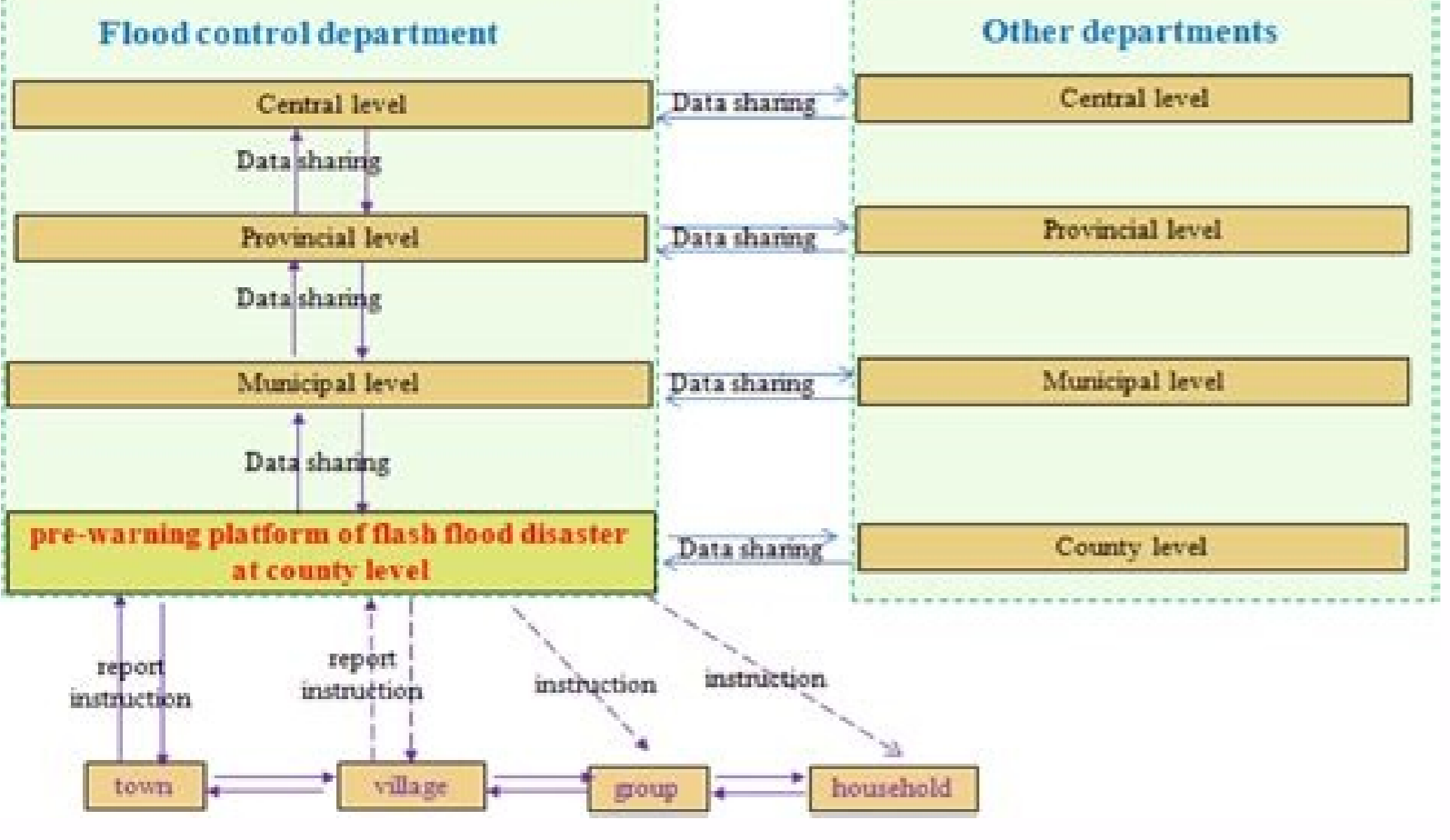
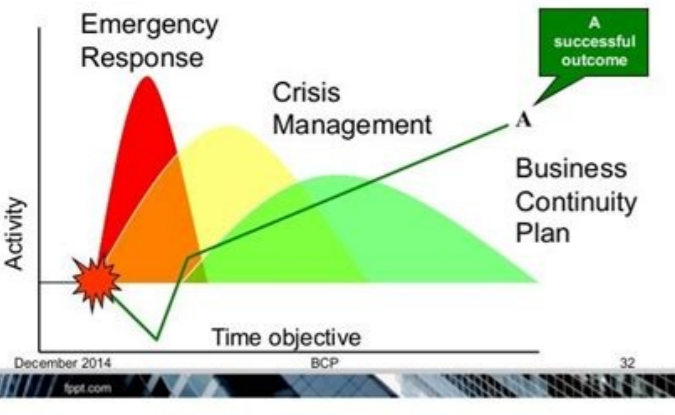


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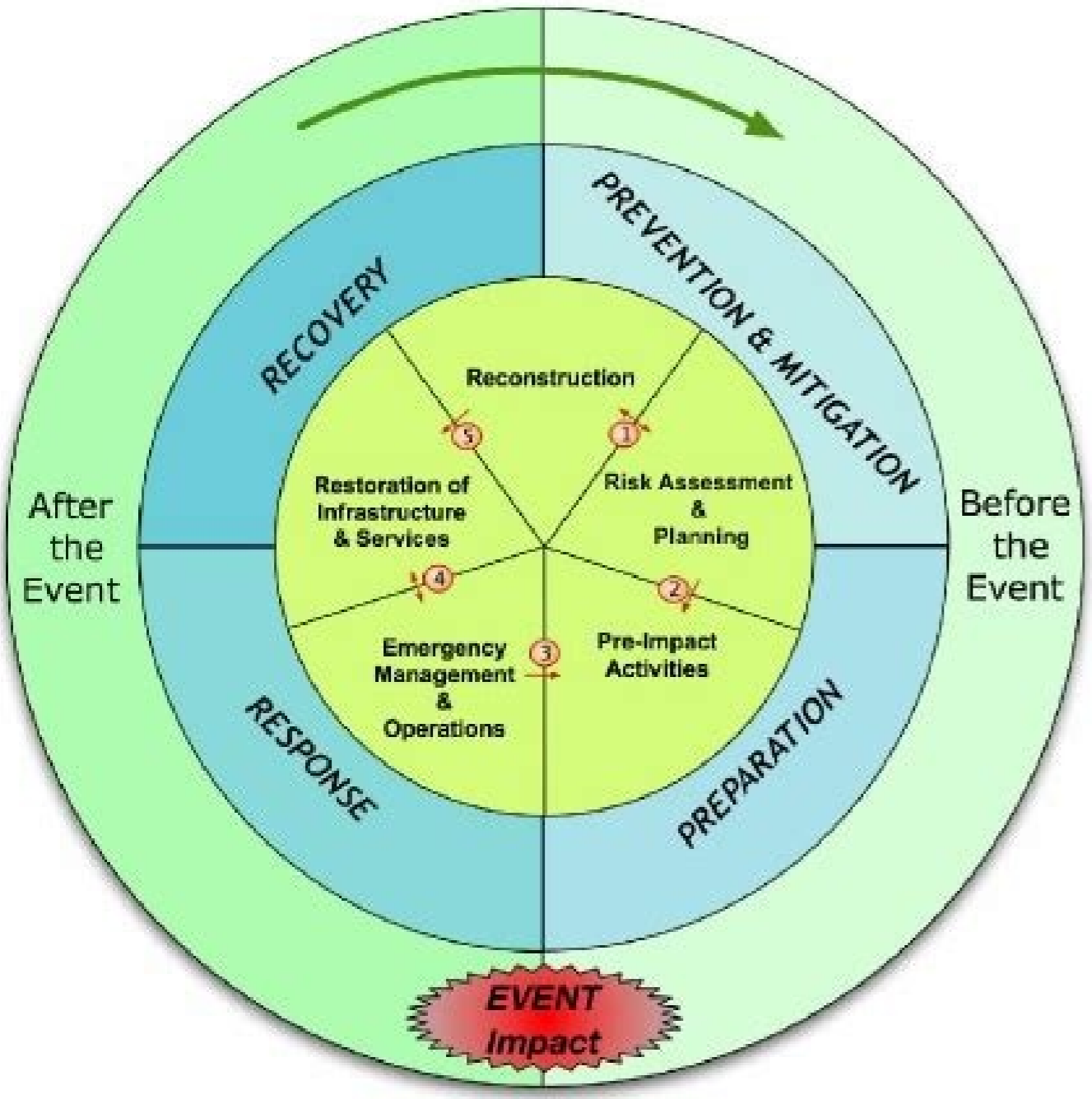


**Positioning BCP with ER and CM**



**What is Disaster Management**

- Preparedness** -- activities prior to a disaster.  
Examples: preparedness plans; emergency exercises/training; warning systems.
- Response** -- activities during a disaster.  
Examples: public warning systems; emergency operations; search and rescue.
- Recovery** -- activities following a disaster.  
Examples: temporary housing; claims processing and grants; long-term medical care and counseling.
- Mitigation** - activities that reduce the effects of disasters.  
Examples: building codes and zoning; vulnerability analyses; public education.



Corina Warfield Goals of Disaster Management: (1) Reduce, or avoid, losses from hazards; (2) Assure prompt assistance to victims; (3) Achieve rapid and effective recovery. Disaster management aims to reduce, or avoid, the potential losses from hazards, assure prompt and appropriate assistance to victims of disaster, and achieve rapid and effective recovery. The Disaster management cycle illustrates the ongoing process by which governments, businesses, and civil society plan for and reduce the impact of disasters, react during and immediately following a disaster, and take steps to recover after a disaster has occurred. Appropriate actions at all points in the cycle lead to greater preparedness, better warnings, reduced vulnerability or the prevention of disasters during the next iteration of the cycle. The complete disaster management cycle includes the shaping of public policies and plans that either modify the causes of disasters or mitigate their effects on people, property, and infrastructure. The mitigation and preparedness phases occur as disaster management improvements are made in anticipation of a disaster event. Developmental considerations play a key role in contributing to the mitigation and preparation of a community to effectively confront a disaster. As a disaster occurs, disaster management actors, in particular humanitarian organizations, become involved in the immediate response and long-term recovery phases. The four disaster management phases illustrated here do not always, or even generally, occur in isolation or in this precise order. Often phases of the cycle overlap and the length of each phase greatly depends on the severity of the disaster. Mitigation - Minimizing the effects of disaster. Examples: building codes and zoning; vulnerability analyses; public education. Preparedness - Planning how to respond. Examples: preparedness plans; emergency exercises/training; warning systems. Response - Efforts to minimize the hazards created by a disaster. Examples: search and rescue; emergency relief. Recovery - Returning the community to normal. Examples: temporary housing; grants; medical care. Sustainable Development Developmental considerations contribute to all aspects of the disaster management cycle. One of the main goals of disaster management, and one of its strongest links with development, is the promotion of sustainable livelihoods and their protection and recovery during disasters and emergencies. Where this goal is achieved, people have a greater capacity to deal with disasters and their recovery is more rapid and long lasting. In a development oriented disaster management approach, the objectives are to reduce hazards, prevent disasters, and prepare for emergencies. Therefore, developmental considerations are strongly represented in the mitigation and preparedness phases of the disaster management cycle. Inappropriate development processes can lead to increased vulnerability to disasters and loss of preparedness for emergency situations. Mitigation Mitigation activities actually eliminate or reduce the probability of disaster occurrence, or reduce the effects of unavoidable disasters. Mitigation measures include building codes; vulnerability analyses/updates; zoning and land use management; building use regulations and safety codes; preventive health care; and public education. Mitigation will depend on the incorporation of appropriate measures in national and regional development planning. Its effectiveness will also depend on the availability of information on hazards, emergency risks, and the countermeasures to be taken. The mitigation phase, and indeed the whole disaster management cycle, includes the shaping of public policies and plans that either modify the causes of disasters or mitigate their effects on people, property, and infrastructure. Preparedness The goal of emergency preparedness programs is to achieve a satisfactory level of readiness to respond to any emergency situation through programs that strengthen the technical and managerial capacity of governments, organizations, and communities. These measures can be described as logistical readiness to deal with disasters and can be enhanced by having response mechanisms and procedures, rehearsals, developing long-term and short-term strategies, public education and building early warning systems. Preparedness can also take the form of ensuring that strategic reserves of food, equipment, water, medicines and other essentials are maintained in cases of national or local catastrophes. During the preparedness phase, governments, organizations, and individuals develop plans to save lives, minimize disaster damage, and enhance disaster response operations. Preparedness measures include preparedness plans; emergency exercises/training; warning systems; emergency communications systems; evacuations plans and training; resource inventories; emergency personnel/contact lists; mutual aid agreements; and public information/education. As with mitigations efforts, preparedness actions depend on the incorporation of appropriate measures in national and regional development plans. In addition, their effectiveness depends on the availability of information on hazards, emergency risks and the countermeasures to be taken, and on the degree to which government agencies, non-governmental organizations and the general public are able to make use of this information. Humanitarian Action During a disaster, humanitarian agencies are often called upon to deal with immediate response and recovery. To be able to respond effectively, these agencies must have experienced leaders, trained personnel, adequate transport and logistic support, appropriate communications, and guidelines for working in emergencies. If the necessary preparations have not been made, the humanitarian agencies will not be able to meet the immediate needs of the people. Response The aim of emergency response is to provide immediate assistance to maintain life, improve health and support the morale of the affected population. Such assistance may range from providing specific but limited aid, such as assisting refugees with transport, temporary shelter, and food, to establishing semi-permanent settlement in camps and other locations. It also may involve initial repairs to damaged infrastructure. The focus in the response phase is on meeting the basic needs of the people until more permanent and sustainable solutions can be found. Humanitarian organizations are often strongly present in this phase of the disaster management cycle. Recovery As the emergency is brought under control, the affected population is capable of undertaking a growing number of activities aimed at restoring their lives and the infrastructure that supports them. There is no distinct point at which immediate relief changes into recovery and then into long-term sustainable development. There will be many opportunities during the recovery period to enhance prevention and increase preparedness, thus reducing vulnerability. Ideally, there should be a smooth transition from recovery to on-going development. Recovery activities continue until all systems return to normal or better. Recovery measures, both short and long term, include returning vital life-support systems to minimum operating standards; temporary housing; public information; health and safety education; reconstruction; counseling programs; and economic impact studies. Information resources and services include data collection related to rebuilding, and documentation of lessons learned. References Environmental health in emergencies and disasters: A practical guide. WHO, 2002. DisasterHelp, US Department of Homeland Security. Green Paper on Disaster Management, Department of Provincial and Local Government, South Africa Page 2 The high density of cities and human settlements make them particularly vulnerable to disasters and hazards. Not a week goes by without news of a disaster, natural or man-made, effecting huge losses on humans and the environment as a whole. Disasters are becoming more complex, where a range of multiple factors in the social, cultural and natural spheres are increasing the risks associated with disasters. ... more Page 3WWW Virtual Library: Remote Sensing Environmental Information Resources Map Viewer: world 0.00N 0.00E (1.0X) NOAA Data Set Catalog Satellite Images (NEXOR) Space Shuttle Earth Observations Project's Photographic Data Base World Fact Book (CERN) NASA Global Change Master Directory World Stress Data Geographic Information Systems Geographic Information Systems World Geological and Geographical Information and Data Links Manual of Federal Geographic Data Products (USGS) University of New Hampshire Landsat Pathfinder Project Univerity of Minnesota- Remote Sensing Lab NASA/JPL Imaging Radar Home Page The Kingstons Centre for GIS Edinburgh GIS Server Applied Environmental GIS GIS Based Earthquake Hazard Analysis Page 4UNEP: Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies at the Local Level Suggest a site Resources, Groups, and Networks Disaster Risk Reduction Library Disaster Recovery Journal Emergency Preparedness Information eXchange (EPIX) G7 Global Emergency Management Information Network (GEMINI) GADR: Global Alliance for Disaster Reduction International Association of Emergency Managers LACDE: Local Authorities Confronting Disasters and Emergencies National Catastrophe Team Disaster Organizations and Institutions African Development Bank Asian Development Bank Asian Disaster Preparedness Center Asian Disaster Reduction Center, Japan Cenapred Mexico Center for Earth Science Information Research, University of Stanford Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium Earth Institute, University of Columbia Department for International Development, United Kingdom Disaster Mitigation Institute, India Earthquake Disaster Mitigation Research Center, Japan Earthquakes and Megacities Initiative (EMI) Federal Emergency Management Agency Global Fire Monitoring Center (GFMC) Grameen Bank Inter-American Development Bank International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis International Projects and Concepts for Disaster Prevention International Strategy for Disaster Reduction Japan ODA Policy at MOFA Lloyd's Local Authorities Confronting Disasters and Emergencies, Israel Middle Eastern Technical University, Turkey Munich Re Group NGO Voice National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention, Japan Organization of American States Pan-American Health Organization Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Norway Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation Renaissance Re Insurances Small States group - the World Bank Swiss Re Reinsurer University of Colorado, Natural Hazards Center University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School University of Wisconsin-Madison, Disaster Management Center United States National Drought Monitor World Conservation Union World Food Programme World Institute for Disaster Risk Management World Meteorological Organization Earth Sciences: Academic and Research Organizations Dept. of Geotechnology, Lund University of Technology Earth and Environmental Science (USGS) Ionia 1-km AVHRR Global Land Data Set Net-Browser (European Space Agency) NATO SACLANT Undersea Research Centre Geomagnetism and Paleomagnetism Home Page University of Utah-Department of Geology and Geophysics NASA Goddard SFC - Laboratory for Terrestrial Physics National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Penn State, College of Earth and Mineral Sciences Indiana State University Geography, Geology & Anthropology Department Institute of Geophysics and Planetary Physics, Univ. of California, Los Angeles Lamont-Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University Louisiana State University, Department of Geology MIT Earth Resources Laboratory NASA Planetary Data System Infrared Subnode (Arizona State University) Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, Univ. of Miami Stanford Exploration Project Stanford University School of Earth Sciences The World-Wide Web Virtual Library: Earth Sciences Cornell University, Department of Geological Sciences / Institute for the Study of the Continents (INSTOC) Department of Earth and Planetary Sciences, McGill University, Canada The University of Calgary - Department of Geology and Geophysics Page 5Earthquake Hazards Program Floods and Storms FEMA Flood factsheet USGS Flood Index USGS Circular - Using Hydrologic data to forecast floods Northern California Storms and Floods Analysing Impacts of Floods and Droughts Hydrographs of Recent Floods Institute of Hydrology, UK Royal Meteorological Society, UK Hurricanes, Typhoons, and Tropical Cyclones Hurricane Dynamics National Hurricane Center Hurricane/Tropical Data Tropical Storm Tracks and Forecasts (Worldwide) Yahoo: Hurricanes, Typhoons, and Tropical Cyclones Plot Maps - Plots of all current global tropical cyclones Active Cyclones - U.S. Military bulletins on current storms Weather Underground - Tropical page South Pacific - Bulletins from Fiji Meteorological Service Australia - Warnings from Australian Bureau of Meteorology Indian Ocean - Mauritius Meteorological Service bulletins United Nations - World Weather Watch (Tropical Page) Volcanos Volcano Live - Breaking news on volcanic activity Volcano Watch - Latest satellite images of active volcanoes Volcano World - Great education site for volcano information Etna Cam - Web cam images of Sicily's Mt. Etna Popo Cam - Web cam images of Mexico's Mt. Popocatepetl Popo Update - Latest bulletin on Mt. Popocatepetl Hawaii - Hawaiian Volcano Observatory Alaska - Alaska Volcano Observatory Japan - List of recent volcanic eruptions in Japan Solar Activity and Aurora Space Weather - Latest news on Sun-Earth environment Sunspot Cycle - NASA education site on the solar sunspot cycle Aurora - Latest satellite images of Arctic/Antarctic aurora Aurora Forecasts - From the University of Alaska in Fairbanks Page 6 Hazards Management HazardNet Information Subsystem The Natural Hazards Center, University of Colorado Coastal Hazards The Natural Hazards Mitigation Group at UniGE TESAG Hazards & Disasters Resources Natural Hazards Databases at NGDC Environmental Hazards Management Institute Emergency Preparedness UNEP - Awareness and Preparedness for Emergencies on a Local Level Emergency Preparedness Information Exchange (EPIX) Emergency and Crisis Management Canadian Centre for Emergency Preparedness Emergency Disaster Preparedness Information Emergency Preparedness and Emergency Planning Kit Risk Analysis and Management GOLFRE: Global Open Learning Forum on Risk Education Center for Risk Perception and Communication Risk and Insurance Management Society International Association of Emergency Managers

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