HEALTH DISASTER MANAGEMENT
GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATION
AND RESEARCH IN
THE UTSTEIN STYLE

VOLUME I. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF DISASTERS
Task Force on Quality Control of Disaster Management
&
The World Association for Disaster and Emergency Medicine
&
The Nordic Society for Disaster Medicine

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Knut Ole Sundnes
Marvin L. Birnbaum
DURING THE PAST 20 years, natural disasters have killed at least 3 million people, and have affected 800 million more. Since 1990, 6 million have died as a direct result of armed conflicts around the world. Disasters don’t only affect health directly through violence and trauma. The effect on the national social and economic infrastructure decreases access to education and damages the public health system.

Disaster preparedness and mitigation make a difference. Health systems and communities are better prepared to cope. Preparedness minimises excess morbidity and reduces damage when disasters happen. In complex emergencies, there are well-known and cost-effective public health measures that can save lives.

The basis for any successful public health intervention is sound health information. Research and evaluation provide health practitioners with the knowledge needed for preparedness and response. Standardised methods and definitions are necessary so that results of research and evaluation are valid and comparable. This book makes a valuable contribution to address this need.

Research and evaluation also provide good platforms to exchange knowledge. As humanitarian crises become more complex, with new and varied actors on the ground, strong partnerships and collaboration between organisations, experts, and disciplines is vital to build capacity.

It is for these reasons that the World Health Organization supports efforts to promote systematic approaches to evaluation and applied research in emergencies to strengthen the evidence base for disaster reduction from a public health perspective. This book provides important guidelines for those who are seeking methods for a better understanding of the impact of disasters on societies and people everywhere.

Dr. Gro Harlem Brundtland
Director-General
World Health Organization
Introduction

PREFACE

This is the first of four volumes to be published initially as Supplements to *Prehospital and Disaster Medicine* and eventually as a bound, free-standing, four volume set. These *Guidelines* and the Templates embedded within them are the result of more than seven years of discussions by members of the Steering Committee of the Task Force for Quality Control of Disaster Management and of two Congresses with participants from more than 40 countries. They are designed to provide the structure for the conduct of research and evaluations into disasters.

The current volume provides a discussion of a Conceptual Framework that forms the organization necessary for developing an understanding of the pathophysiology of disasters. Volume II contains a description of 14 basic societal functions that may be affected by an event producing a disaster. All of the basic societal functions are interactive and their respective functions are integrated by a Coordination and Control function. Volume III partitions the flow of disasters into Phases that are functional and not temporal. These Phases are linked together in a Disaster Response Template. Each of the Phases is described in detail and two severity scores (Disaster Severity Score and Health Disaster Severity Score) are introduced that will facilitate comparison of disasters caused by similar and dys-similar events. Volume IV provides a road map for the design and conduct of research or evaluations. It includes two additional templates that outline the steps in a research or evaluation project and the steps involved in the design of such projects.

The current Volume outlines the need for the structure encompassed in the *Guidelines*, and it seeks to establish a common nomenclature and a set of definitions essential for communication between the elements that comprise Disaster Medicine, as well as between Disaster Medicine and each of the other disciplines involved in Disaster Management. A comprehensive Glossary of Terms is included. Much of the confusion in discussions of disasters is related to the lack of a universally accepted set of definitions. Each discipline has its own set of definitions often for the same or similar terms. Disasters
require interactions by many disciplines, some seemingly far distant from Disaster Medicine.

Chapters One and Two examine the human and economic scope of disasters. Together, they establish the need for structure in the performance and reporting of disaster research and for the evaluations of interventions for preparedness and for responses to events.

Chapter Three provides a set of definitions, some of which are new to the Science. Examples include the absorbing and buffering capacity of a given society to an event caused by the actualization of a specific hazard. The Chapter presents a logical framework into which each of terms fit. Using this structure, it seeks to clarify some of the terms whose definitions may differ between the many disciplines involved in disaster planning and response. Hopefully, use of this structured approach will help to clarify the confusion created by use of the same term in the many contexts in which it is applied.

Chapter Four identifies many of the factors that contribute to the probability that damage will occur from an event, given that an event is the actualization of a hazard. It uses a mathematically designed expression to relate hazards, risks, preparedness for, and responses to an event.

Chapter Five describes methods for defining the level of damage that results from an event, its impact on the functional status of the components of the affected society, and for identification of the needs that result from the damage. It uses the production process model and relates functions with requirements, consumption, and needs. Supplies are described in terms of available resources both human and material as goods and services. Societal functions and subfunctions have thresholds below which the supplies of goods and/or services are unable to provide all of their required functions. In addition, some functions, such as the available supply of potable water, also have a critical threshold below which the available level of supplies cannot support the lives of the affected population, manifest by a rise in the crude mortality rate. The need for appropriate indicators of function of levels of available supplies is developed.

Chapter Six examines analyses of interventions in terms of their effects, outcomes, benefits, and costs. It introduces a new concept, Best Outcome Without Intervention (BOWA) that may be helpful conceptually in determining the impact of an intervention or set of interventions.

Chapter Seven examines responses to an event highlighting the need for well-defined goals and objectives without which it is not possible to define
the effectiveness of the response. Further, it examines the relationships between indicators, their thresholds, and the development of standards. Recovery is defined as management as the process taken to minimize the damage and restore the pre-event status of the society impacted by an event.

Lastly, in this Volume, some of the ethical dilemmas associated with disasters and their relations to international law are discussed. The issues raised are meant to provoke discussion and are not proposed as definitive solutions to all of the dilemmas associated with disasters and their management.

All together, the Conceptual Framework should stimulate the development of a common language that will promote the understanding of the pathophysiology of disasters. To this end, a Glossary of Terms also is provided that expands on the work pioneered by SWA Gunn in the first attempt to gain understanding through standardization of the language and concepts we use in describing the events that comprise the greatest threats to human-kind. It is not intended to be the definitive and final work, but should remain a dynamic document. It should form the basis for reporting of all future research and evaluations into all aspects of disaster medicine. Without using such a structure, it will be difficult to relegate hazards to a state that they no longer pose a massive threat to us and our children. We look forwards to your responses and input.

Knut Ole Sundnes, MD
Professor Marv Birnbaum, MD, PhD
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BATNA</td>
<td>Best Alternative to Negotiated Agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOWA</td>
<td>Best Alternative to Negotiated agreement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRED</td>
<td>Center for Research on Epidemiology on Disaster</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRID</td>
<td>Regional Disaster Information Center</td>
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<td>CSP</td>
<td>Center for Systemic Peace</td>
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<td>DCCP</td>
<td>Disaster Critical Control Point</td>
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<td>DHA</td>
<td>Department of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>DMTP</td>
<td>Disaster Management Training program</td>
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<tr>
<td>FCDP</td>
<td>Force Commander’s Policy Directive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR</td>
<td>United Nations Declaration of Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICIHI</td>
<td>Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>International Committee of Red Cross</td>
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<tr>
<td>IDNDR</td>
<td>International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced People</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGO</td>
<td>Inter-Governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>IHL</td>
<td>International Humanitarian Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>IOMC</td>
<td>Inter-Organization Program for the Sound Management of Chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPCC</td>
<td>Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISDR</td>
<td>International strategy for Disaster Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCDC</td>
<td>National Climatic Data Center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>OAU</td>
<td>Organization of African Unity</td>
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<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>(UN) Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
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<td>OFDA</td>
<td>Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance</td>
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<td>PAHO</td>
<td>Pan-American Health Organization</td>
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<td>PDM</td>
<td>Prehospital and Disaster Medicine</td>
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<tr>
<td>RoE</td>
<td>Rules of Engagement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIPRI</td>
<td>Stockholm International Peace Research Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOP</td>
<td>Standard Operational Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDPC</td>
<td>Uppsala University Department for Peace and Conflict Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UATI</td>
<td>International Union of ytechnical Associations and Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>UK</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNDRO</td>
<td>United Nations Disaster Relief Coordinating Office</td>
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<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNOG</td>
<td>United Nations Office in Geneva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>United States (of America)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WADEM</td>
<td>World Association for Disaster and Emergency Medicine</td>
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<tr>
<td>WFEO</td>
<td>World Federation of Engineering Organization</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>WMA</td>
<td>World Medical Association</td>
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Interventions are actions (processes) by humans to prevent, attenuate, create, or augment change(s). Resources (human, material) are consumed in the production of change. In disaster work, interventions are designed to: (1) affect the probability that damage will occur from an event; or (2) effect recovery. The definitions and implications of interventions are critical in the context of health disaster management.