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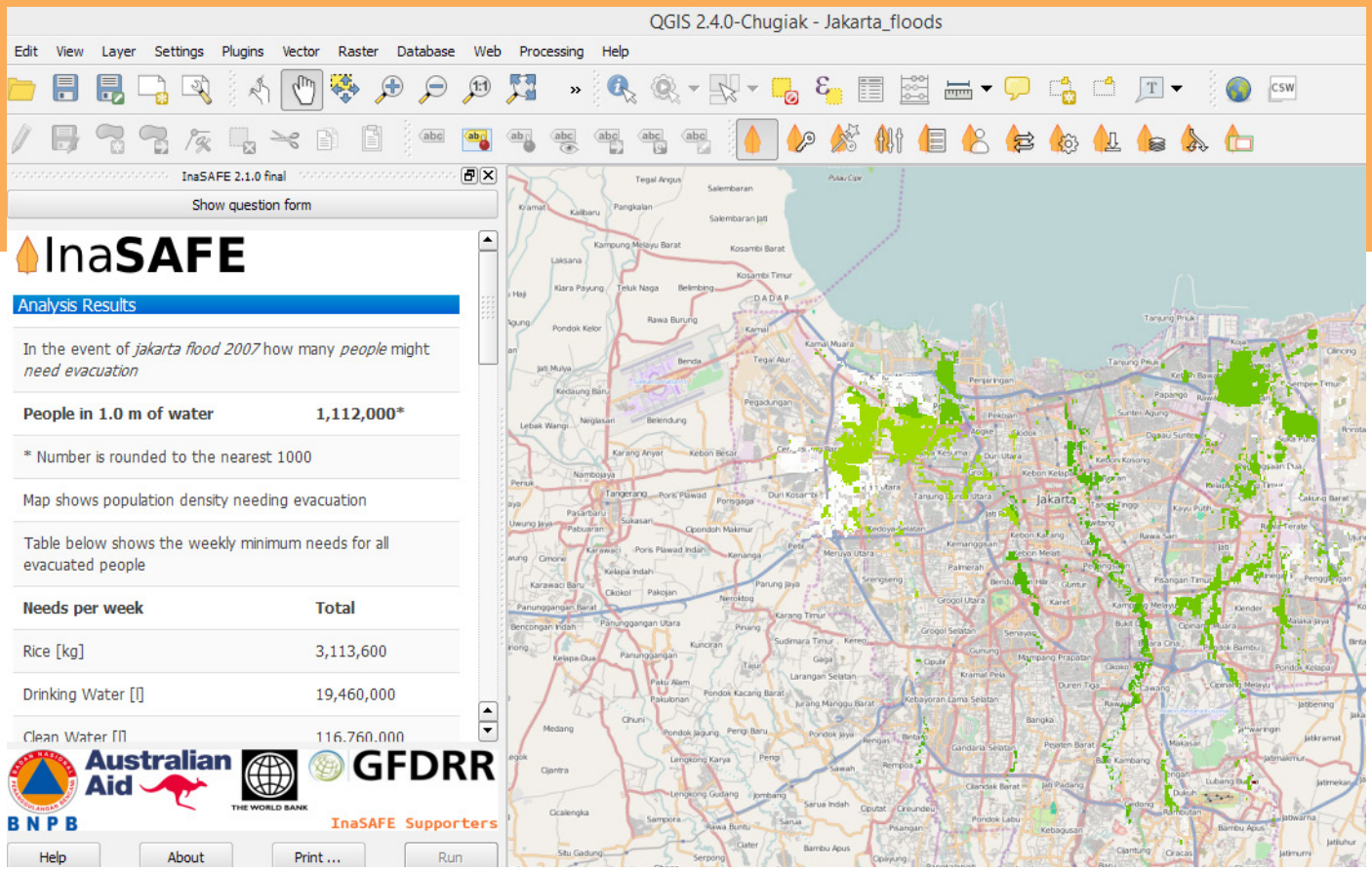
What is InaSAFE?



INTERNATIONAL TOOL FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT

InaSAFE is free software that produces **realistic natural hazard impact scenarios** for better planning, preparedness and response activities.

Concept

To effectively prepare for future floods, earthquakes or tsunami you must first understand the likely impacts that need to be managed. For example, to prepare contingency plans for a severe flood in Jakarta, emergency managers need to answer questions like:

- what are the areas likely to be affected;
- how many people will need to be evacuated and sheltered;
- which schools will be closed;
- which hospitals can still take patients; and
- what roads will be closed?

InaSAFE

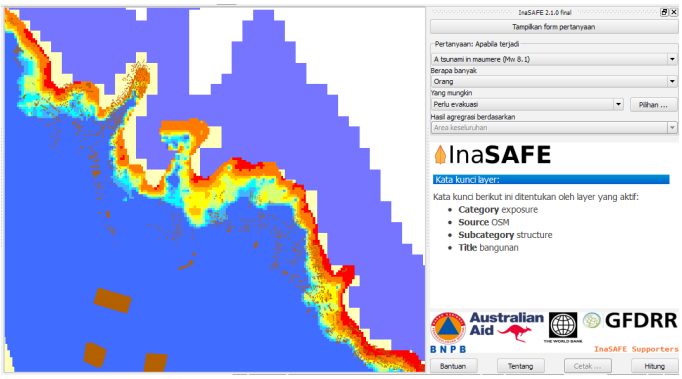
How does it work?

InaSAFE provides a simple but rigorous way to combine data from scientists, local governments and communities to provide insights into the likely impacts of future disaster events. The software is focused on examining, in detail, the impacts a single hazard would have on specific sectors. e.g. location of primary schools and estimated number of students affected by a possible tsunami in Maumere.

" Because the software is free and open, more advanced users can also add new questions and data from new sectors."

Who can use it?

Anyone with basic computer skills can quickly learn to use **InaSAFE** to explore the potential impacts of a disaster event and to produce maps and reports of these impacts. The software leads a user through the process of asking specific questions and then estimating the likely damage that a hazard will cause to people and critical infrastructure such as schools, hospitals, roads, etc.



Where does the data come from?

Effectively preparing for a disaster requires people from a wide range of sectors and backgrounds to work together and share their experience, expertise, and resources. Using **InaSAFE** to develop a scenario requires the same spirit of cooperation and sharing of expertise and data.

InaSAFE is designed to use and combine existing data from science agencies, local governments, and communities. Normally, information on the location of people and important assets are provided by local communities and government departments responsible for each sector, often through a facilitated part of a disaster preparedness and planning exercise.

Where spatial data doesn't exist, external tools such as OpenStreetMap (www.LearnOSM.org) can allow governments and communities to quickly and easily map assets that are important to them.

It is important to note that **InaSAFE** is not a hazard modelling tool. Information on hazards needs to be provided either by technical experts, often from Government agencies, universities or technical consultants, or from communities themselves based on their previous experiences.

The more communities, scientists and governments share data and knowledge, the more realistic and useful the **InaSAFE** scenario will be.

Where do I get more information?

The **InaSAFE** website (**www.inasafe.org**) has more information and instructions for installing **InaSAFE**.

InaSAFE was conceived and initially developed by Indonesia's National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) and the Australian Government, through the Australia-Indonesia Facility for Disaster Reduction and the World Bank - Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (World Bank - GFDRR).

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