



DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

(Draft for comments only)

Security and resilience — Emergency management — Guidelines for capability assessment

TANZANIA BUREAU OF STANDARDS

0 National Foreword

This draft Tanzania Standard is being prepared by the Alarm and Electronic Security Systems Technical Committee of the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), under the supervision of the Electrotechnical Divisional Standards Committee (EDC)

This Tanzania Standard is an adoption of the International Standard *ISO 22325:2016 Security and resilience — Emergency management — Guidelines for capability assessment*, which has been prepared by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and conventions

Some terminologies and certain conventions are not identical with those used in Tanzania Standards; Attention is drawn especially to the following:

- 1) The comma has been used as a decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania Standards, it is current practice to use “full point” on the baseline as the decimal marker.
- 2) Where the words “International Standard(s)” appear, referring to this standard they should read “Tanzania Standard(s)”.

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
22325

First edition
2016-10-15

**Security and resilience — Emergency
management — Guidelines for
capability assessment**

*Sécurité et résilience — Gestion des situations d'urgence — Lignes
directrices pour l'évaluation de la capacité*



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Introduction

This document provides guidelines for an organization in assessing its emergency management capability by using four maturity levels, eight indicators and an assessment process (see [Figure 1](#)).

A capability assessment can be used to:

- ensure regulatory compliance, reduce risk and meet the safety expectations of the population;
- improve organizational processes;
- enhance partnership, coordination and cooperation within an organization and with other agencies and sectors;
- share best practices;
- promote continual improvement.

A capability assessment can be performed by the organization itself or by an external organization.

Organizations can define their context to allow for an appropriate assessment of its emergency management capability. This context can be expressed through identifying appropriate activities in relation to prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. While most organizations deliver all emergency management functions, some organizations can be responsible for only a single function so not all the indicators will apply.

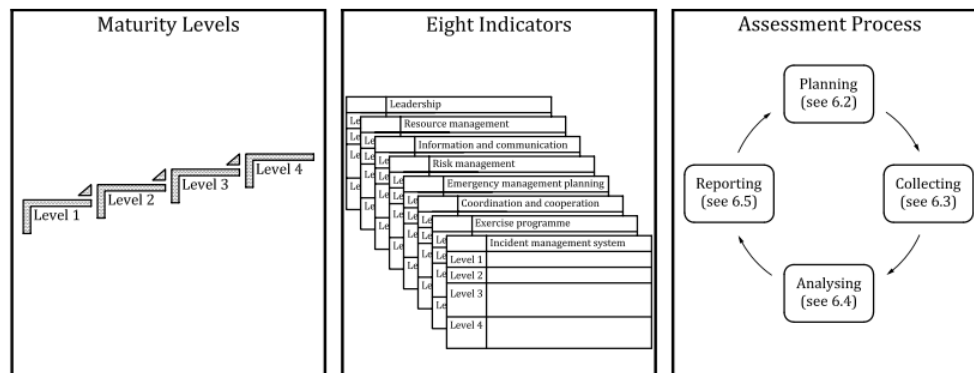


Figure 1 — Emergency capability assessment

Security and resilience — Emergency management — Guidelines for capability assessment

1 Scope

This document provides guidelines for an organization in assessing its emergency management capability. It includes

- an assessment model with a hierarchy of four levels;
- eight indicators;
- an assessment process, explaining how to plan, collect, analyse and report.

This document is intended to be used by organizations responsible and accountable for emergency management. Each organization's context can involve a mix of prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery activities.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 22300 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1

context

external and internal factors to be taken into account when undertaking a capability assessment

Note 1 to entry: External context includes the following:

- cultural, social, political, legal, regulatory, financial, technological, economic, natural and competitive environment, whether international, national, regional or local;
- key drivers and trends having impact on the objectives of the organizations;
- relationships with, and perceptions and values of external stakeholders.

Note 2 to entry: Internal context includes

- the organization's mandate,
- business sensitivity,
- governance, organizational structure, roles and accountabilities,
- resources and knowledge (e.g. capital, time, people, processes, systems and technologies), and
- organizational culture.

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