

United Nations Development Programme

**PACIFIC  
CENTRE**



Partners in achieving prosperity and stability  
through knowledge and expertise in:

- Poverty Reduction
- Good Governance
- Crisis Prevention



# Training on gender and disaster risk management

## Session 3 – Overview of the disaster risk management cycle

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# Phases of the disaster management cycle



- Disaster preparedness
  - Disaster response
  - Post-disaster damage and loss assessment
  - Reconstruction and rehabilitation
  - Early recovery
  - Disaster risk reduction
- *Phases identified for conceptual purposes*



# Disaster preparedness

- Drills and simulations
- Early warning systems
- Vulnerability mapping
- Storm surge mapping
- Community organizing
- Public awareness raising
- Design of evacuation plans
- Stockpiling of essential items

# Disaster preparedness



# Disaster preparedness





# Disaster response

- Temporary shelter for displaced population
- Medical attention for injured and sick
- Distribution of food and water
- Clean-up of debris
- Fund-raising for urgent needs
- Elaboration of “situation reports” detailing impacts and urgent needs
  - *DISMAC, Red Cross and UNOCHA on the scene*



# Disaster response



# Damage and loss assessment



- Rapid or initial assessments
- Quantification of total cost to the economy (\$ millions)
- Damages to infrastructure, loss of income flows
- Sectoral damage assessments - housing, education, health care, agriculture, tourism, etc.
- Usually conducted by expert economists, from World Bank , UNECLAC
- Best practice also involves assessing socio-economic and environmental impacts



# Damage and loss assessment



# Reconstruction and rehabilitation



# Reconstruction and rehabilitation



- Restoration of **basic services** – water supply, electricity
- Repair of **damaged infrastructure** – roads, schools, hospitals, air strips
- Loans and assistance negotiated with Asian Development Bank, World Bank



# Early recovery





# Early recovery

- **OBJECTIVE** = return to normalcy
- Restoration of livelihoods activities for various groups of people
- Building of disaster-resilient homes
- Temporary employment programs
- Participatory approach and community consultation required
- Supported by UNDP and other donors
- This phase can last **up to 18 months** after the disaster

# Early recovery







# Disaster risk reduction

- Obtaining adequate gov't commitment and budget for preventing risks
- Mainstreaming risk reduction across sectors – health, agriculture, tourism, etc.
- Proper policies, legislation and building codes
- Long term view seeking sustainable development

# 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

## Inadequate Development contributes to:

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

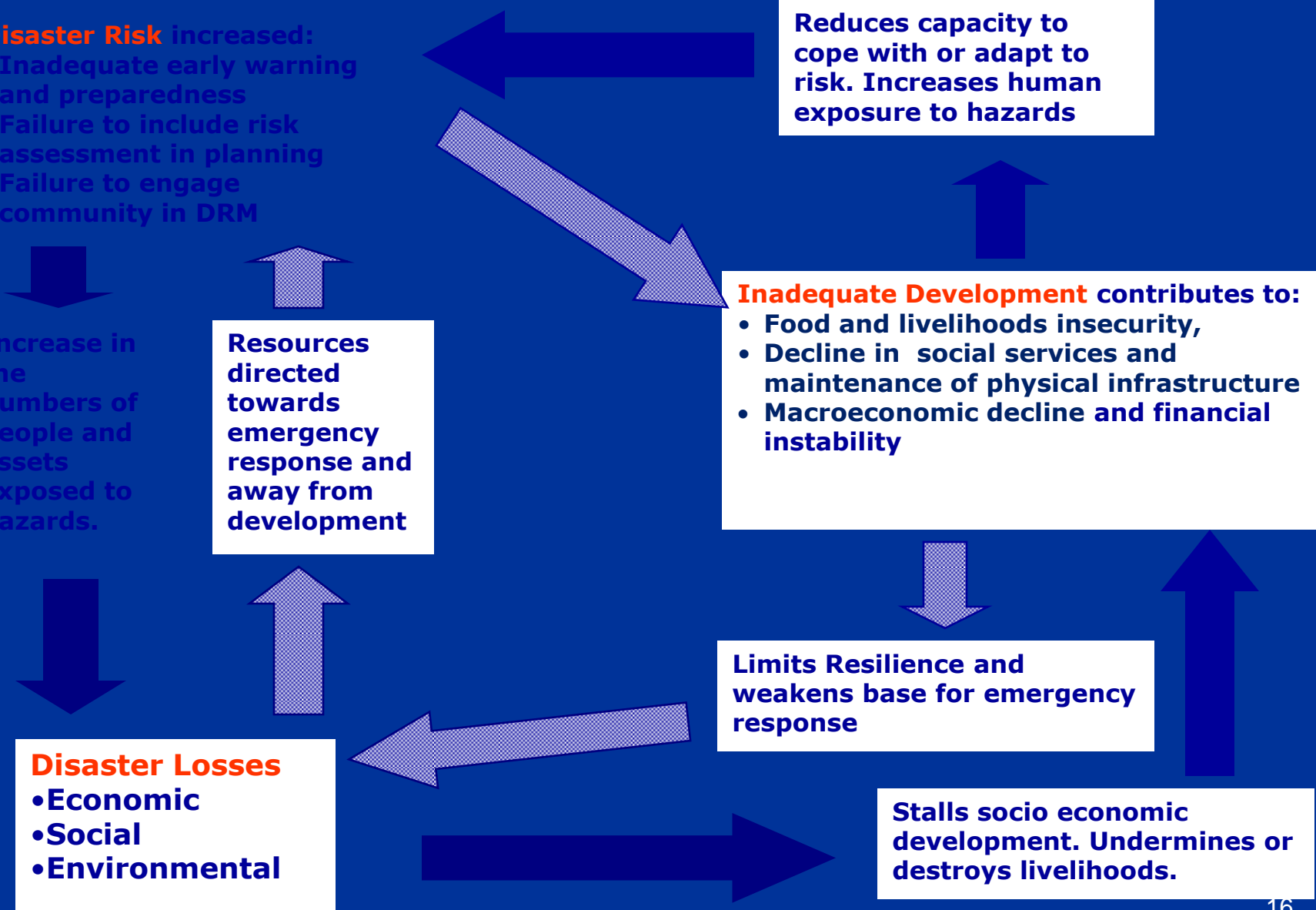
Limits Resilience and weakens base for emergency response

## Disaster Losses

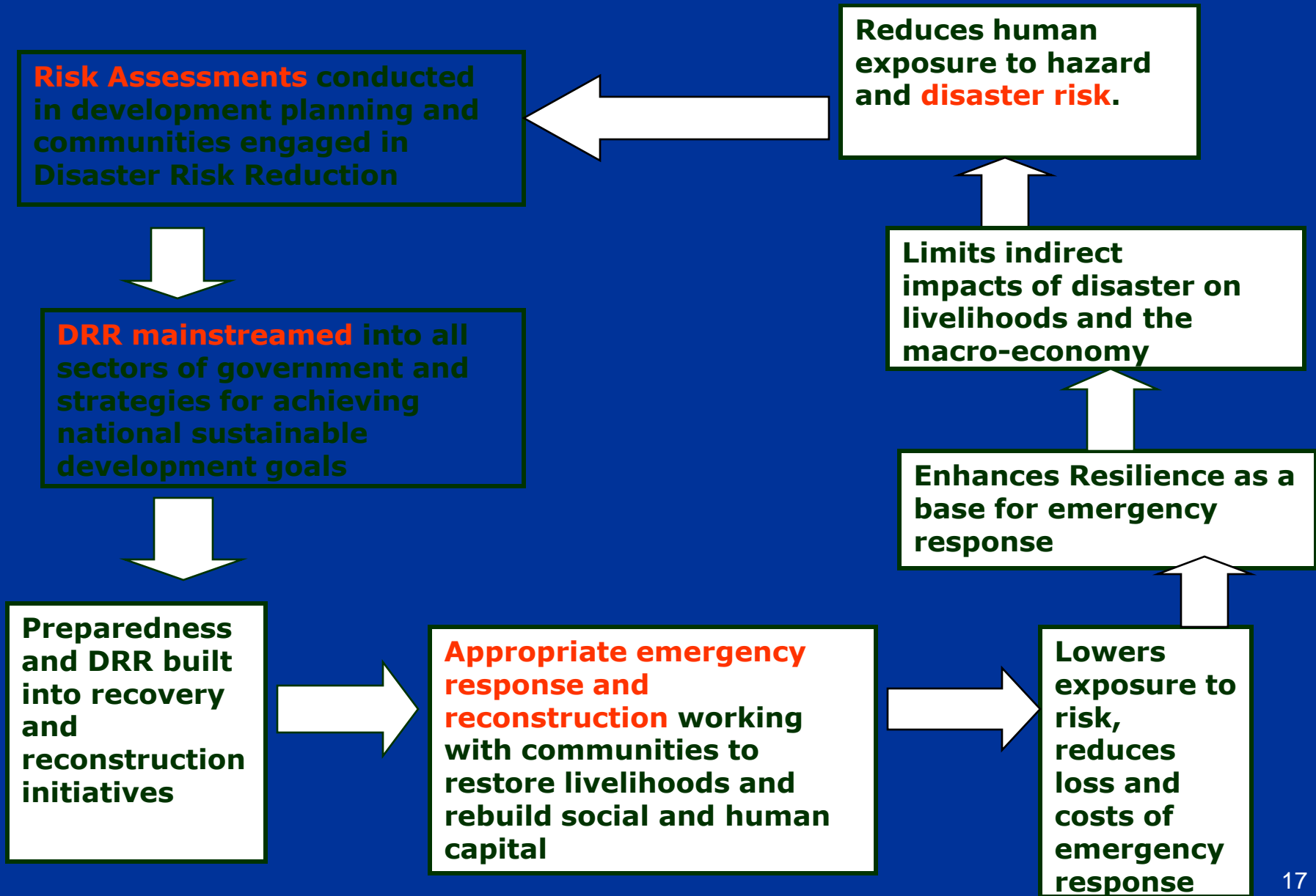
- Economic
- Social
- Environmental

Stalls socio economic development. Undermines or destroys livelihoods.

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



# Idealized Cycles of Disaster Risk Reduction and Sustainable Development



# Disaster risk reduction





Fa'afetai

*Vinaka vakalevu*

Meitaki