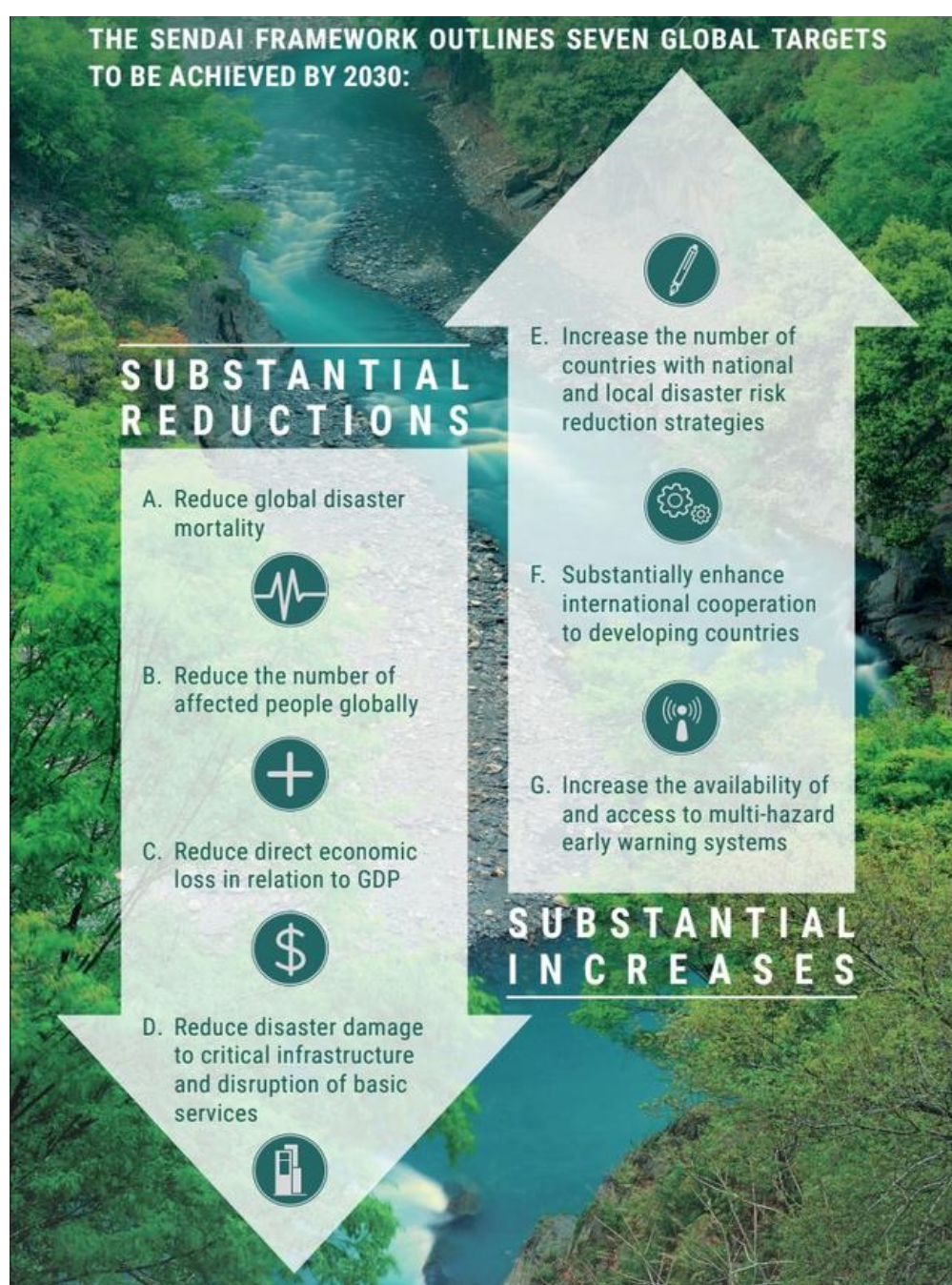


Figure 8: UNDRR. Sendai Framework (<https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sendai-framework>)

According to a picture above, four of the seven global targets focus on reducing disaster-related damage, while the remaining three aim to enhance resilience through the implementation of various disaster risk reduction measures.

⁷ UNDRR. Overview of seven global targets of Sendai Framework. (<https://www.preventionweb.net/sendai-framework/sendai-framework-at-a-glance>)

A set of 38 indicators was identified to measure global progress in the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The indicators will measure progress in achieving the global targets of the Sendai Framework, and determine global trends in the reduction of risk and losses.

Global target A: Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortalities between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015

A-1 (compound)	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
A-2	Number of deaths attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
A-3	Number of missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population. The scope of disaster in this and subsequent targets is defined in paragraph 15 of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and applies to small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters caused by natural or man-made hazards, as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risk.

Global target B: Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared with 2005-2015

B-1 (compound)	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
B-2	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
B-3	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters
B-4	Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters
B-5	Number of people whose livelihoods were disrupted or destroyed, attributed to disasters

Global target C: Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030

C-1 (compound)	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product
C-2	Direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters. Agriculture is understood to include the crops, livestock, fisheries, apiculture, aquaculture and forest sectors as well as associated facilities and infrastructure
C-3	Direct economic loss to all other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters. Productive assets would be disaggregated by economic sector, including services, according to standard international classifications. Countries would report against those economic sectors relevant to their economies. This would be described in the associated metadata
C-4	Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters. Data would be disaggregated according to damaged and destroyed dwellings
C-5	Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters. The decision regarding those elements of critical infrastructure to be included in the calculation will be left to the Member States and described in the accompanying metadata. Protective infrastructure and green infrastructure should be included where relevant
C-6	Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters

Global target D: Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030

D-1 (compound)	Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters
D-2	Number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters
D-3	Number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters
D-4	Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters. Data would be disaggregated according to damaged and destroyed dwellings
D-5 (compound)	Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters
D-6	Number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters
D-7	Number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters
D-8	Number of disruptions to other basic services attributed to disasters. The decision regarding those elements of basic services to be included in the calculation will be left to the Member States and described in the accompanying metadata

Global target E: Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020

E-1	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
E-2	Percentage of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies. Information should be provided on the appropriate levels of government below the national level with responsibility for disaster risk reduction

Global target F: Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030

F-1	Total official international support, (official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows), for national disaster risk reduction actions. Reporting of the provision or receipt of international cooperation for disaster risk reduction shall be done in accordance with the modalities applied in respective countries. Recipient countries are encouraged to provide information on the estimated amount of national disaster risk reduction expenditure
F-2	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided by multilateral agencies
F-3	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for national disaster risk reduction actions provided bilaterally
F-4	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for the transfer and exchange of disaster risk reduction-related technology
F-5	Number of international, regional and bilateral programs and initiatives for the transfer and exchange of science, technology and innovation in disaster risk reduction for developing countries

Global target F: Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030 (cont.)

F-6	Total official international support (ODA plus other official flows) for disaster risk reduction capacity-building
F-7	Number of international, regional and bilateral programmes and initiatives for disaster risk reduction-related capacity-building in developing countries
F-8	Number of developing countries supported by international, regional and bilateral initiatives to strengthen their disaster risk reduction-related statistical capacity

Global target G: Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to the people by 2030

G-1 (compound G2-G5)	Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems
G-2	Number of countries that have multi-hazard monitoring and forecasting systems
G-3	Number of people per 100,000 that are covered by early warning information through local governments or through national dissemination mechanisms
G-4	Percentage of local governments having a plan to act on early warnings
G-5	Number of countries that have accessible, understandable, usable and relevant disaster risk information and assessment available to the people at the national and local levels
G-6	Percentage of population exposed to or at risk from disasters protected through pre-emptive evacuation following early warning. Member States in a position to do so are encouraged to provide information on the number of evacuated people.

Among the seven global targets of the Sendai Framework, **the most relevant to AFSIS Sec's activities is Global Target C**, which aims to reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP by 2030. To monitor progress toward this target, six key indicators have been established: **C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, and C6**.

- **C1** represents **the total direct economic loss caused by disasters** and serves as an overarching indicator that includes **data from C2 to C6**.
- **C2** specifically **monitors the ratio of direct agricultural loss attributed to disasters**, comparing it to the baseline year of 2015.

To facilitate the implementation, review and report of the Sendai Framework, the National Focal Point for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is defined as a national governmental body and entry point, which serves as the primary governmental body responsible for reporting disaster-related damage and loss. In case of Thailand, the DDPM is the designated National Focal Point responsible for compiling and submitting damage and loss data under this initiative.

Data Utilization For Monitoring Sendai Framework

The Sendai Framework Monitor is an online tool used by member states to self-report progress based on 38 Sendai Framework indicators. This system tracks:

- Progress in achieving the seven global targets.
- Global trends in disaster risk reduction and economic loss mitigation.

By leveraging this framework, countries can systematically evaluate disaster impacts, strengthen risk reduction policies, and enhance resilience at both national and global levels.

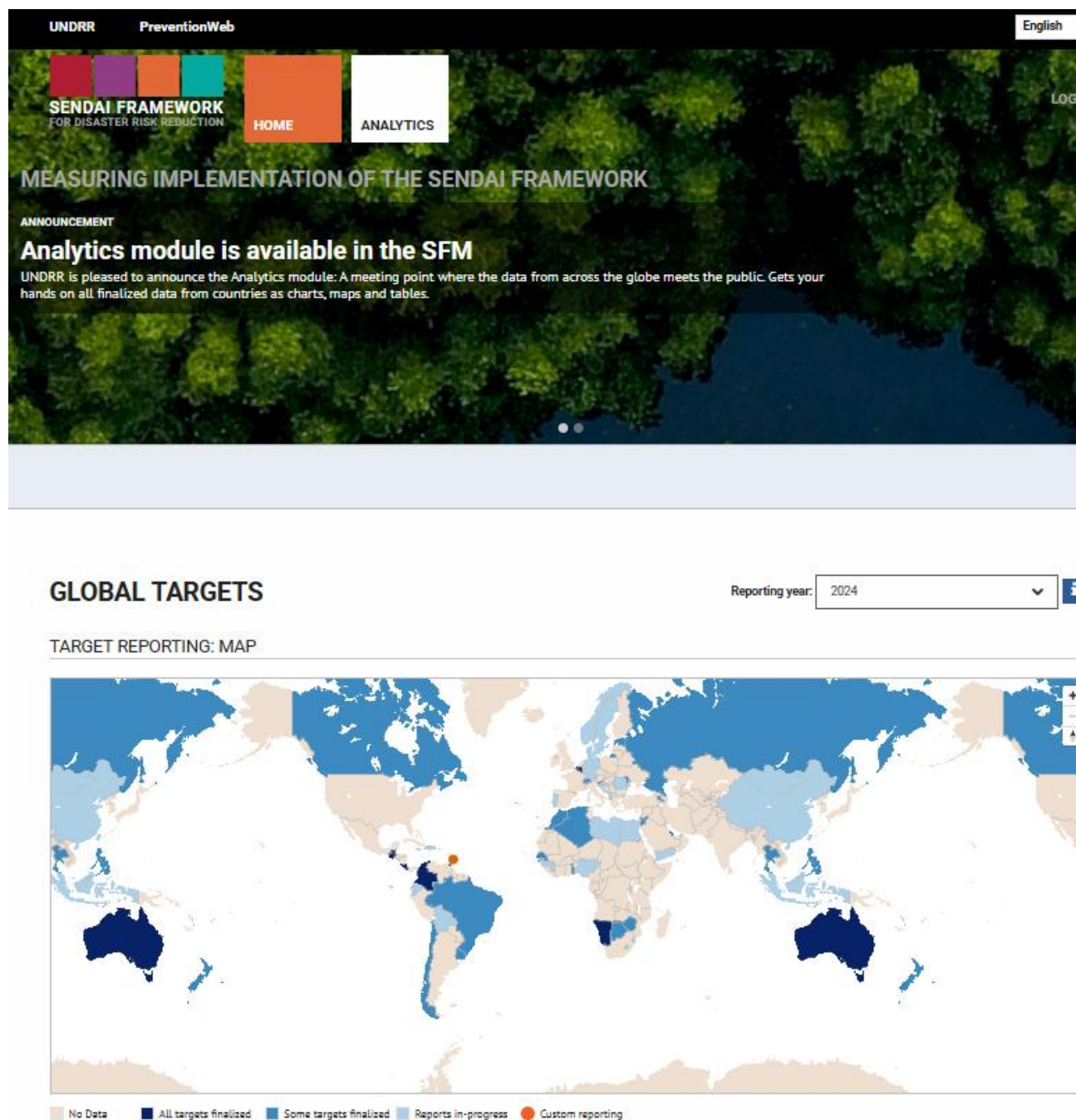


Figure 9: Sendai Framework Monitor Website (<https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/>)

The Sendai framework monitor also provides the data reported by member countries as table shown below;

Snapshot of Sendai Framework Monitoring

As of March 2024 unless mentioned otherwise.

Global reporting status

Reporting Status	
160 countries (82% of countries in the world) reported on the global targets through the Sendai Framework Monitor by March 2024. 80 countries have reported on all seven targets. 106 countries have reported on all SDG-related targets (A-E).	
Target A Disaster-related deaths and missing persons (excluding COVID-19)	- Average disaster-related mortality per 100,000 population declined from 1.62 in 2005-2014 to 0.82 in 2014-2023 (a decline of 49%). - In absolute terms, between 2015 and 2023, the average annual disaster-related mortality stood at 41,273 persons.
Target B Disaster-affected population	- Number of disaster-affected people increased from 1,187 per 100,000 population during 2005-2014 to 2,032 during 2014-2023 (an increase of 71%). - On an average, more than 125 million people were affected by disasters each year globally during 2015-2023.
Target C Disaster-related economic losses	- Direct economic loss averages 0.3% of global GDP of reporting countries during 2015-2023. - Direct economic loss has been reported to exceed US\$ 131 billion per year worldwide during 2015-2022.
Target D Disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services	- From 2015 to 2023, 94,428 critical infrastructure units and facilities, including schools and hospitals, were damaged or destroyed each year due to disasters. - In the same period, more than 1.6 million educational, health, and other basic services were disrupted by disasters each year.
Target E National and local disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies	129 countries (two-third of countries in the world) have reported having national disaster risk reduction strategies, compared to only 57 in 2015. 108 countries have reported having local disaster risk reduction strategies. Average proportion of local governments having such strategies in these countries is 72%.
Target F International cooperation for disaster risk reduction	- International cooperation for developing countries remains limited, as developing countries reported US\$ 3.5 billion of official development assistance (ODA) plus other official flows for supporting disaster risk reduction actions in 2022. - From 2005 to 2023, 1,900 programmes and initiatives on science, technology and innovation transfer in disaster risk reduction were reported. In the same period, 34,000 instances of capacity development on disaster risk reduction were reported.
Target G Multi-hazard early warning systems (MHEWS)	108 countries reported having MHEWS, compared to only 52 countries in 2015. 69 countries reported having MHEWS have self-assessed their MHEWS with "limited to moderate" achievement, 39 countries self-scored to have "substantial to comprehensive" achievement.

Figure 10: UNDRR. Snapshot of Sendai Framework (<https://www.undrr.org/media/97977/download?startDownload=20250504>)

The Sendai Framework Online Monitoring Tool includes a sub-system called the DesInventar Sendai System, which facilitates the systematic collection, storage, and analysis of disaster loss data. This tool is instrumental in supporting national and local governments in reporting progress against Targets A to D of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR). The DesInventar Sendai System allows users to input disaggregated data—such as by hazard type, geographic location, and socio-economic impact—thereby enabling more accurate tracking of disaster impacts and more informed policy-making. Additionally, it supports historical disaster data analysis, helping stakeholders identify trends and assess risk patterns over time.

UNDRR DesInventar Sendai

SENDI FRAMEWORK FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

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Disaster loss data for Sustainable Development Goals and Sendai Framework Monitoring System

DesInventar Sendai available documents:
(EN) User Manual Analysis
(EN) Data Management
(FR) Guide de l'utilisateur

Coming soon! New tracking system for hazardous events and losses and damages
UNDRR and partner organisations support countries in monitoring their progress in reducing losses and damages...

Documentation
The full documentation can be downloaded here. Browse the available material for downloadable versions.
Explore the documentation →

Disaster type definitions
Explore the definitions →

Datasets for the GvR 2015
65 datasets covering 82 countries and 3 states have been especially updated and customized for the GvR 2015. These datasets contain a standardized subset of the records of the original datasets as produced by each country. The GvR only uses records of disaster of geological or weather related origin. In addition, several tight criteria of quality has been imposed on these records in order to be analyzed. One of the highlights of GvR 2015 analysis is the economic valuation of direct damage (variables "Economic loss

Other DesInventar Servers
Explore other country database servers:
Desinventar.org (Americas) →
DIBI (Indonesia) →
Explore more databases →

Publications
GvR
Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction

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Figure 11: UNDRR. Interface of the DesInventar Sendai System (<https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org>)

Figure 12: Report on the Economic Impact Analysis of Agriculture Affected by Flooding in 2024 by NABC (<https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org>)

Agricultural Disaster Monitoring and Mitigation Center, Department of Agricultural Extension (DOAE), MOAC, Thailand

The Center is responsible for monitoring situations to assess agricultural impacts and promptly issuing disaster warnings to farmers; reporting its operations, including damage data, assistance provided, and operational challenges; supervising, monitoring, and expediting relief efforts by relevant provincial-level agencies under the Ministry to ensure timely, accurate, and appropriate responses; coordinating with other agencies or committees both within and outside the Ministry involved in disaster mitigation; carrying out additional tasks assigned by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry; and appointing working groups as necessary to support its operations.⁸ The local agriculture officers from the MOAC at the subdistrict and district levels are responsible for conducting damage verification through:



- Site visits to assess actual conditions
- Collecting reports from relevant local organizations and registered farmers
- DOAE and the center use satellite imagery, remote sensing, and geographic information systems (GIS) to monitor areas at risk and analyze disaster impact on agricultural zones.

Standard Damage Reporting Process:

1. Farmers report damage to the local agriculture office.
2. The report is verified by village or subdistrict leaders to ensure accuracy.
3. The District Agriculture Officer rechecks, verifies, and quantifies the damage.
4. The report is forwarded to the Provincial Agriculture Office, which processes aid arrangements according to the Ministry of Finance's disaster relief protocols.
5. The data is reported to DDPM to be consolidated into the national loss and damage report for further action

The Agricultural Disaster Monitoring and Mitigation Center regularly publishes the Daily Agricultural Disaster Situation Report through the official website of the MOAC (https://www.moac.go.th/service_all-agriculture_situation). These reports, available in Thai language, provide up-to-date information to support timely decision-making and response coordination among relevant agencies. The report covers a wide range of topics including:

- **Daily weather conditions**, summarizing current climate trends and forecasts.
- **Severe weather alerts** issued by the Thai Meteorological Department (TMD), particularly warnings related to thunderstorms and potential hazards.
- **Rainfall levels** observed across different regions.
- **Water resources status**, including:
 - Current reservoir conditions by region
 - Streamflow conditions in major rivers and canals
 - Water quality observations where applicable
- **Water allocation plans and crop cultivation strategies** for the dry season to ensure optimal use of limited water resources.
- **Immediate relief assistance measures** for areas affected by agricultural disasters such as floods or droughts.
- **Agricultural impact assessments**, including the extent of crop damage and affected farmland.
- **Pest outbreak monitoring**, highlighting the spread of major agricultural pests.
- **Animal disease outbreak updates**, detailing the prevalence and control measures for livestock diseases.

This daily report serves as a vital tool for stakeholders, including farmers, local authorities, and policymakers, to anticipate risks and take proactive measures to reduce the impacts of agricultural disasters.

⁸ Mission of Agricultural Disaster Monitoring and Mitigation Center (<https://www.opsmoac.go.th/dwl-files-392891791807>)



[Frequently asked questions](#) [Contact us](#)

Agricultural disaster situation

Showing data 24/3,442 items

- Figure 13:** Agricultural disaster situation report by MOAC (https://www.moac.go.th/service_all-agriculture_situation)

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2

REPORT AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION

Regarding the Serious Disaster
of AFSIS Sec.



2 REPORT AND DISSEMINATE INFORMATION

Regarding the Serious Disaster of AFSIS Sec.

2.1 Background of Disaster Report Activity

The project on “Report and Disseminate Information Regarding the Serious Disaster of AFSIS” was introduced in the 40th Meeting of the ASEAN Food Security Reserve Board (AFSRB) on 23 July 2020. The activity is to monitor the impact of serious disaster on food security of ASEAN member countries and to provide accurate and timely data regarding serious disasters to help inform response and recovery efforts across ASEAN member countries.

The disaster reports compiled by the AFSIS Sec. primarily focus on agricultural damage. The main source of information for these reports is the AHA Centre. In addition to data from the AHA Centre, AFSIS Sec. collects information based on seven key topics to assess the impact and damage to the agricultural sector caused by natural disasters in the affected countries, as outlined below:

1. Areas affected by natural disasters
2. Estimated area damaged or expected to be damaged.
3. Productions of crops in terms of area or quantities that were affected.
4. Countermeasures or policies implemented to address the situation
5. Assistance or support from international government
6. Potential future impacts related to this disaster
7. Factors influencing the damage to production or crops in their country

These topics cover basic information on agricultural impact and damage. AFSIS Sec. collects damage data based on each country's respective reporting standards, which may lead to inconsistencies in the data. In addition, AFSIS Sec. compiles related information published by international organizations, consolidating it into a centralized platform for easier access and reference.

2.2 Publication of Disaster Report

From 2020 to present (2025), the AFSIS Sec. has published a total of 31 reports, as listed below:

No.	2020	Publication
1	Tropical Storm Sinlaku Effects toward Food Security in Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam	August 2020
2	Typhoon Molave Effects toward Food Security in Vietnam	November 2020
3	Eruption of Mount Ile Lewotolok Effects toward Food Security in Indonesia	November 2020
	2021	
4	Heavy Rain Flood in Indonesia	February 2021
5	Monsoonal Flooding in Myanmar	August 2021
6	Southwest Monsoon in the Philippines	August 2021
7	Tropical Cyclone Dianmu	September 2021
8	Mount Semeru Eruption in Indonesia	December 2021
9	Flooding and Landslide in West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia	December 2021
10	Typhoon Rai (Odette) in Philippines	December 2021

No.	2022	Publication
11	Flooding in Southern Region in Thailand	April 2022
12	Tropical Cyclone MEGI (Agaton) in Philippines	April 2022
13	Earthquake in Abra, Philippines	July 2022
14	Tropical Cyclone NORU (Karding) in Philippines	September 2022
15	Earthquake in Cianjur Regency in Indonesia	November 2022
16	Flooding and Landslides in Peninsular Malaysia	December 2022
	2023	
17	Tropical Cyclone MAWAR (Betty) in Philippines	May 2023
18	Mayon Volcanic Activity in Philippines	June 2023
19	Flooding and Landslides in 10 provinces in Lao PDR	August 2023
20	Tropical Cyclone INVEST 99W in Vietnam	October 2023
21	Flooding, landslides, and storms in Peninsular in Malaysia and southern Thailand	December 2023
	2024	
22	Flooding and Landslides in Regions X, XI, and CARAGA, in the Philippines	February 2024
23	Kanlaon Volcanic Activity, in the Philippines	June 2024
24	Floods and Landslides in Mindanao (Effects of Southwest Monsoon, ITCZ, & INVEST 98W) in the Philippines	July 2024
25	Monsoonal Flooding in Myanmar	August 2024
26	Transboundary Flooding & Landslides in Lao PDR and Thailand	August 2024
27	Tropical Cyclone TRAMI (Kristine), the Philippines	October 2024
28	Tropical Cyclone TRAMI, Vietnam, Lao PDR and Cambodia	October 2024
29	Lewotobi Laki-laki Volcano Eruption, Indonesia	November 2024
30	Tropical Cyclones Encountering the Philippines and Elsewhere	November 2024
31	Flooding in Malaysia and Southern Thailand	December 2024

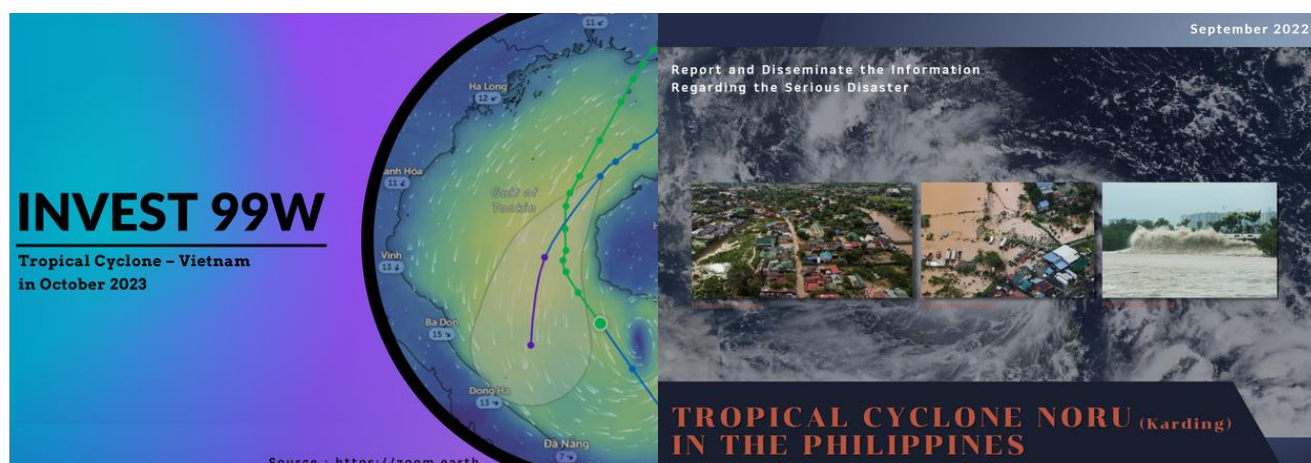


Figure 15: Disaster Report Banner Displayed on AFSIS Sec's Website



Flooding in Malaysia and Southern Thailand

Flooding and heavy rainfall in Malaysia and Southern Thailand on November 28, 2024

In the last weeks of November, Malaysia and the southern region of Thailand experienced an unpredictable situation with heavy rainfall that lasted several days, causing flooding and triggering landslides in some areas. For Malaysia, on November 28, 2024, it was reported that 25 districts in seven states including Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Perak, Perlis, Sarawak, and Terengganu were affected by floods. Many households had to be evacuated, according to NADMA. In southern Thailand, on December 2, 2024, a low-pressure weather system covered, leading to moderate rainfall (12-29 mm) and heavy rainfall (38 mm) in some areas. These conditions caused flash flooding and severe flooding in water paths, affecting both highlands and lowlands. A total of 136,219 households were reported to have been affected by DDPM Thailand. Additionally, winds and waves were observed in the Gulf of Thailand and the Andaman Sea, with wave heights reaching 1-2 meters and the storm area experiencing waves over 2 meters.

Damages and losses

Impact on the affected area

In Malaysia, the flooding affected several areas in the states of Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Perak, Perlis, Sarawak, and Terengganu. In the southern region of Thailand, several areas were affected by this situation, including Nakhon Si Thammarat, Narathiwat, Pattani, Satun, Songkhla, Surat Thani and Yala province according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand. This resulted in damage and destruction to agricultural crops in some areas, while other areas were affected by landslides. People have been evacuated, according to local reports.

Agricultural devastation

Several areas experienced severe flooding that damaged agricultural areas, including paddy rice, field crops, vegetable crops, perishable crops, and others. Many crops were estimated to have been lost, and both the paddy and agrofood sectors (the agrofood sectors, which are important for ensuring food security in Malaysia, also refer to food commodities or products such as crops, livestock, and fisheries, according to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Malaysia) have been significantly damaged in Malaysia and southern Thailand. The details as follow:

Agricultural Land:

- Kelantan, Terengganu, Perlis, and Kedah, Malaysia: Several areas of paddy and agrofood crops were estimated to have lost 2,146 hectares.
- Southern Thailand: Several provinces were affected by this disaster, with flash flooding impacting Nakhon Si Thammarat, Narathiwat, Pattani, Satun, Songkhla, Surat Thani and Yala, covering a total of approximately 21,800 hectares of paddy rice, field crops, vegetable crops, perishable crops, and others.

Affected Crops:

- Kelantan, Terengganu, Perlis, and Kedah, Malaysia: The paddy and agrofood crops suffered a total loss of 1.11 million USD from 2,146 hectares.
- Southern Thailand: It was reported that approximately 21,800 hectares were damaged, including 8,960 hectares of paddy rice, 1,930 hectares of field and vegetable crops, and 10,610 hectares of perishable crops and others.

Government response and countermeasures

Malaysia

- The government provided intensive assistance to households affected by floods.
- No reports have been made about assistance from other countries.
- As the disaster continues, a comprehensive assessment of the impact will be carried out as soon as possible according to Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security.

Thailand

- The Royal Irrigation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, in collaboration with the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation of Thailand and relevant agencies, provided assistance to people in affected areas. This included deploying feed-pump vehicles, long-distance pumping vehicles, patient transport vehicles, hydro-powered vehicles, flood relief vehicles, and a KA32 helicopter, which worked with the guardian team in flood-prone areas.

Sources:

1. ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance, National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council
2. The prime minister's Department of The National Disaster Management Agency (NADMA), Malaysia
3. Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation, Ministry of Interior (DDPM), Thailand,
4. Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Thailand

References:

1. <https://www.pptvhd36.com/news/%E0%B8%AA%E0%B8%B1%E0%B8%87%E0%B8%84%E0%B8%A1/237899>
2. https://www.moac.go.th/service_all-agriculture_situation
3. <https://www.moac.go.th/warning-files-462991791042>

Figure 16: Disaster Report Published by AFSIS Sec.

2.3 Development Plan for Disaster Report Activities

From 2023, the AFSIS Sec. has been working to enhance the quality of data and improve the disaster-related data collection process. This began with a quick desk study to gather information on emergency situations from each member country and relevant organizations. AFSIS Sec. developed a questionnaire to identify responsible authorities, assess data availability, and gather additional information on the impact and damage to agriculture. This helped determine the current practices in each country and served as a foundation for designing a new data reporting format.

The questionnaire results were shared and discussed during the 22nd AFSIS Focal Point Meeting (FPM) in 2024 in Putrajaya, Malaysia. The Meeting recognized the challenges in obtaining concrete, reliable, and accurate data for estimating disaster-related agricultural losses. It also emphasized the importance of a unified approach to damage and loss assessment using standard guidelines. To support this, AFSIS Sec. is committed to provide and circulate simplified questionnaires and guidelines to help member countries report disaster-related agricultural data more consistently.

3

DISASTER REPORTING WORKFLOW of AFSIS Sec. (2020–2024)



3 DISASTER REPORTING WORKFLOW

of AFISS (2020 – 2024)

3.1 How does AFSIS Sec. detect the elaboration of emergency?

AFSIS Sec. has been monitoring the flash updates released by the AHA Centre via www.ahacentre.org/flash-updates/. These updates are issued upon recognizing a risk of natural disasters and provide a concise overview of the incoming disaster.

3.2 What kind of data are collected by AFSIS Sec.?

Basically, the disaster reports primarily describe impacts from natural disasters, including casualties and damage to lifelines and traffic infrastructure, in few cases agricultural damage were included. Under such circumstances, AFSIS Sec. then requests affected countries to provide agricultural damage in order to prepare a disaster report and share it on the AFSIS Sec's website. Apart from the information provided by the AHA Centre, AFSIS Sec. utilizes seven key topics to gather impact and damage data in the affected countries, as mentioned in Chapter 2.

1. Areas affected by natural disasters
2. Estimated area damaged or expected to be damaged
3. Productions of crops in terms of area or quantities that were affected
4. Countermeasures or policies implemented to address the situation
5. Assistance or support from international government
6. Potential future impacts related to this disaster
7. Factors influencing the damage to production or crops in their country

3.3 How does AFSIS Sec. compile disaster reports?

After collecting all required data from the AHA Centre and affected countries, AFSIS Sec. will draft a report and send it to the affected countries for review and feedback before publishing it on the AFSIS Sec's website.

In case the data from the affected country is not received or is insufficient for reporting, AFSIS Sec will compile information from reliable sources such as local news agencies, international news sources, and government websites. Additionally, references will be collected and included in the references section.

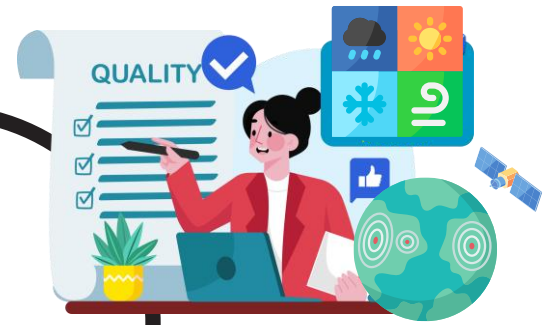
3.4 How users can get the disaster report from AFSIS Sec.?

Disaster reports are published on "News and Events" page of the AFSIS Sec's website (<https://aptsis.org/news-events>). Users can access disaster news on the AFSIS Sec's website, along with corresponding sources from AHA Centre and various organizations, providing a centralized platform for relevant information.

Disaster Reporting Workflow of AFSIS Sec.

2020 - 2024

The workflow to collect emergency information of AFSIS Sec. under the activity of “Report and Disseminate Information Regarding the Serious Disaster”.



Disaster Monitoring

The AFSIS Sec. monitoring flash updates released by the **ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance on Disaster Management (AHA Centre)** via www.ahacentre.org/flash-updates/.



Data Collection

After monitoring disaster news with the **AHA Centre**, AFSIS Sec. will send **seven key topics** to the affected country to gather information on agricultural impacts.

1. Areas affected by natural disasters
2. Estimated area damaged
3. Productions of crops in terms of area or quantities
4. Countermeasures implemented to address the situation
5. Assistance or support from international government
6. Potential future impacts related to this disaster
7. Factors influencing the damage to production or crops in their country

1



Report Publication

Disaster report will be published on page “**News and Events**” of AFSIS Sec’s website (<https://aptfsis.org/news-events>), along with corresponding data sources

2



Compile Disaster Reports

AFSIS Sec. will draft a report and send it to the affected countries for review and feedback before publishing it on the AFSIS Sec’s website. In case the data is insufficient, AFSIS Sec. will compile information from other reliable sources

4

3

4 POINTS OF CONSIDERATION

for Improving AFSIS Sec's Procedures



4 POINTS OF CONSIDERATION

for improving AFSIS Sec's procedure

4.1 How to Identify emergency situation?

AFSIS has been reviewing the flash updates issued by AHA Centre to identify potential disasters that could impact agricultural areas. However, the limitation of this procedure is that it does not allow for timely detection of disaster in each country, which may lead to overlooking critical events.

Q: How can we effectively and accurately monitor the occurrence of severe disasters that cause damage to the agricultural sector?

4.2 What kind of data are collected?

AFSIS does not have criteria used for identify whether particular disaster should be considered as a target for a report. AFSIS then relies on disaster information issued by the AHA Centre to identify significant disasters in the ASEAN region.

Meanwhile, each member country has their own regulation to support people for recovering from natural disaster based on the evidence of damage situation. In most cases, governments conduct ad-hoc surveys to collect the data used to calculate the extent of the damage in accordance with their regulation.

Q: Which approach would be more effective for AFSIS between adopting uniform standards across the region or relying on national standards tailored to each member country?

4.3 What kind of information should be included in the disaster report?

AFSIS currently compiles reports based on information provided by affected countries and relevant organizations. These reports include the following:

- a) Impact on Affected Areas,
- b) Agricultural Devastation, and
- c) Government Response and Countermeasures.

Q: In this context, is the information provided by AFSIS sufficient to meet the needs of users seeking comprehensive disaster situation data?

4.4 How to secure both timeliness and accuracy?

AFSIS has been relying on ASEAN member countries and related organizations to collect disaster information, with the assumption that the accuracy of the data is ensured. However, in terms of timeliness, assessing the extent of agricultural damage requires significant time, as it typically involves manpower for field verification and the transfer of data between organization.

Q: How can AFSIS ensure the timeliness and accuracy of the report?

5 IDEAS FOR ADDRESSING CHALLENGES in Disaster Reporting



5 IDEAS FOR ADDRESSING CHALLENGES in Disaster Reporting

5.1 How can we know when a disaster occurs?

In case AFSIS Sec. intends to detect severe disasters independently, AFSIS Sec. has to develop a system to identify natural disasters which are expected to impact the agricultural sector. However, the international, regional, and national disaster risk management authorities have already established early warning systems in collaboration with specialized organizations to monitor various types of disasters. These systems share disaster information with the public in a timely manner to protect lives.

By utilizing disaster information from these existing systems, AFSIS Sec. would be able to save time and resources to provide disaster reports. Nevertheless, a key concern arises that the AHA Centre's disaster identification primary focuses on human impact. As a result, in cases a disaster occurs in a small area with minimal effect on human populations but significant consequences for agricultural activities, the AHA Centre may not issue warning information.

Meanwhile, the national agricultural statistics authorities monitor disaster occurrences to prepare ad-hoc surveys on disaster damage in agricultural areas. This approach ensures that disasters causing agricultural damage are less likely to be overlooked. The results from these surveys are used to implement measures to mitigate the impact of disasters on agriculture.

Approach for Identifying the Occurrence of Disasters for AFSIS Sec's Activities

Building a new system to identify disasters for AFSIS Sec's report would require significant time and budget. However, similar systems are already in operation at various organizations, and their information is publicly available. To avoid duplication, it would be preferable to utilize these existing resources. For consistency, priority should be given to information from international or regional organizations when identifying disasters. In this regard, AFSIS Sec. can initiate the process of collecting disaster-related data with support from member countries.

As AFSIS Sec. continue to promote food security information sharing in the ASEAN region, it is essential to cover all disasters that may impact to our food security. In case AFSIS Sec. is unable to detect a disaster in a small area, but a particular country anticipates severe damage to agricultural production, appropriate measures should be taken accordingly.

5.2 What kind of disaster should be a target disaster for AFSIS Sec's activity

5.2.1 Types of Disasters Covered by Each Organization

The GDACS classifies disasters into 7 types, while the AHA Centre categorizes disasters into 11 types. The classification system used by GDACS is largely similar to the AHA Centre. However, the AHA Centre also provides alert information for additional disaster types, including landslides, severe local storms, storm surges, and tornadoes. The disaster types used by GDACS and the AHA Centre are outlined below:

Table 1: Disaster Types Covered by GDACS and AHA Centre

	Disaster Types											Total
GDACS	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	-				Cyclone	Tsunami	Volcano	Forest Fire	7
AHA Centre	Drought	Earthquake	Flood	Landslide	Severe Local Storm	Storm Surge	Tornadoes	Tropical Cyclone	Tsunami	Volcano	Wildfire	11

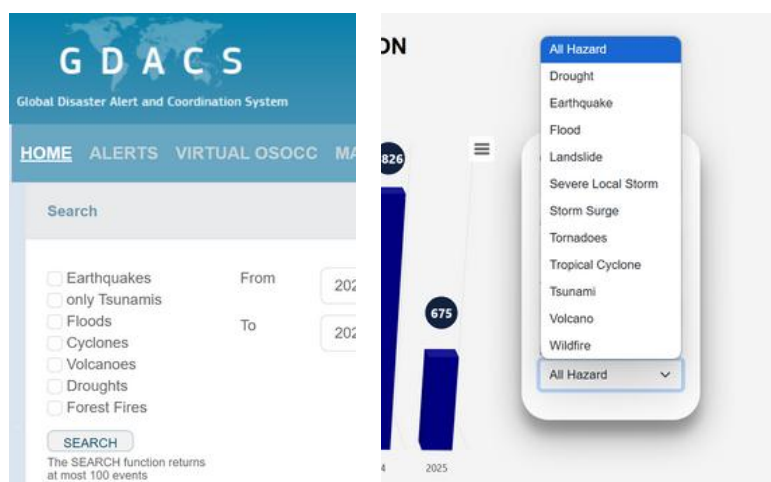


Figure 17: Comparison of Disaster Types Covered by the GDACS And ADINet

5.2.2 Prevalence of Disasters Worldwide

The Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT), maintained by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) at the University of Louvain, contains data on the occurrence and impacts of disasters related to natural and technological hazards. The database compiles information from a variety of sources, including UN agencies, national governments, NGOs, research institutions, and media outlets. CRED publishes an annual report detailing the global frequency of disasters by type; however, the report presents only worldwide totals without regional breakdowns. According to EM-DAT, the disaster occurrences in 2024 are as follows:

Table 2: Annual Disaster Occurrences by Type

Type of disaster	Drought	Earthquake	Extreme temperature	Flood	Mass movement (dry)	Mass movement (wet)	Storm	Volcanic activity	Wildfire	Total
Number (%) occurred in 2024	12	14	18	142	1	32	147	6	21	393
	3.1%	3.6%	4.6%	36.1%	0.3%	8.1%	37.4%	1.5%	5.3%	100%

Note: The reported disaster count may vary based on hazard frequency as well as the aggregation methods of reporting sources defining the extent of a disaster event

Source: Number of Disasters by Continent, 2024 Disaster in Numbers, page 3 https://files.emdat.be/reports/2024_EMDAT_report.pdf

The results show that storms were the most frequent natural disaster in 2024, followed by floods (36.1%), which included one glacial lake outburst flood event. Other significant disaster types were mass movements (wet) at 8.1% and wildfires at 5.3%. Collectively, these top four disaster types accounted for 90% of all disasters worldwide.

Criteria to Identify Target Disaster for AFSIS Sec's Activities

The first table compares the disaster classification systems used by two international organizations that manage disaster information. The AHA Centre and GDACS use largely similar classification systems. GDACS categorizes disasters into seven main types, all of which are also included in the AHA Centre's classification. However, the AHA Centre introduces four additional disaster categories in its system.

The second table provides a summary of disaster occurrence frequency. While regional data is not available, it is generally assumed that global trends closely reflect regional situations. Based on this data, storms, floods, and droughts are among the most frequently occurring disasters worldwide. The differences in disaster types experienced by different regions appear to be minimal.

Criteria to Identify Target Disaster for AFSIS Sec's activities (cont.)

The primary objective of AFSIS Sec's activity is to assess the presence and impact of disaster-related damage that could affect food security in the region. Since all disasters have the potential to cause agricultural damage, AFSIS Sec does not restrict reporting to a specific subset of disaster types. Instead, the framework allows for a comprehensive and flexible reporting mechanism that captures any disaster event relevant to food security. To promote regional consistency and alignment with existing disaster monitoring efforts, AFSIS Sec. propose to adopt the disaster classification system of the AHA Centre. This approach ensures that AFSIS Sec's disaster data contributes meaningfully to supports coordinated response efforts, and provides accurate information for food security assessments across ASEAN Member States.

5.3 Criteria and Information Management for Detecting and Sharing Target Disasters

5.3.1 What Information Should Be Shared and How to Secure Timeliness and Accuracy

Given the need for criteria in our activities and considering existing resource limitations, it is essential to define the scale of disasters for which relevant information will be collected. The details of the information to be collected in this activity will be provided in the following section. Broadly, the information to be shared can be categorized into two main categories:

- a) Pre-Disaster Alert Information
- b) Post-Disaster Damage and Loss Assessment

Pre-Disaster Alert Information

For pre-disaster alert information, people need to access emergency information before a disaster strikes to ensure their safety and take necessary precautions. This information typically includes details about the type of disaster, affected areas, expected impact, and estimated timing of the situation. The information is primarily collected automatically through various observation technologies, such as satellite monitoring, seismic sensors, weather radar, and other real-time data collection systems. It is then disseminated to the public through multiple information transmission systems, including web platforms, mobile alerts, television, and radio broadcasts. In light of work at AFSIS Sec., after refining the scope to agricultural-related data, the next consideration is identifying the responsible entities for data collection. While satellite imagery can provide an overview of the extent of damage, national authorities in every country typically conduct ad-hoc surveys to collect detailed destruction situation and assess its impact on the agricultural sector.

Since emergency information is already publicly available, there is no need for AFSIS Sec. to duplicate data collection efforts. However, this information can be utilized to track disaster occurrences and enhance AFSIS Sec's workflow in collecting agricultural damage data. AFSIS Sec. proposes integrating this information into disaster impact assessment framework, enabling more efficient monitoring and analysis of agricultural losses.

Post-Disaster Damage and Loss Assessment

In the event of a major disaster causing significant damage to agricultural crops, the impact on regional food security could be substantial. However, access to information on agricultural damage remains highly limited. Therefore, it is crucial for AFSIS Sec. to continue sharing such information. Based on insights from past activities, we aim to focus on providing data primarily related to damage in production volume, as it directly affects food security. However, continued support from each country is essential for comprehensive data collection. In other words, AFSIS Sec. relies on each country's agricultural ministries or disaster agencies to collect damage data.

For keeping consistency, AFSIS Sec. may adopt FAO's "Methodology for Damage and Loss Assessment in Agriculture", which outlines steps for collecting standardized damage data across crops and commodities. Using this method enables harmonized reporting to global frameworks such as GIDACS and aligns with Sendai Framework indicators.

A guideline titled “FAO’s Methodology for Damage and Loss Assessment in Agriculture”⁹ issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which outlines the process for estimating damage and loss data for reporting to the GIDACS Secretariat.

Basic concept of damage and loss in crops

$$\text{DL (C)} = \text{Annual crop production damage} + \text{Perennial crop production damage} + \\ \text{Annual crop production loss} + \text{Perennial crop production loss} + \text{Crop assets damage} \\ \text{(complete and partial)}$$

Note: DL (C) stands for Damage and Loss in Crop sector.

Damage vs. Loss

- **Damage** is defined as the replacement/repair cost of totally or partially destroyed physical assets and stocks in the disaster-affected area.
- **Loss** refers to changes in economic flows arising from the disaster (i.e. declines in output in crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry).

If AFSIS Sec. adopts this FAO methodology, it would enable the receipt and consolidation of standardized damage data from member countries. Such harmonization is critical for facilitating regional comparison, supporting evidence-based decision-making, and ensuring compatibility with global disaster databases. However, implementing the FAO methodology poses significant challenges, including technical complexity, inconsistent data availability, delayed reporting, and limited adaptability. Moreover, variations in agricultural systems, statistical methods, and data infrastructure across ASEAN countries may result in inconsistencies in data quality and reporting frequency.

In the above-mentioned situation, if ASEAN member countries can access agricultural damage data from the GDACS database in a timely manner, AFSIS Sec. should refrain from collecting this data directly from the member countries to avoid duplication of efforts. However, while the UNDRR disaster database—used to track progress under the Sendai Framework—provides annual data through its public monitoring website, agricultural damage (sub-Indicator C-2), despite being one of the 38 official sub-indicators, is currently not reported.

For agricultural damage data and information available through AFSIS Sec., as already mentioned in Chapter 2, for this activity AFSIS Sec. will ask the affected countries to share their damage and loss data. Therefore, AFSIS Sec. compiles impact and damage data related to natural disasters based on a standardized set of seven topics to make disaster reports as consistent as possible.

A variety of actual damage data can also be collected after a disaster has subsided by various national organizations in each country. This data typically includes the number of victims, the affected area, and the estimated economic losses. The ministry responsible for agriculture is one of the key organizations involved in collecting agricultural damage data, which is essential for assessing the impact on affected areas and supporting recovery efforts. While this information is primarily intended for internal use, in the case of Thailand (refer to page 11-12 and 21-23), it is also made publicly available in the local language. AFSIS Sec’s involvement increases the likelihood that information from a particular country will be shared internationally.

In terms of timeliness and accuracy, national governments typically conduct farmer interviews and field inspections to assess agricultural damage and support recovery efforts, ensuring high data reliability. However, this verification process takes time, delaying comprehensive reporting. Unlike early warning systems that require immediate updates, damage information follows a more deliberate approach. Once AFSIS Sec. receives verified data from each country, it will promptly disseminate the information through our website to ensure timely access.

⁹FAO’s methodology for damage and loss assessment in agriculture, Basic concept of damage and loss in crops. page 13. (<https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/5bc863c3-618d-48c8-92ce-26842444855f>)

Ensuring Effective Information Sharing: Balancing Relevance, Timeliness, and Accuracy

AFSIS Sec. prioritizes sharing post-disaster damage data, especially production volume losses, as they directly impact food security. While standardized reporting using the FAO methodology could improve consistency, it presents practical challenges such as technical complexity, data inconsistency, and delayed reporting across ASEAN countries. Therefore, AFSIS Sec. prefers to rely on national agencies, especially ministries of agriculture of ASEAN Member countries, to provide damage data tailored to their national contexts. This information will be compiled using seven key topics to maintain uniformity. Timely and accurate data collection requires field inspections and farmer interviews, which may delay reporting but enhance reliability. Once data is received, AFSIS Sec. will disseminate it promptly through our website. To improve information delivery, AFSIS Sec. proposes using RSS feeds to instantly notify subscribers of new disaster updates, enabling faster access to critical agricultural damage data for food security response.

5.3.2 Criteria for Detecting Target Disasters

Due to limited resources, it is not feasible for AFSIS Sec. to comprehensively collect agricultural disaster information across all events. Therefore, clear criteria are essential for identifying disasters that warrant attention—especially those that could significantly affect food security in the region.

Disasters typically gain attention based on their human impact, which varies by location. For example, the consequences of a disaster in a densely populated urban area differ from those in a rural farming community. On the other hand, AFSIS Sec. focuses on disasters affecting agricultural areas, especially those with potential impacts on food production and supply. Given the limitations in resources and the diverse contexts across ASEAN countries, it is crucial for AFSIS Sec. to establish clear criteria for a practical and regionally relevant approach to determine which disaster events should be monitored and reported as AFSIS Sec.'s work. To address this, two types of criteria were considered as AFSIS Sec.'s proposal:

- a) A unified standard across ASEAN member countries; or
- b) National-level criteria based on each country's agricultural policies and regulations.

For first criterion, in the case of established a unified standard by AFSIS Sec., *how can the standards use in different countries be harmonized?* Identifying disasters that impact agriculture is important for advancing agricultural policies, and each country has their own criteria to doing so. Even if certain a particular event is identified as a disaster according to AFSIS Sec.'s standards, it may not be recognized as a disaster in a specific country. AFSIS Sec. has explored the feasibility of standardizing disaster data collection across ASEAN member country. In doing so, we compared information from the AHA Centre with data from GDACS which are already set their own criteria.

The AHA Centre provides reliable alerts and updates through its Flash Updates, offering standardized information across ASEAN which AFSIS Sec. will be able to receive notifications on disaster occurrences through the Flash Update. However, the limitations is it does not cover the Plus Three countries (China, Japan, and the Republic of Korea). In such cases, AFSIS Sec. may also rely on GDACS, a global platform that utilizes automated models to report disaster data that can be covered all ASEAN Plus Three countries.

For the second criterion, when applying a unified standard, national-level emergency data will continue to be collected on a regular basis. These sources offer the most accurate, timely, and context-specific information. for their respective countries.

Between the two criteria mentioned above, *who will monitor the occurrence of disaster using criteria?* Using criteria from GIDACS or AHA Centre, the AFSIS Sec. is responsible for monitoring disaster occurrence through various communication methods. If criteria set by each country or AFSIS Sec. are used, AFSIS Sec. will needs support from member countries to identify the occurrence of disaster. However, considering the increased burden on ASEAN member countries to keep track of such updates.

Ideally, the AFSIS Sec. could take on this responsibility. On the other hand, monitoring the disaster information for all 13 countries daily would significantly time-consuming and resource intensive for AFSIS Sec. Therefore, a practical alternative is to rely on English-language information from international platforms like the AHA Centre for ASEAN countries and GDACS for broader coverage.

To obtain timely and accurate disaster information, both GDACS and the AHA Centre provide disaster data aimed at reducing disaster risks and supporting affected populations. While both platforms serve important roles, GDACS operates on a global scale and relies primarily on automated scientific models and international data sources, which may not always reflect localized conditions. In contrast, the AHA Centre focuses specifically on the ASEAN region and sources its information directly from national disaster management authorities, resulting in more consistent, context-specific, and verified data. **Given this regional focus and stronger local coordination, it is preferable for AFSIS Sec. to use information from the AHA Centre for monitoring disasters occurrence in the ASEAN region, as it offers greater reliability for effective disaster preparedness and response.**

Assuming using information from AHA center, another important point is there might be the possibility of overlooking agricultural damage in limited and localized areas. Even if the AHA Centre does not issue an alert, significant agricultural damage may still occur in major production areas of some countries. Depending on the severity of the damage, as measured according to each country's criteria, such localized disasters may still require a national response. While the area affected may be small, the implications for regional food security can be considerable. Therefore, it is desirable for AFSIS Sec. to collect and disseminate relevant information widely, regardless of the size of the impacted area. Although data availability and reporting practices vary by country, most ASEAN member countries collect similar data types. **The AFSIS Sec. will coordinate with affected countries to gather relevant damage information which collected by national criteria and capabilities.**

Enhancing Agricultural Disaster Reporting through Harmonized Standards and Regional Collaboration

In summary, AFSIS Sec. proposes to adopt both a common reporting standard source from AHA Centre and national criteria mentioned above for identifying and reporting agricultural disasters. AFSIS Sec. will prioritize ten ASEAN member countries, along with the implementation of a new workflow for disaster information sharing. The disaster reports of Plus Three will be considered to carry out in the future, depending on the availability and quality of data.

Additionally, cooperation from member countries is crucial—especially in providing damage data from small and localized areas, which may not trigger international alerts but could still have significant implications for food production and rural livelihoods. **To facilitate this, we have developed a standardized format to simplify the process of reporting agricultural damage data.** Although this may result in duplicated efforts with other reporting systems, AFSIS Sec. will continue to share relevant damage data compiled by international organizations, to improve accessibility and support regional food security efforts.

5.4 Proposed Actions to Enhance Disaster Data Dissemination and Reporting

To implement the disaster data dissemination activity, AFSIS Sec. would like to propose actions based on contents from each topic (5.1 – 5.3). These actions are intended to address key findings and recommendations identified throughout recap summaries. They aim to enhance the efficiency, accuracy, and accessibility of disaster-related information across ASEAN member countries, with a focus on agricultural impacts. The AFSIS Sec. approaches to enhancing disaster reporting consists of the following key components:



1

Target Information and Definition of Disaster under AFSIS Sec's Context

Target data for disaster report of AFSIS Sec. is **"Post-Disaster Damage and Loss Assessment"**. To ensure consistency, AFSIS Sec. adopt the **disaster type classification of the AHA Centre**, which includes:

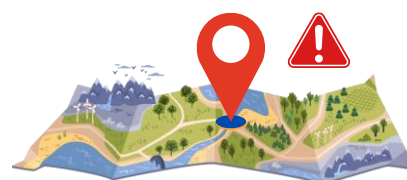
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Flood
- Landslide
- Severe Local Storm
- Storm Surge
- Tornadoes
- Tropical Cyclone
- Tsunami
- Volcano
- Wild fire



3

Target countries for Emergency Information Sharing

The AFSIS Sec. monitors the AHA Centre website to track disasters in the ASEAN region. To enhance local disaster detection, AFSIS Sec. requires support from ten member countries for effective disaster information sharing.



Criteria for Identify Disaster Occurrence

2

Two criteria are proposed for adoption:

- Disaster information provided by the AHA Centre will be utilized as a unified standard across ASEAN member countries.
- National-level criteria based on each country's agricultural policies and regulations.



Unified Reporting Format

4

A standardized format will be introduced to collect agricultural damage data from ASEAN Member States, improving data consistency, timeliness, and regional analysis for better disaster response and food security support.

6

NEW PROCEDURES OF AFSIS Sec.

for Emergency Information Sharing



6 NEW PROCEDURES OF AFSIS Sec. for Emergency Information Sharing

6.1 New Data Collection Format

To enhance the quality and consistency of disaster-related data, the AFSIS Sec. has developed a new format for collecting disaster information. This updated format aims to provide a clearer picture of the impact on agriculture and the corresponding government responses. The structure is organized into the following key topics:

I. Basic Information

a. Affected Agricultural Damage

- Name of affected region/province
- Affected farmland area (in hectares)

b. Reduction of Crops

- Name of damaged crops
- Estimated reductions in production volume (metric ton)
- Estimated reduction in loss volume (%)

II. Additional Important Points

Include any additional relevant information that can help explain the severity or context of the damage, such as;

- Extent and duration of flooding
- Crop stage at the time of disaster (e.g., planting, flowering, harvesting)
- Soil condition or waterlogging
- or any others information

III. General Overview (in case the AHA Centre does not provide/issue the disaster information)

- Type of disaster
- Impact of disaster
- Total affected area/province (including agricultural and other relevance area)
- Damage to infrastructure

IV. Government Response and Countermeasures: Relief/Aid Programs

a. Domestic Response:

- Support provided to evacuees (e.g., shelters, food, water)
- Recovery measures (e.g., land rehabilitation, replanting assistance)
- Support programs for affected farmers (e.g., compensation, subsidized seeds/fertilizer, credit access)

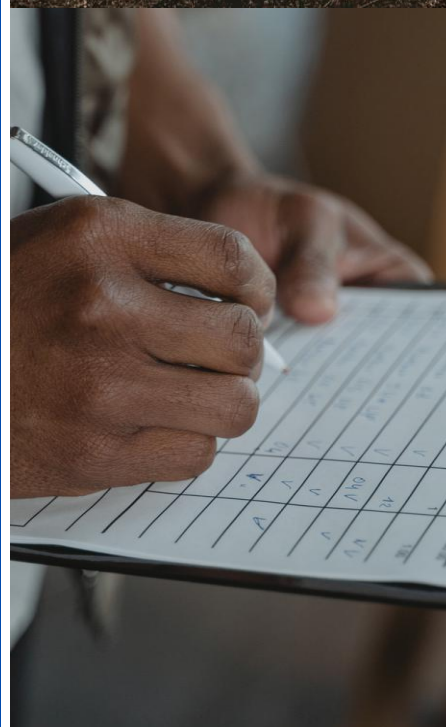
b. International Support:

- Overview of international support

V. Data Reference

List sources of data used in this report, such as;

- Government ministries or agencies (e.g., Ministry of Agriculture, disaster management authority)
- Satellite imagery or remote sensing reports
- Field assessments and local authority reports
- Information from humanitarian or development partners



New Data Collection Format

Data Entry form for damage and loss information			
I. Basic information			
A. Affected Agricultural Area			
No.	Name of affected region/province	Affected farmland area	
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
B. Reduction of crops			
No.	Name of Damaged Crops	Estimated reduction of Production Volume in the Field (ton) ¹	Estimated Loss in Stock-Warehouse (ton) ²
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
Note: 1. The decrease in production volume resulting from the disaster's impact on the affected area E.g., Rice: Affected area x Yield x Milling rate (ton of Milled rice) or Sugar: Affected area x Yield x Extraction rate (ton of sugar) 2. The estimated amount of agricultural stock lost due to damage to warehouses caused by the disaster			
II. Additional Information related to Agricultural Damage			
III. General overview of the disaster, in case of the AHA Center does not provide disaster information			
1	Type of Disaster		
2	Impact of Disaster		
3	Affected Area/Province		
4	Damage to People		
5	Damage to Infrastructure		
IV. Government Response and Countermeasures: Relief/Aid Programs			
1	Support provided to evacuees		
2	Recovery measures		
3	Support program for affected farmers		
4	Overview of international support		
V. Reference			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

Sample Guide for Completing the Data Collection Format

Data Entry form for damage and loss information			
I. Basic information			
A. Affected Agricultural Area			
No.	Name of affected region/province	Affected farmland area (ha)	
1	Ubon Ratchathani Province	685,000	
2			
3			
B. Reduction of crops			
No.	Name of Damaged Crops	Estimated Reduction in Production Volume in the Field (ton)	Estimated Loss in Stock-Warehouse (ton)
1	Paddy Rice (Milled Rice)	50,000	10,000
2	Maize	75,000	9,500
3			
II. Additional Information related to Agricultural Damage			
Widespread flooding occurred from September 3 to September 15, submerging rice fields for up to 10 days. Soil remains waterlogged, and in some areas, standing water has not receded. Field access is restricted in low-lying areas; farmers have reported seedling decay and increased pest incidence post-flood.			
III. General overview of the disaster, in case of the AHA Center does not provide disaster information			
1	Type of Disaster	Flooding caused by heavy monsoon rains and water overflow from the Mun River	
2	Impact of Disaster	7,500 farming households affected - Crop destruction impacting household food security and income - Livestock and machinery losses reported	
3	Total affected Area/Province	12,000 ha	
4	Damage to People	10,400 people	
5	Damage to Infrastructure	3 irrigation weirs damaged 18 km of rural roads submerged or eroded 5 rice storage facilities and 1 agricultural machinery center flooded	
IV. Government Response and Countermeasures: Relief/Aid Programs			
1	Support provided to evacuees	Provision of emergency shelters, dry food packs, and clean water by the Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM)	
2	Recovery measures	- Emergency drainage efforts - Deployment of mobile seedling units - Plans for land leveling and drainage rehabilitation	
3	Support program for affected farmers	- Financial compensation of 1,340 THB/rai (approx. 8,375 THB/ha) under the Ministry of Agriculture's relief scheme - Distribution of subsidized rice seeds and fertilizers - Access to soft loans via Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (BAAC)	
4	Overview of international support	- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) offering technical advice on irrigation repair - Support from Thai Red Cross and World Vision Thailand for household-level relief	
V. Reference (title, link)			
1	NASA Earth Observatory – Monsoon Rains Flood South Asia, https://earthobservatory.nasa.gov/images/145335/monsoon-rains-flood-south-asia		
2	Department of Disaster Prevention and Mitigation (DDPM), http://www.disaster.go.th		
3	Geo-Informatics and Space Technology Development Agency (GISTDA) – satellite analysis, https://www.gistda.or.th		
4	Field assessments by provincial agricultural officers		
5			

6.2 New Report Format

6.2.1. General Overview of the Disaster

- Type of disaster
- Impact of the disaster
- Affected areas by region/provinces
- Damage to people and infrastructure

This information is primarily compiled from Flash Update reports provided by the AHA Centre. However, if no report is available, such as when a disaster occurs in a limited area, AFSIS Sec. will request affected countries to share relevant disaster overview information.

6.2.2. Damage and Loss

- **Affected Region/Province:** Total affected farmland area by region/province
- **Damaged Crops:** Estimated reduction in production volume and loss by crop type

AFSIS Sec. will draft this section using data provided by affected countries. From a food security perspective, the primary focus will be on changes in production volume.

6.2.3. Government Response and Countermeasures

- Assistance provided to evacuees by the government
- Recovery measures and support programs for affected farmers (e.g., subsidies, agricultural inputs, equipment)
- Overview of international aid and support

6.2.4. Data Reference

- Affected countries are requested to indicate all data sources, including website links and responsible organizations.

AFSIS Sec. will compile this section based on information submitted by affected countries.

6.3 New Workflow for Disaster Data Collection

The AFSIS Secretariat monitors the AHA Centre website to detect disasters in the ASEAN region (10 countries). To enhance local disaster detection, AFSIS seeks support from member countries to facilitate effective disaster information sharing and necessary response actions.



Day 1-2

DISASTER DATA COLLECTION

(by AFSIS Secretariat)

Upon detecting a disaster through reports from the AHA Centre or ASEAN member countries, AFSIS will send a standardized data collection form to the affected country to gather information on agricultural damage.



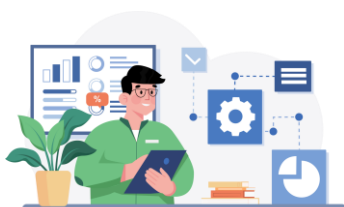
Day 3-5

GATHERING DATA FROM INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

(by AFSIS Secretariat)

While assessing damage in the affected country, AFSIS Sec. will gather relevant data from authorized international organizations. This information is used to fill in missing data in the form and to provide additional insights that may be useful for users.

Even if duplicate information is found, it will be included in the AFSIS report along with the source to ensure transparency and user convenience.



Day 8-9

DRAFT REPORT REVIEW

(by Member Countries)

AFSIS Sec. requests affected countries to review and provide revisions to the draft report before finalization.

1

2

3.1

3.2

4

5

6

<https://ahacentre.org/flash-updates/>

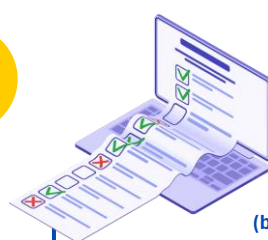


Day 0

DISASTER MONITORING

(by AFSIS Secretariat and Member countries)

AFSIS actively monitors disaster occurrences by reviewing the Flash Updates issued by the AHA Centre. However, some disasters may go undetected, particularly when the affected area is small, and no official warning has been issued. In cases where the impacted area plays a significant role in agricultural production, AFSIS requests ASEAN member countries to report disaster occurrences to ensure timely information sharing.



Day 3-5

AGRICULTURAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

(by Member countries)

If no assessment of agricultural damage is being conducted, affected country needs to inform AFSIS Sec. to complete the data collection process. Otherwise, once the damage assessment results are available for publication, affected country should complete the form with as much relevant data as possible and return it to the AFSIS Sec.



Day 6-7

COMPILING THE REPORT

(by AFSIS Secretariat)

AFSIS Sec. drafts a report summarizing the impact of the natural disaster on the agricultural sector based on the collected data and information.

RSS www.aptsis.org/news-events



Day 10

PUBLISHING THE REPORT

(by AFSIS Secretariat)

The finalized report will be published on the AFSIS Sec's website. Subscribers to the RSS feed will receive notifications when the report is available.



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