Disasters & Disaster Management
What kind of disasters / emergencies?
Types of Disasters 2004-2007

Disasters worldwide in 2004-2007

- Floods: 369, 20%
- Earthquake: 175, 12%
- Epidemic: 132, 5%
- Famine: 33, 3%
- Flash Flood: 51, 3%
- Fire: 33, 2%
- Insect Infestation: 7, 0%
- Land Slide: 27, 2%
- Mud Slide: 2, 0%
- Other: 53, 4%
- Population Movement: 56, 4%
- Severe Local Storm: 73, 5%
- Snow Avalanche: 5, 0%
- Storm Surge: 5, 0%
- Technical Disaster: 50, 6%
- Tsunami: 10, 1%
- Violent Wind: 7, 3%
- Volcano: 56, 4%
- Wild Fire: 7, 0%
- Cold Wave: 25, 2%
- Complex Emergency: 2, 0%
- Drought: 20, 1%

Total: 1844
Deployments per Events
Disasters by Region 2004-2007

- Africa: 388, 35%
- Americas: 330, 32%
- Asia and the Pacific: 578, 53%
- Europe: 181, 17%
- Middle East and North Africa: 99, 9%

Total: 1,498 disasters
Deployments per Continents
Definition: Disaster

“a life threatening situation which puts people at risk of death or severe deterioration in their health status or living conditions, and which has the potential to outstrip the normal coping capacity of the individual, family, community and state support systems.”
Phases of Disasters

1st Phase Acute emergency phase
2nd Phase Stabilization
3rd Phase Recovery
Phases of Disaster

- Rescue
- Relief
- Recovery
- Preparedness/Mitigation

1. Local Emergency Services
2. Population
3. SAR (might be intl. deployments)
4. Regional Disaster Response Teams
5. International Assistance

1 Week
16 Weeks
Rescue Relief Recovery Preparedness/Mitigation

Weeks

1 16 Weeks

Trauma

Diseases/Epidemics
Who can do what ...
Phases of Disasters
Who is responsible?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>States</th>
<th>NGOs</th>
<th>RC/RC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UN</strong></td>
<td>(Oxfam MSF ACF SCF MDM ...)</td>
<td>ICRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(WFP UNICEF WHO UNHCR ...)</td>
<td></td>
<td>&gt; 180 Nat RC/RCIntl Federation</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Assistance is the responsibility of the public authorities!

UN, NGO, RC/RC intervention: only if states can‘t or do not want to respond
The Red Cross/ Red Crescent Movement

186 National RC/RC Societies

International Federation of the Red Cross- & Red Crescent Societies

International Committee of the Red Cross
Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement

**Humanity**

**Impartiality**
- It makes no discrimination as to nationality, race, religious beliefs, class or political opinions. It endeavours to relieve the suffering of individuals, being guided solely by their needs, and to give priority to the most urgent cases of distress.

**Neutrality**
- In order to enjoy the confidence of all, the Movement may not take sides in hostilities or engage at any time in controversies of a political, racial, religious or ideological nature.

**Independence**
- The Movement is independent. The National Societies, while auxiliaries in the humanitarian services of their governments and subject to the laws of their respective countries, must always maintain their autonomy so that they may be able at all times to act in accordance with the principles of the Movement.

**Voluntary service**

**Unity**

**Universality**
The Code of Conduct - What is it?

- The Code of Conduct, like most professional codes, is a voluntary one. It is applicable to any NGO, be it national or international, small or large and the RC/RC.

- It lays down 10 points of principles (not operational details) which all NGOs and the RC/RC should adhere to in their disaster response work.

- It describes the relationships agencies working in disasters should seek with donor Governments, host Governments and the UN system.

- The Code is self-policing. No one NGO is going to force another to act in a certain way and there is as yet no international association for disaster response NGOs which possesses any authority to sanction its members.
# Code of Conduct

1. Humanitarian imperative comes first

2. Aid is given regardless of race, creed, nationality and calculated on need alone

3. Aid will not further a political or religious standpoint

4. We shall not act as instruments of foreign policy

5. We shall respect culture and custom

6. We shall build on local capacities

7. We shall involve programme beneficiaries

8. We shall strive to reduce vulnerabilities

9. We are accountable to both those we assist and those we accept resources from

10. In our publicity we shall recognize disaster victims as dignified human beings
The Sphere Project

Each chapter includes:
- Minimum standards
- Key indicators
- Guidance notes

Standards Common to All Sectors
Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion
Food Security, Nutrition and Food Aid
Shelter, Settlement and Non-Food Items
Health Services
Sphere – Minimum Standards in Disaster Response

**Water Supply**

- Average water use for drinking, cooking and personal hygiene in any household is at least 15 liters per person per day.

**Sanitation**

- A maximum of 20 people use each toilet

**Hygiene**

- There is at least 250g of soap available for personal hygiene per person per month
Response Capacity of the German Red Cross

Emergency Response Units (ERU)

- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion
- Health
Modular approach

Domestic Disaster Response Capacity
## Modular approach e.g. Basic Health Care Unit

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>GEQ</th>
<th>ADM</th>
<th>INFHOSP</th>
<th>IEHK</th>
<th>DIS</th>
<th>MCH</th>
<th>LAB</th>
<th>WRD</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Group Equipment</td>
<td>Office Equipment</td>
<td>Infrastructure Hospital</td>
<td>Interagency Health Kit</td>
<td>Dispensary</td>
<td>Mother/Child Health Care</td>
<td>Laboratory</td>
<td>Ward</td>
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<tr>
<th>FOD</th>
<th>TCO</th>
<th>INFBHC</th>
<th>OT</th>
<th>STO</th>
<th>ACC</th>
<th>HYG</th>
<th>WH/Log</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Delegates Food</td>
<td>Communication Equipment</td>
<td>Infrastructure (power, water, tents etc)</td>
<td>Operation Theatre</td>
<td>Medical store</td>
<td>Accommodation for 20 persons</td>
<td>Hygiene (Pers. Hygiene facilities for 20 Persons)</td>
<td>Logistical Support</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>WINTER</th>
<th>VEHICLE</th>
<th>INFWAT</th>
<th>X-RAY</th>
<th>DRG</th>
<th>KIT</th>
<th>R&amp;R</th>
<th>ISO</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Winter Equipment</td>
<td>Toyota LC LHD/RHD</td>
<td>Infrastructure WaterUnits</td>
<td>X-ray Equipment</td>
<td>Drugs</td>
<td>Central kitchen</td>
<td>Common and Dining area</td>
<td>Isolation Kit</td>
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<tr>
<th>SUMMER</th>
<th>TSU</th>
<th>Med Tech</th>
<th>SAN5</th>
<th>D&amp;T</th>
<th>T&amp;S</th>
<th>F&amp;S</th>
<th>WATLAB</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer Equipment</td>
<td>Technical Support</td>
<td>Sophisticated medical technology</td>
<td>Sanitation for 5000 persons</td>
<td>Distribution &amp; Trucking</td>
<td>Treatment &amp; Supply</td>
<td>Filtration &amp; Supply</td>
<td>Water Laboratory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Domestic Disaster Response Capacity
Logistic Center Berlin-Schönefeld
Relief Flight BHCU „Hurricane Haiti 2008“
Basic Health Care Unit „Pakistan Earthquake 2005“
BHCU Outpatient Department „Hurricane Haiti 2008“
Chinese-German Red Cross Hospital „Earthquake China 2008“
Water & Sanitation „Myanmar Cyclone Nargis 2008“
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