



# Training on gender and disaster risk management

## Session 3 – Overview of the disaster risk management (DRM) cycle

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# What is Disaster Risk Management?

## DRM Diagram

### Disaster Risk Management

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graph TD; A[Disaster Risk Management] --> B[Disaster Risk Reduction]; A --> C[Disaster Management];
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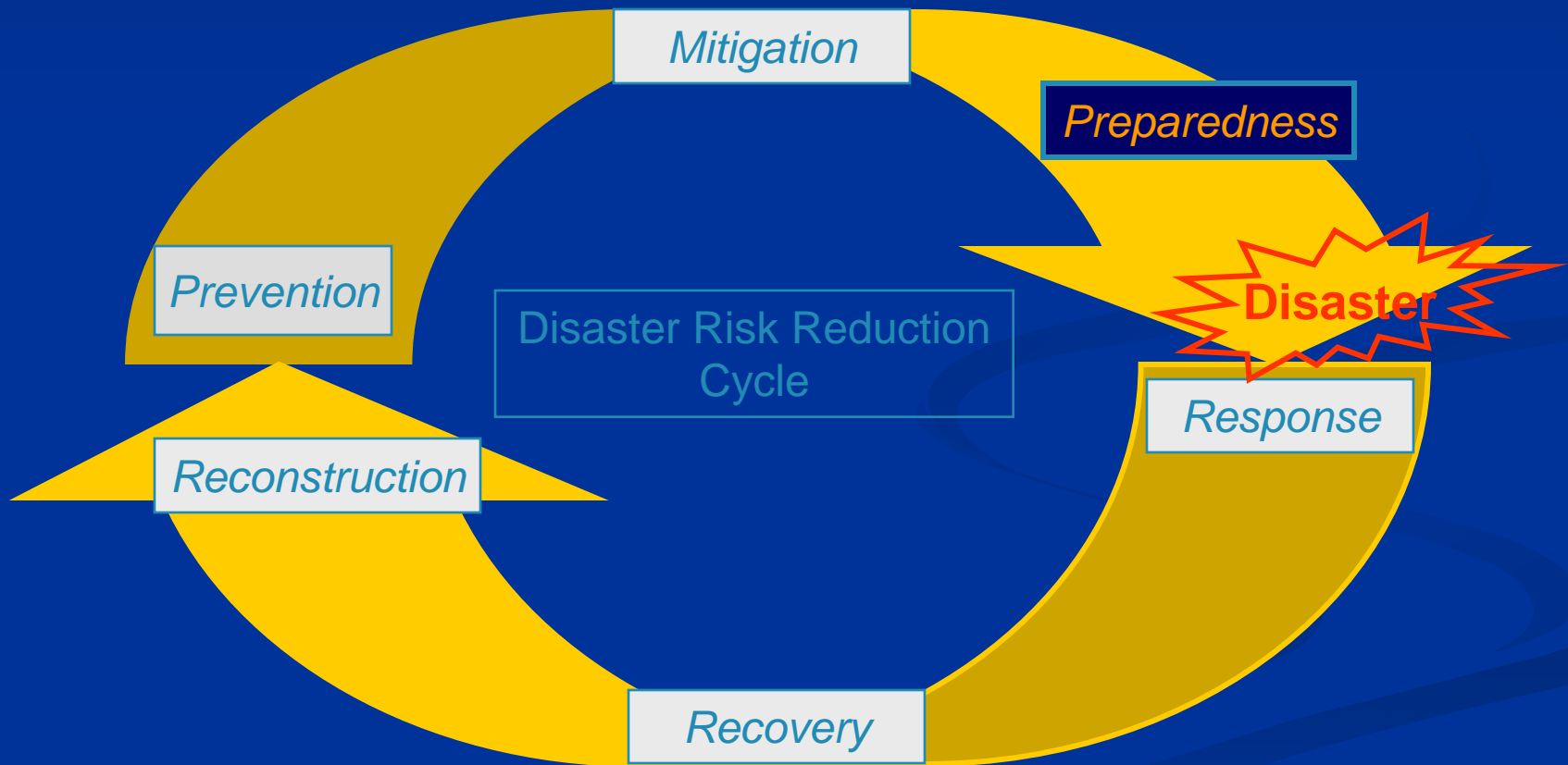
#### Disaster Risk Reduction

- Prevention
- Mitigation
- Reducing Vulnerability

#### Disaster Management

- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery
- Rehabilitation and Reconstruction

# *Disaster Risk Management (DRM) cycle*



# Disaster preparedness



# Preparedness is...

*“The capacities and knowledge developed by Governments, professional response organisations, communities and individuals to anticipate and respond effectively to the impact of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions.”*

(Recently agreed upon by OCHA and ISDR)

**Collective/team effort prior to  
when a disaster strikes!**

# **Two Key Objectives of Preparedness**

**1** → **Reduce or avoid possible damage of potential hazards**

**2** → **Be ready to assist affected populations quickly and adequately**

# Areas of disaster preparedness

- Institutional and legislative frameworks.
- National/Division/District Plan
  - Clarifying who does what, how, available resources, coordination mechanism, information management etc
  - Evacuation plan
  - EOC Standard Operating Procedures etc.
- Sector specific response plan
- Contingency Planning
- Coordination mechanism in place at all level

# Areas of disaster preparedness

- Hazard Monitoring and Early warning
- Capacity analysis and building
  - Drills and simulations
  - Vulnerability mapping
  - Community organizing
  - Public awareness raising
- Stockpiling of essential items
- Identifying available resources (materials/HR/financial) and stand by arrangement
- Resource allocation and funding
- Information Management
  - Baseline data
  - Preparing assessment methodology and tools

# Disaster preparedness



# Disaster response



# Disaster response

**Requires multi sectoral response with effective overall coordination and intra sectoral coordination**

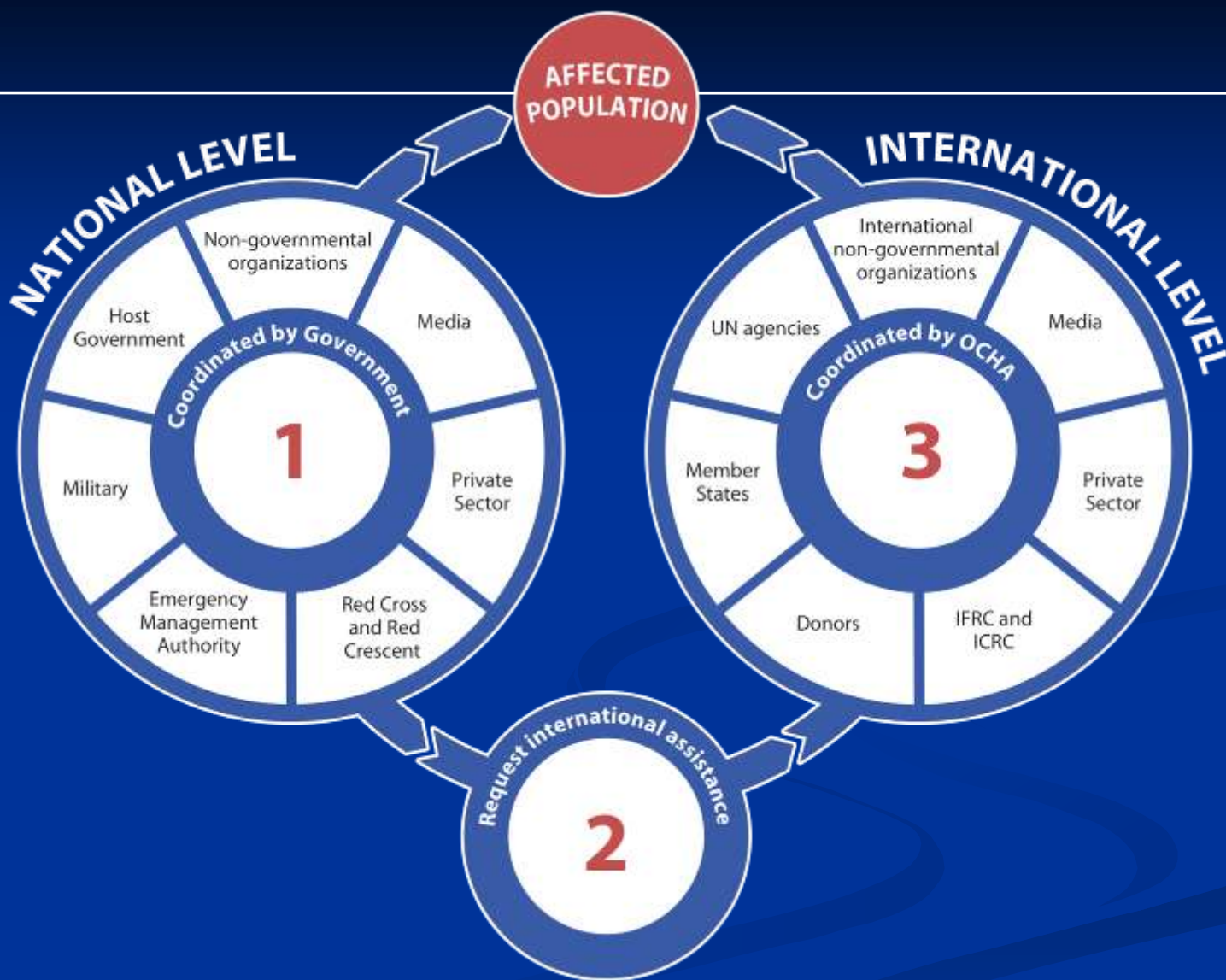
- Health
- Water Sanitation and Hygiene(WASH)
- Emergency Shelter/Evacuation Center management
- Protection
- Logistics
- Education
- Non Food Items (NFI)
- Information Management and Coordination

## Example of sectoral response from Vanuatu C/P

Sector	Actors
<b>Health</b>	MOH/WHO
First Aid	Vanuatu Red Cross, MOH, Police, VMF
Medical supplies	UNICEF, UNFPA, MOH, WHO
Ambulance	MOH
Reproductive health	UNFPA, MOH, WHO
Basic health care	Oxfam Australia, MOH, WHO
Vaccination	UNICEF, MOH, WHO
Vector control	MOH, World Vision, WHO
Awareness raising on Public Health	UNICEF, MOH, WHO
Post Exposure Prophylaxis Kits	UNFPA,WHO
Nutrition	UNICEF, MOH, WHO
<b>Protection</b>	
Security	Police, VMF
Separation of children and unaccompanied	UNICEF
Registration(Birth Registration)	(Ministry of Internal Affairs)
Gender based violence	UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNICEF
Family tracing	Vanuatu Red Cross
Non Discrimination	-agencies such as Red Cross as fundamental principles
Land issues	(Council of Chief), Province
Resource-related conflict	-
Internal displacement	-
<b>Food</b>	WFP
Supply of food	Province(local food), Care(Financial) (Agriculture dep)
Distribution	Province, Police VMF
Infant feeding	MOH, UNICEF
<b>Shelter</b>	
Temporary shelter	Vanuatu Red Cross, (FRANZ), World Vision, NDMO, UNICEF, CARE(\$)
Non food items	Vanuatu Red Cross, World Vision Vanuatu, CARE(\$)
Camp management	NDMO, (Council of chiefs, Traditional leaders)
Evacuation centres	Province, Police, VMF, NDMO, MOE
Site selection	Province, NDMO, (Council of Chiefs)
Registration	Province, NDMO

# THE KEY ACTORS

Upon request OCHA assists governments in mobilizing international assistance when the scale of the disaster exceeds the national capacity.



**OCHA** CISB

# Gender is cross cutting issue

- Good programming
- Disaster response actors must design programmes to meet the needs of young and old, male and female, and ensure that all have **safe and equal access to humanitarian assistance**.
- Understanding gender differences, inequalities, and capacities and responding to them, improves the effectiveness of our disaster response actions

**A**nalyse gender differences.

**D**esign services to meet needs of all.

**A**ccess for women, girls, boys and men.

**P**articipate equally.

**T**rain women and men equally.

and

**A**ddress GBV in sector programmes.

**C**ollect, analyse and report sex- and age-disaggregated data.

**T**arget actions based on a gender analysis.

**C**oordinate actions with all partners.

**ADAPT** AND **ACT** **C**OLLECTIVELY TO ENSURE GENDER EQUALITY

# Why does Gender matter in Crisis situation?

- Women and men respond differently
- Power dynamics change
- Women and men bring different issues to the table
- A clear and accurate picture of the situation cannot be attained if 50% or more of the population has not been consulted
- Keep in mind that not all women and men are the same ( diversity)

# Early recovery



# Early Recovery

- Must start as soon as possible in the humanitarian or emergency phase.
- Guided by development principles.
- It aims to generate self-sustaining nationally owned and resilient processes for post-crisis recovery.

# Early Recovery

## ■ Encompasses

- The restoration of basic services
  - Livelihoods
  - Shelter
  - Governance
  - Security and the rule of law
  - Environment
  - Other social dimensions, including the reintegration of displaced populations
- etc.

# Reconstruction and rehabilitation



# Reconstruction and rehabilitation

- The restoration, and improvement where appropriate, of facilities, livelihoods and living conditions of disaster-affected communities, including efforts to reduce disaster risk factors (*Definition of “Recovery”, UNISDR 2009*)
- An opportunity to reduce disaster risk to prevent the reconstruction of risk

# Examples of activities

- Repair of **damaged infrastructure** – roads, schools, hospitals, air strips
- Economic recovery/Re-establishing livelihood
- Permanent shelters
- Durable solutions for displaced etc.

# Disaster risk reduction



# Disaster Risk Reduction

- The concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to **analyse and manage the causal factors** of disasters, including through
  - reduced exposure to hazards
  - lessened vulnerability of people and property
  - wise management of land and the environment
  - improved preparedness for adverse events.

(UNISDR, 2009)

## **Practical actions to reduce vulnerability to natural hazards**

- Develop institutions, policies, plans, legislation, and multi-stakeholder mechanisms
- Identify risks (risk mapping, hazard & vulnerability assessments), and develop early warning systems
- Build hazard-resistant structures (critical infrastructure, schools, hospitals, avoid high risk zones...)
- Protect and develop hazard buffers (forests, reefs, mangroves..)
- Improve preparedness, response, develop pre-disaster recovery plans

Etc.

# Spirals of Disaster Risk and Inadequate Development

## Disaster Risk increased:

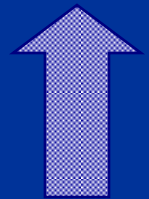
- Inadequate early warning and preparedness
- Failure to include risk assessment in planning
- Failure to engage community in DRM



Increase in the numbers of people and assets exposed to hazards.

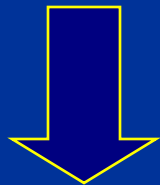


Resources directed towards emergency response and away from development

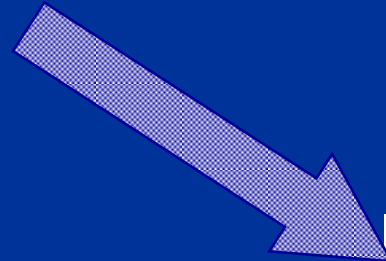


## Disaster Losses

- Economic
- Social
- Environmental



Reduces capacity to cope with or adapt to risk. Increases human exposure to hazards

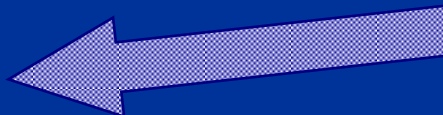


## Inadequate Development contributes to:

- Food and livelihoods insecurity,
- Decline in social services and maintenance of physical infrastructure
- Macroeconomic decline and financial instability

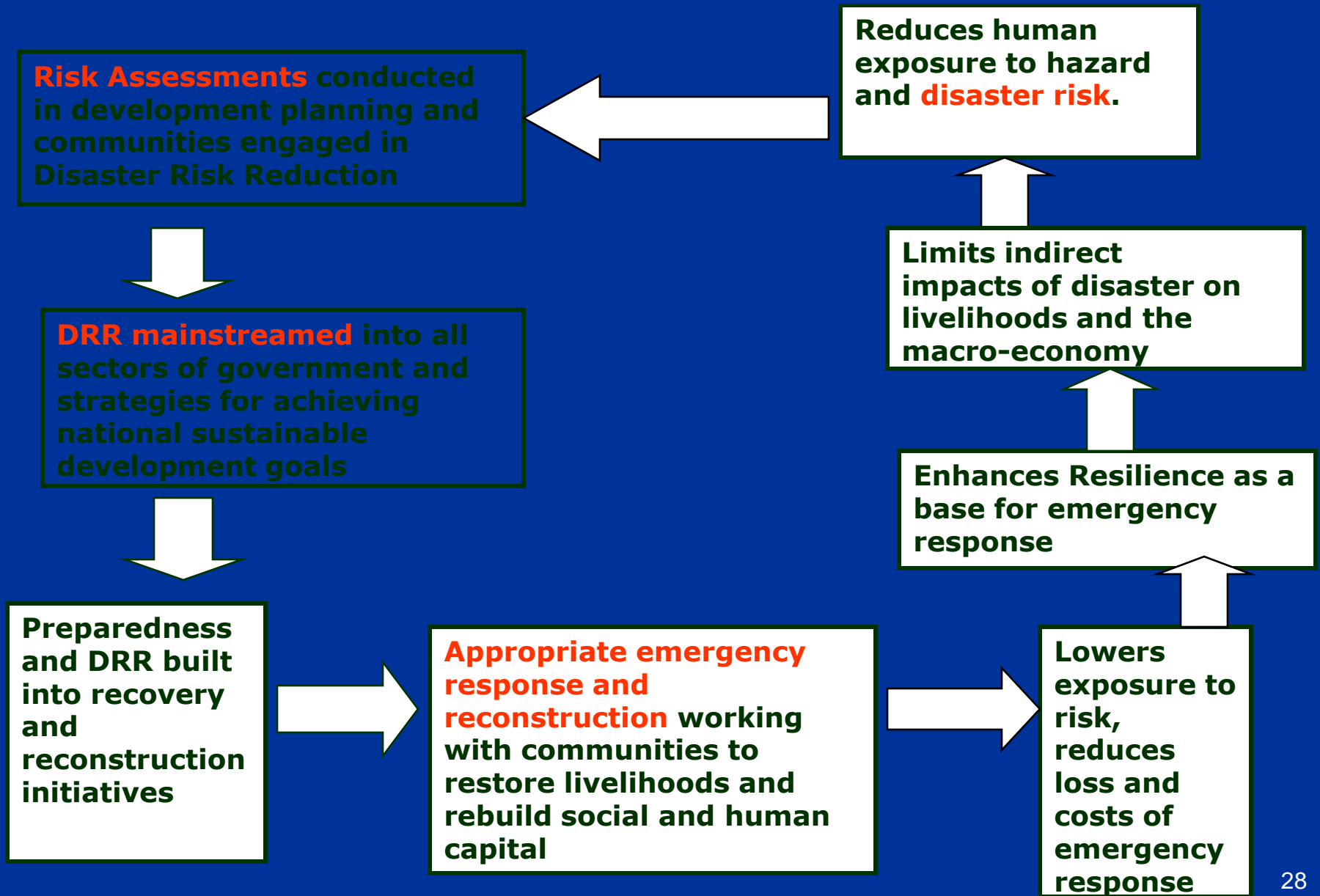


Limits Resilience and weakens base for emergency response



Stalls socio economic development. Undermines or destroys livelihoods.

# Idealized Cycles of Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development



*Thank you*