

# ***Disaster Management Module 3 Important Topics***

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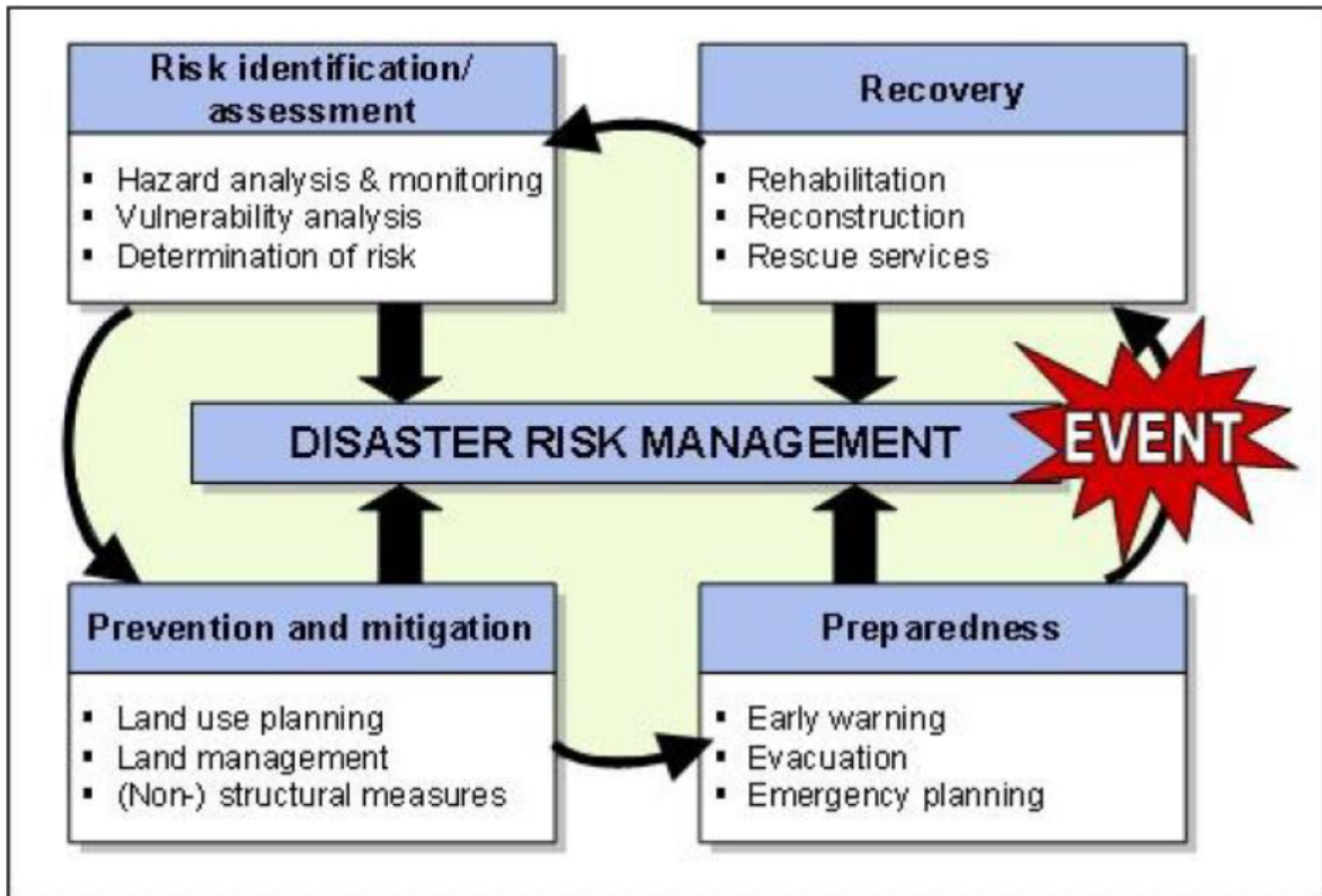
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## ***Disaster Risk Management***

- Disaster risk management is a structured approach to manage uncertainty and potential adverse impacts from a natural hazard event, through a process of risk assessment and the development of strategies and specific actions to control and reduce risks.

- Risk management is about dealing with uncertainty
- The purpose of disaster risk management is to prevent, reduce or transfer the adverse effects of hazards.
- It comprises prevention, mitigation and preparedness

## Core elements/Cycle/Phases



## Disaster Risk Management Framework

- In this framework, the disaster risk management process (cycle) comprises the following main elements:
  - Risk Identification and assessment
    - This involves determining and analysing the potential, origin, characteristics and behaviour of the hazard.
    - e.g. frequency of occurrence/magnitude of consequences.
  - Prevention and Mitigation.
    - Planning and implementation of structural interventions (e.g. dams, sea defence) or non-structural measures such as disaster legislation.
  - Preparedness

- Activities and measures taken in advance to ensure effective response to the impact of a hazard, including measures related to timely and effective warnings as well as evacuation and emergency planning.
- Recovery
  - Decisions and actions taken in the post-disaster phase with a view to restoring the living conditions of the affected population.
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## Measures

- Before
  - Risk Analysis
  - Prevention
  - Preparedness
- During
  - Emergency aid
- After
  - Reconstruction

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## ***Disaster risk reduction***

- The practice of reducing the risk of a disaster through systematic efforts.
- It includes analysing and managing casual factors affecting disasters.

## **Measures for disaster risk reduction**

- Governance
  - Exercise of political, economic and administrative authority in the management of a country's affairs at all levels
- Risk identification, assessment, monitoring and early warning
  - Risk identification (RI) is a set of activities that detect, and identifies all potential risks that could have a negative impact
  - Assessment is the process of identifying potential hazards and analyse what could happen if a hazard occurs.
  - Monitoring is a continual process of measuring effectiveness of a risk.it contribute to the organisational and global body of knowledge about what works, what does not

work and why. Knowledge gained through monitoring and evaluation should be a core part of risk reduction

- Early Warning will provide prior signals for the people for preparing against a disaster.
  - Knowledge management and education
    - Knowledge management is a process of sharing information within an organization and spread among the peoples
    - It is the process of acquiring information about a hazard from higher authorities and taking preparedness prior to the hazard
    - It can be done through awareness classes
  - Preparedness for effective response and recovery.
    - Disaster preparedness involves the knowledge and practices developed by governments, communities and recovery organisations for effectively responding and recovering from the impacts of hazard.
    - Types of disaster preparedness
      - Target Oriented Preparedness
      - Task Oriented Preparedness
      - Disaster Oriented Preparedness
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## ***Disaster response***

- Disaster responses are the set of activities taken during a disaster or immediately following a disaster, directed towards saving life and protecting property.
- The activities that deal with the effect of disaster may include medical care, evacuation, Search and rescue, provision of emergency water, food and shelter, debris removal and stabilisation of unsafe buildings and landforms.

## **Objectives of Disaster Response**

- Aimed at providing immediate assistance to maintain life, improve health and support the affected population
- Focused at meeting the basic needs of the people until more permanent and sustainable solutions can be found
- Preparedness for the first and immediate response is referred to as “emergency preparedness”

## **Factors affecting Disaster Response**

- The type of disaster
- The ability to take pre-impact actions
- The severity and magnitude of disaster
- The capability of sustained operations
- Identification of likely response requirements

## Requirements for Effective Response

- Information and resources are two essential requirements for effective response.
- Information
  - An early warning system provides vital information for effective response operation despite the unpredictability of some disaster event
  - An effective warning system must be robust to transmit warnings as early as practicable.
- Resources
  - Resources form an essential component of disaster response.
  - The need for disaster management organisations to be resource ready cannot be over emphasised considering the untimely occurrence of disasters, which most often is on short notice

## Types of responses

1. Search and rescue
2. First aid and emergency medical care
3. Evacuation
4. Evacuation centre management
5. Development of Standard Operation Procedure (SOPs)
6. Immediate repair of community facilities and services
7. Relief Aid
8. Coordination and Communication
9. Psycho-social counselling and stress debriefing
10. Medical services.

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## ***Disaster Mitigation***

- It refers to a set of measures to reduce or neutralise the impact of natural hazards by limiting the vulnerability.
  - Primary mitigation refers to reducing the resistance of the hazard and reducing vulnerability
  - Secondary mitigation refers to reducing the effects of the hazard (preparedness)
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## ***Prevention***

- Disaster Prevention is defined as those activities taken to prevent a natural phenomenon or potential hazard from having harmful effects on either people or economic assets.
  - Disaster prevention refers to measures taken to eliminate the root causes that make people vulnerable to disaster
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## ***Disaster Relief***

- Relief refers to the provision of essential, appropriate and timely humanitarian assistance to those affected by a disaster
- It is defined as the provision of assistance during or immediately after a disaster to meet the life preservation and basic needs of those people affected.
- Relief, as a disaster management process, provides timely essential needs such as basic household items, shelter, food, water and sanitation, or health items.

## **Principles**

- Aid is provided based on needs alone and must be done without discrimination of any kind
- Aid will not be used to further a particular political or religious standpoint.
- That culture and custom are respected in response and relief activities.
- Information, publicity and advertising activities shall recognise disaster victims as dignified human beings and not hopeless objects.
- Disaster response is built on local capacities.

## **Project cycle management/components**

- The project cycle management (PCM) is a conceptual tool used for the planning and management of programmes and projects leading to the improvement of programme

effectiveness and outcome.

- It consist of 5 components:

## **Assessment**

- The first step after the onset of a disaster is to assess the origin, magnitude and effect of the disaster on the affected population
- so as to be able to identify humanitarian needs and plan possible interventions
- This is done to identify the problem, its source and consequences.
- There are 4 types of assessments
  - Immediate assessments
    - Conducted within 72 hours after the disaster.
    - involves the collection of basic disaster information
  - Rapid assessments
    - Conducted immediately after the disaster and take up to a week.
    - These involve gathering of information on the needs and existing capacities of the affected population.
  - Detailed assessments
    - They can take up to a month to conduct
    - To obtain further information on the affected population's needs and capacities for programme planning.
  - Continual assessments
    - Conducted once the detailed assessment has been completed and relief programmes are running.
    - They update information on the situation and involve beneficiaries for recovery programming.

## **Planning & Designing**

- The planning and design process is critical to a relief operation as it helps to set out in clear stages what the operation will do.
- It also determines how progress and results will be monitored and defines the duration of relief activities
- The planning process describes the steps and order to undertake when planning relief interventions

## **Implementation**

- The implementation phase is when the activities are carried out to achieve the desired

results.

- The implementation of relief activities is conducted once the assessment and the planning processes are completed

## **Monitoring**

## **Review and Evaluation**

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## ***Relief Organizations***

1. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)
  2. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),
  3. Save the Children
  4. Action Against Hunger (AAH),
  5. Catholic Relief Services, (CRS - USCC),
  6. Food For The Hungry International (FHI),
  7. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
  8. International Organisation For Migration (IOM)
  9. International Rescue Committee (IRC),
  10. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),
  11. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA),
  12. US Committee for Refugees (USCR)
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## ***Disaster preparedness***

- Disaster preparedness involves the knowledge and practices developed by governments, communities and recovery organisations for effectively responding and recovering from the impacts of hazard

## **Types of disaster preparedness**

- Target oriented preparedness
  - May be target specific



- WE may require different types of planning for vulnerable groups of women, children, elderly and disabled
- Task Oriented
  - Specific groups jointly develop activities based on one of communities plans to evaluate the communities capability to activate the preparedness plan in a real emergency.
  - Eventually these tasks enable the development of plan revisions, employee training and material resources to support readiness
- Disaster Oriented
  - Addresses the likelihood of occurrence of specific disaster
  - Emphasis is placed on structural and non structural mechanisms

## **Components of comprehensive disaster preparedness strategy**

The essential elements include the following:

- Hazard, risk and vulnerability assessments
  - Response mechanisms and strategies
  - Preparedness plans
  - Coordination
  - Information management
  - Early warning systems
  - Resource mobilisation
  - Public education, training & rehearsals
  - Community-based disaster preparedness
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