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THE HEALTH SECTOR CONTRIBUTION TO DISASTER REDUCTION

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1. Establish the general context of emergency management
   - Identify source of risks: hazards
   - Identify elements at risk: community + environment
2. Develop risk evaluation criteria
   - Describe and analyze
3. Identify elements at risk: community + environment
   - Describe and analyze
4. Determine probability and likelihood (risk)
5. Determine consequences
6. Risk identification
   - risks statements
7. Risk analysis
   - Levels of risk
8. Risk evaluation
   - Prioritisation of risks
9. Risk treatment
10. Prevention – Mitigation
    - Options identification
    - Options evaluation
    - Options selection
    - Plan and implement options
11. Communication
12. Consult
13. Monitor and review
The 5 strategic components

1. All hazard approach
2. Inter-sectoral cooperation
3. Prepared community
4. Holistic approach
5. Intra-sectoral synergy
Mitigation is the key of disaster reduction

- Disaster Mitigation Strategy
  - Promotion of risk management for safer, sustainable communities. The role of Mitigation National Committee is to progress national efforts towards the reduction of emergency and disaster risk through “measures taking in advance of an emergency or a disaster aimed at decreasing or eliminating its impact on society and environment

- the important link between post-impact recovery and mitigation in that recovery activities can reduce the risk of recurrent emergencies or disasters....
How to link programs and plan with development?

**VULNERABILITIES**

- RISK is proportional to HAZARD \( \times \) READINESS
How the health sector can contribute to disaster reduction?

- Decrease the numbers of deaths and injuries
- Anticipate population displacements
- Surveillance for new cases of disease and disability
- Management and prevention of increased numbers of cases of psychological and social behaviour disorders
- Plan for possible food shortages and nutritional deficiencies;
- Monitor for disease from environmental health hazards
- Mitigate for damage to health facilities and other infrastructure;
- Anticipate disruption to routine health services
- Anticipate disruption to routine disease surveillance and control services
- Avoid diversion of development resources to emergency relief
- Avoid diversion of capital investment funds to the rehabilitation or reconstruction of essential infrastructure
The health sector and emergency preparedness....

- MoH ...emergency preparedness unit
- Integration strategy
- Using existing resources
- Coordination (intra-sectoral – between programmes)
- Policies, plans and procedures for all relevant technical and administrative programmes
- Mitigation as important as readiness