

6. Preparedness Framework

Part of “Risk Reduction”

Definitions

- *Preparedness*— a state of readiness; the aggregate of all measures and policies adopted *before* an event occurs that:
 - *Promotes mitigation of potential damage and dysfunction that could be caused by the event*
 - *Includes:*
 - All planning and resources devoted to use for alleviation of pain/suffering during and after the event(s)
 - Capacity building to:
 - Withstand a forthcoming event
 - Provide for effective emergency management
 - Assist expedient recovery (rehabilitation + restoration)

Terms Used

WHO Expert Consultation 02/06

- *Prepared vs. Protected*
- *Preparedness vs. Protection*
- *Protection vs. Safety*
- *Risk Reduction*

Preparing for....

- Multiple casualties
- Mass casualties
- ALL hazards
- Specific hazards
-

Preparedness

■ ↑ Resilience:

- ↑ Absorbing Capacity
- ↑ Buffering Capacity
- ↑ Response Capacity

■ Capacities should increase as scope of authority/resources increase

Personal → family → neighborhood → city → county → state/province → country → region → world

Disaster Response Plans

Part
of

Response Capacity

Preparedness

Problems

- Difficult to measure
- Difficult to resource
- More support **after** damage
- “It won’t happen to me”
- Politically entwined
 - Mandate
 - Power/authority
 - Resources
 - Can’t see results

Preparedness Framework - I

1. Hazard/Risk Identification

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2. Historical Perspectives and Predictions
Include Mechanisms and Types of Damage

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3. Select Hazards to be Addressed

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5. Identify Current Standards and Benchmarks



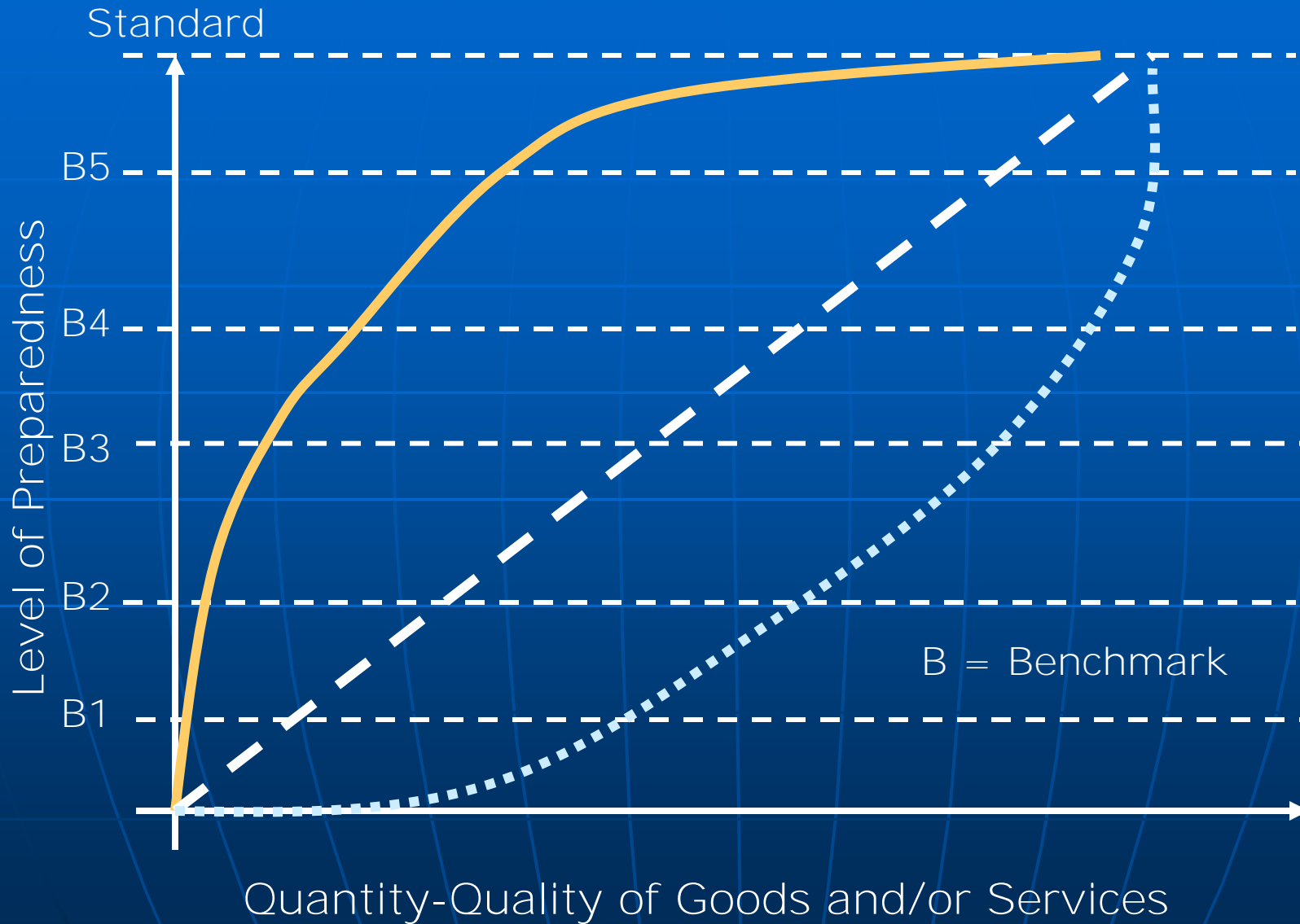
Preparedness Needs = Preparedness Benchmark 1 – Current Status



Preparedness Needs = Preparedness Benchmark 2 – Current Status

If Current Status = Standard

Preparedness Needs = 0



Qualities of Benchmarks

- Define current status of society-at-risk
- Realistic
- Achievable
- Progressive
- Related to a BENEFIT to the society-at-risk
- Valid-Effective in multiple settings

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General and Hazard Specific

By risk and vulnerability (absorbing, buffering, and response capacities)

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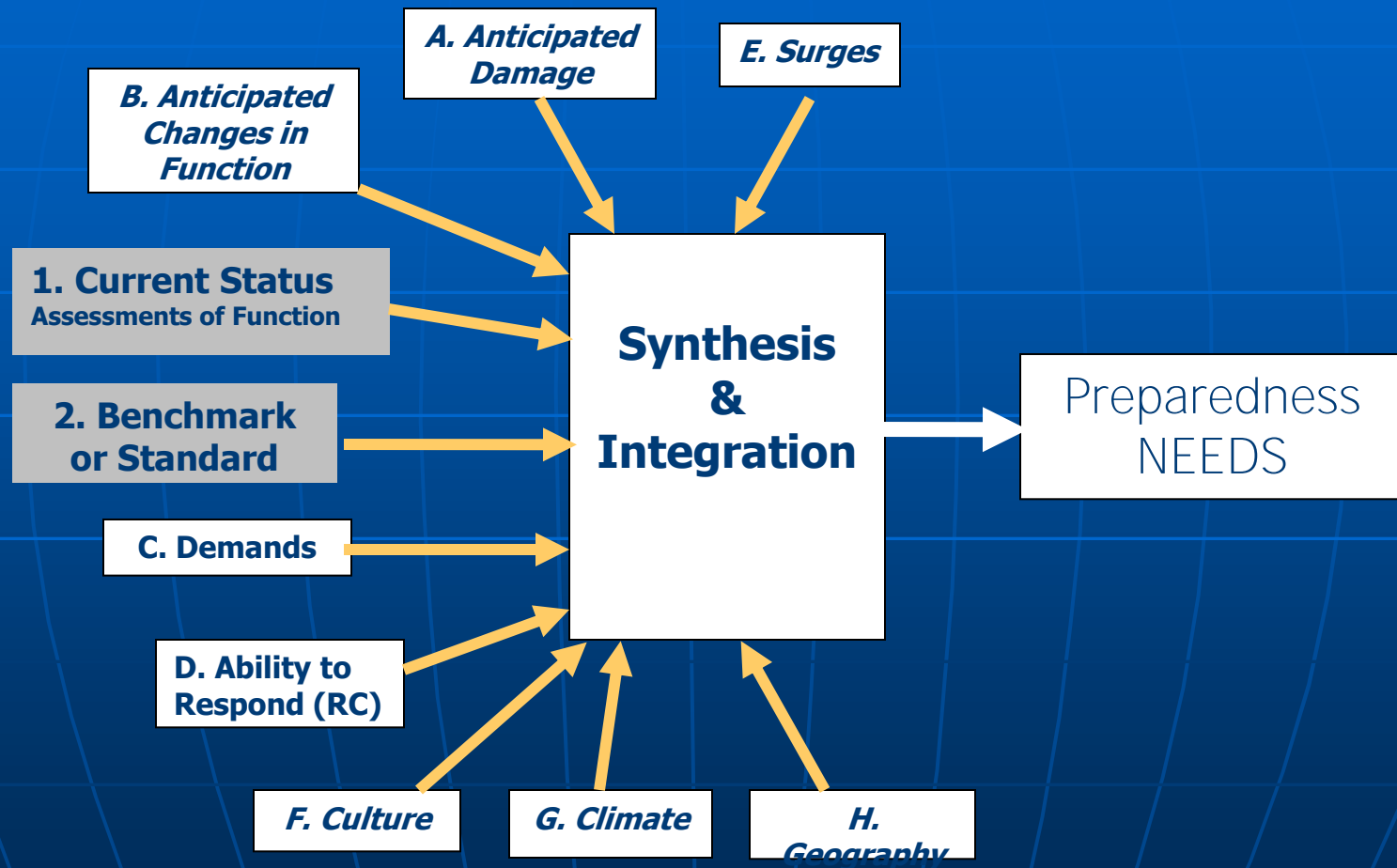
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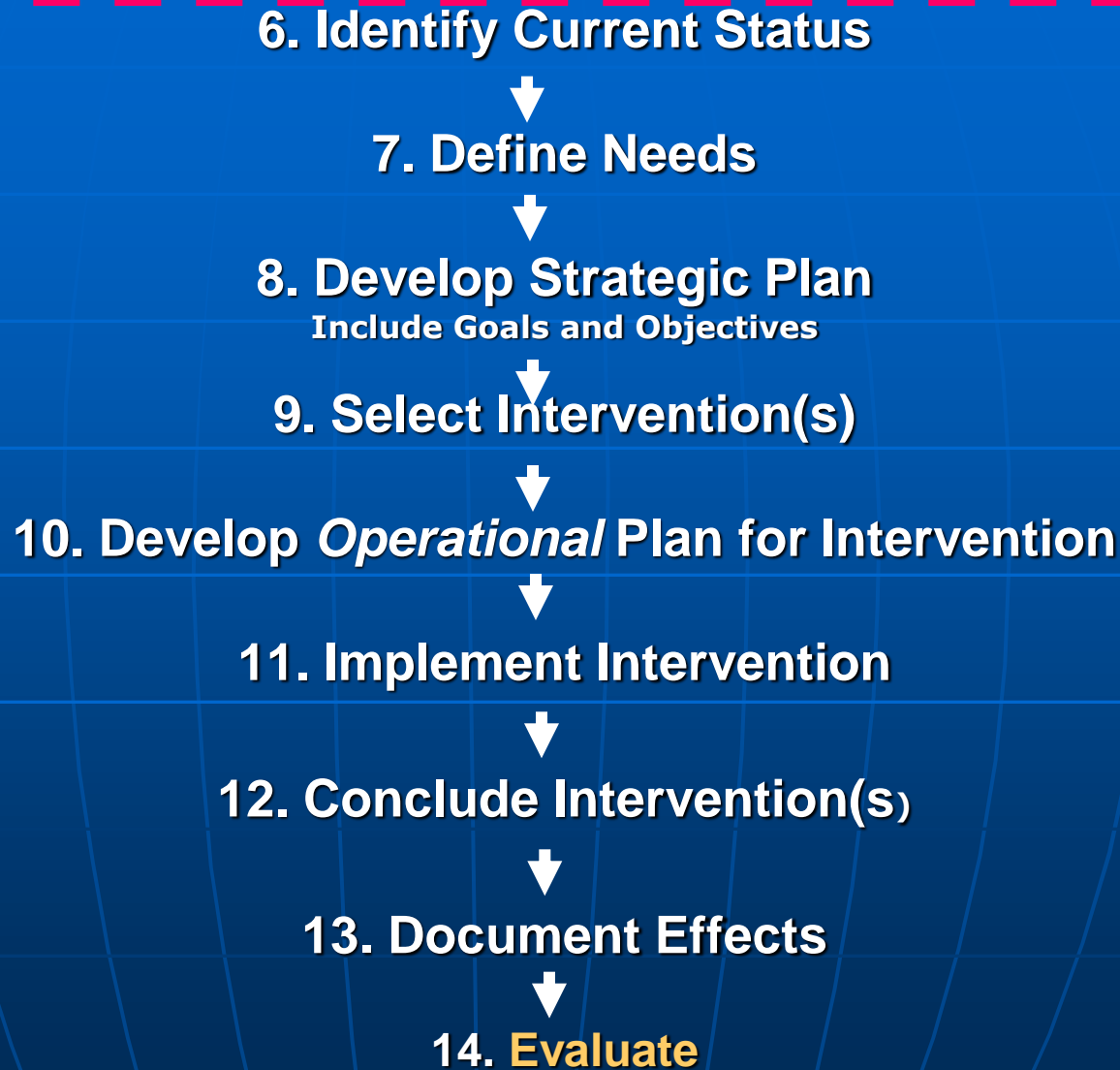
7. Define Needs

Preparedness Needs



Preparedness Framework - II

*Operational
Framework*



Effects, effectiveness, efficiency, benefits, IMPACT(s), costs

Operational Framework

PRODUCTION FUNCTION

OUTPUT

Assessment(s)



Needs

↓
Strategic Planning



Strategic Plan

↓
Intervention Selection



Assignment

↓
Operational Planning



Operational Plan

↓
Implementation



Intervention

↓
Assessments



Effects/Impact

↓
Evaluation



EVIDENCE

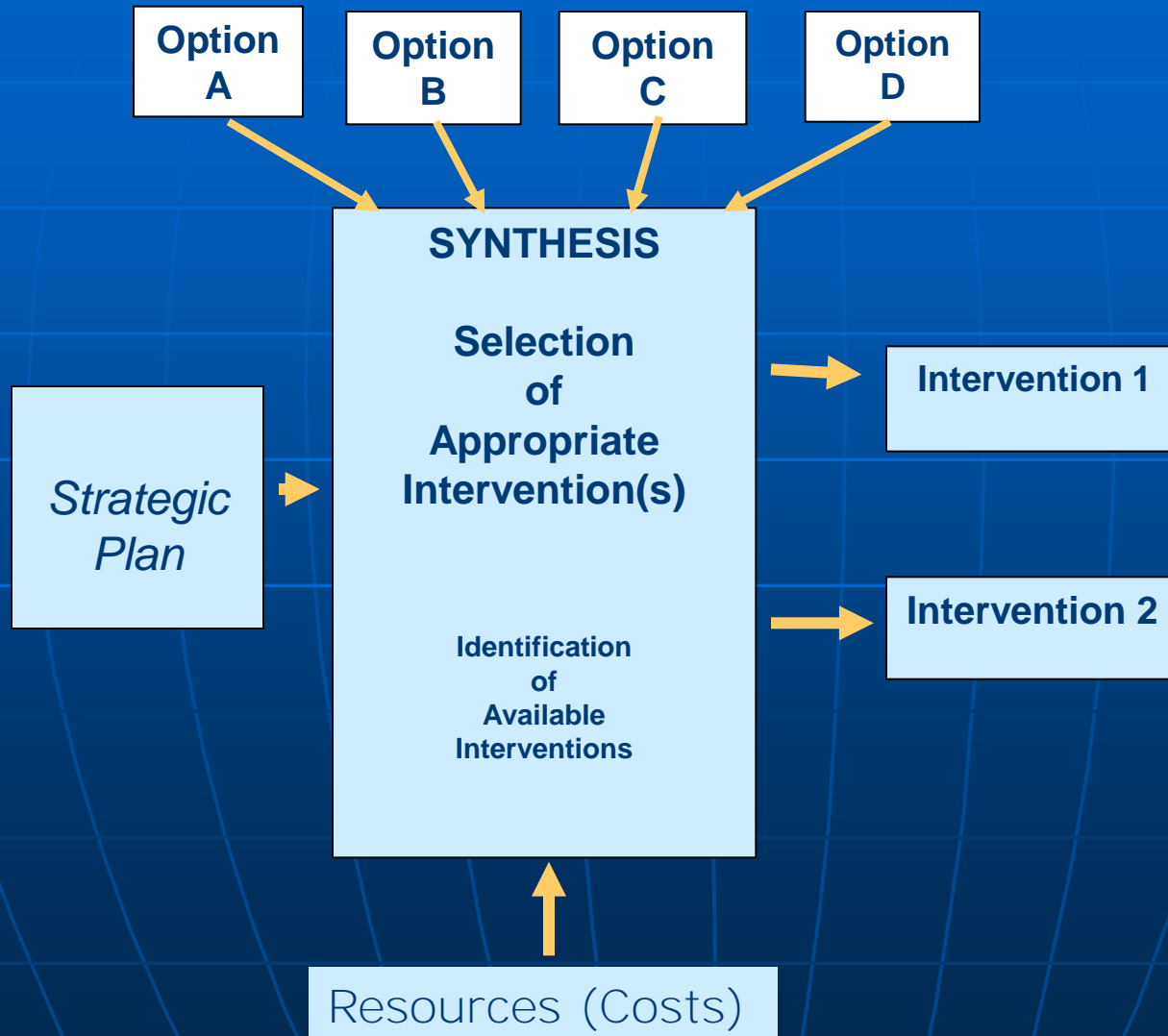
Strategic Planning



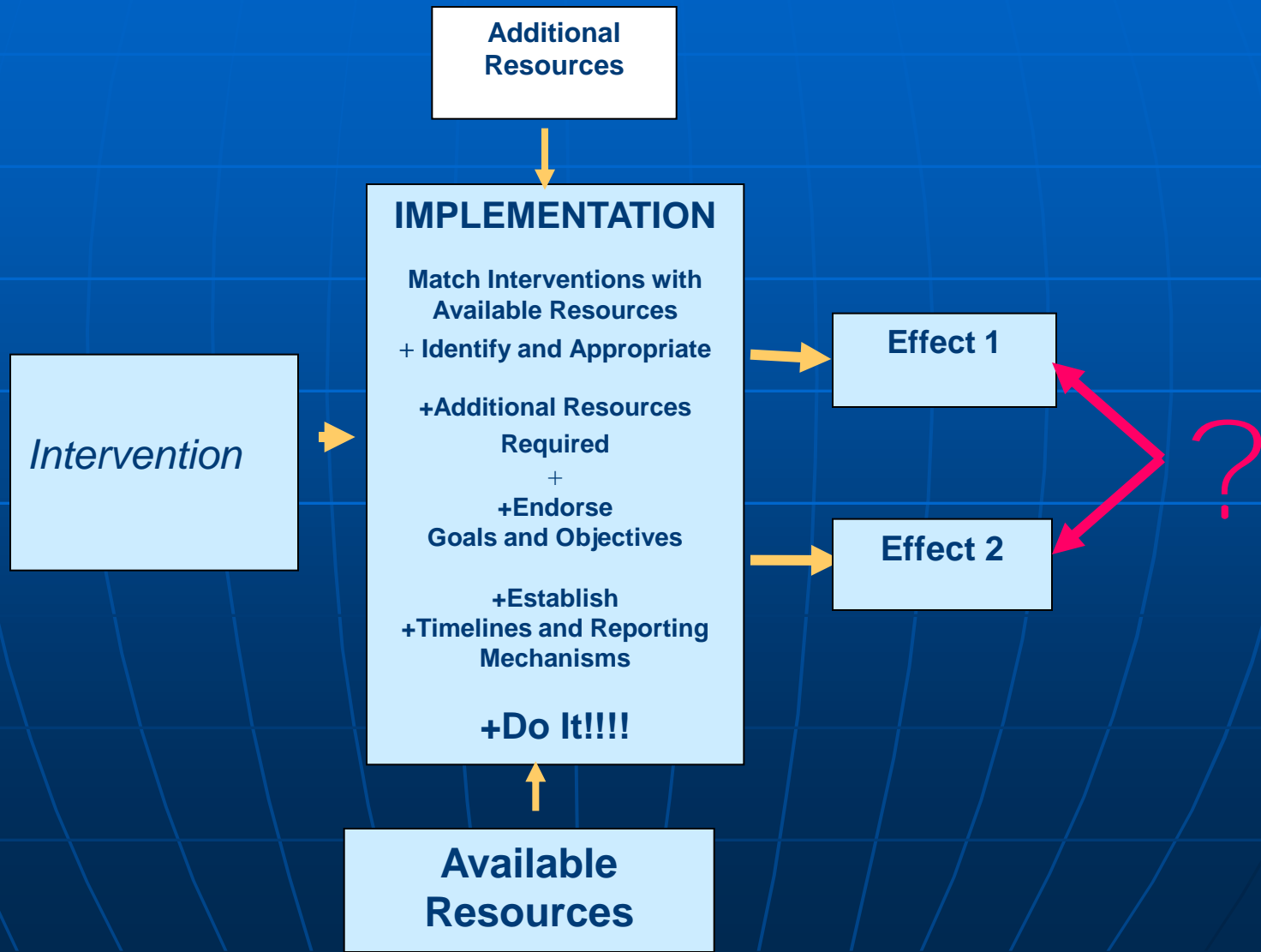
Operational Plan

- Defines Objectives
- Identifies indicators of function
- Plan to obtain Funding
- Management methods
- Reporting methods
- Designates logistics and transportation needs and methods to be used
- Outlines Needs for personnel, equipment, and supplies required to be self-sufficient
 - Defines security arrangements
 - Identifies coordination mechanisms
 - Provides timelines and benchmarks
 - Frequency of assessments and format of progress reports
- Outline an exit strategy

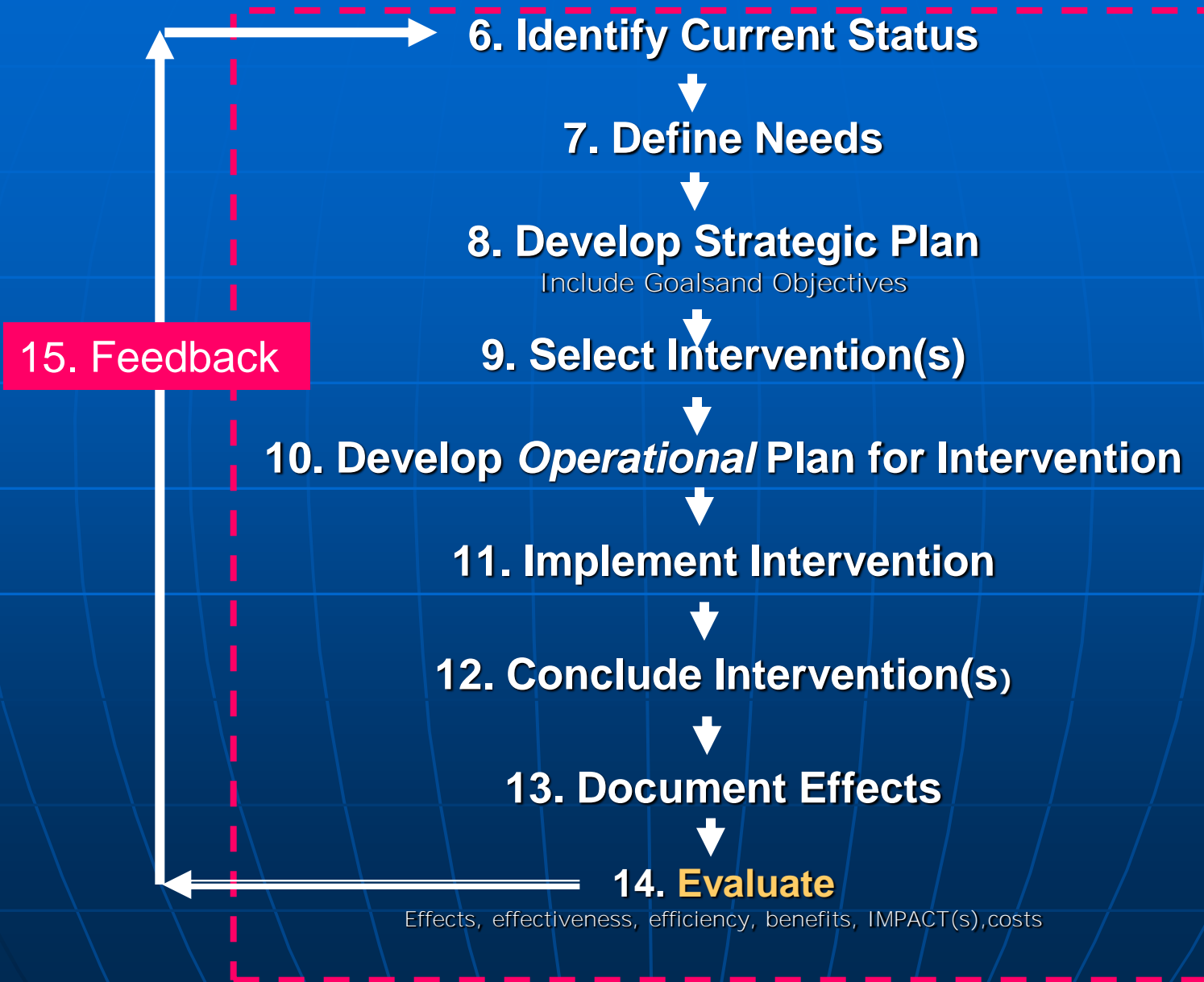
Selection of Interventions



Implementation of Intervention(s)



Preparedness Framework - II



- Preparedness may be more important than Responses (Relief, Recovery)
- Define Standards
- Define Identifiable Benchmarks to get to Standard
- Bases Best Practices on Benchmarks Achieved

Evaluation of Preparedness Level

- Before and after events
- Compare events
- Drills and exercises
 - Full-scale
 - Partial
 - Table-top

Preparedness

- Difficult to sell
- Difficult to demonstrate value
- Changes by modifying
 - Absorbing capacity
 - Buffering capacity
 - Response capacity
- Set of processes