Bridging the Gap Between Knowledge and Action: Making Disaster Prevention Stick

Pat Reid Annual Lecture North West University, Potchefstroom, South Africa

Marla Petal

January, 2009

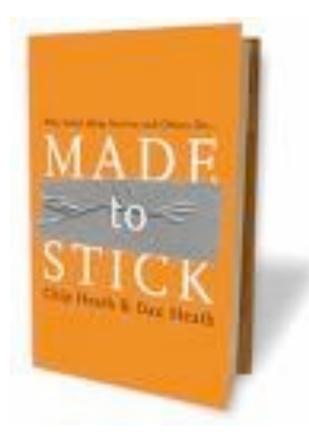


Simple Unexpected Concrete Credible Emotional Stories

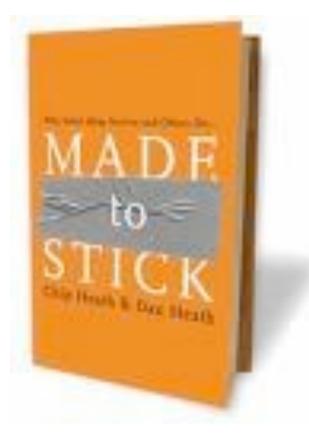


Chip Heath & Dan Heath, Made to Stick

Simple



Unexpected









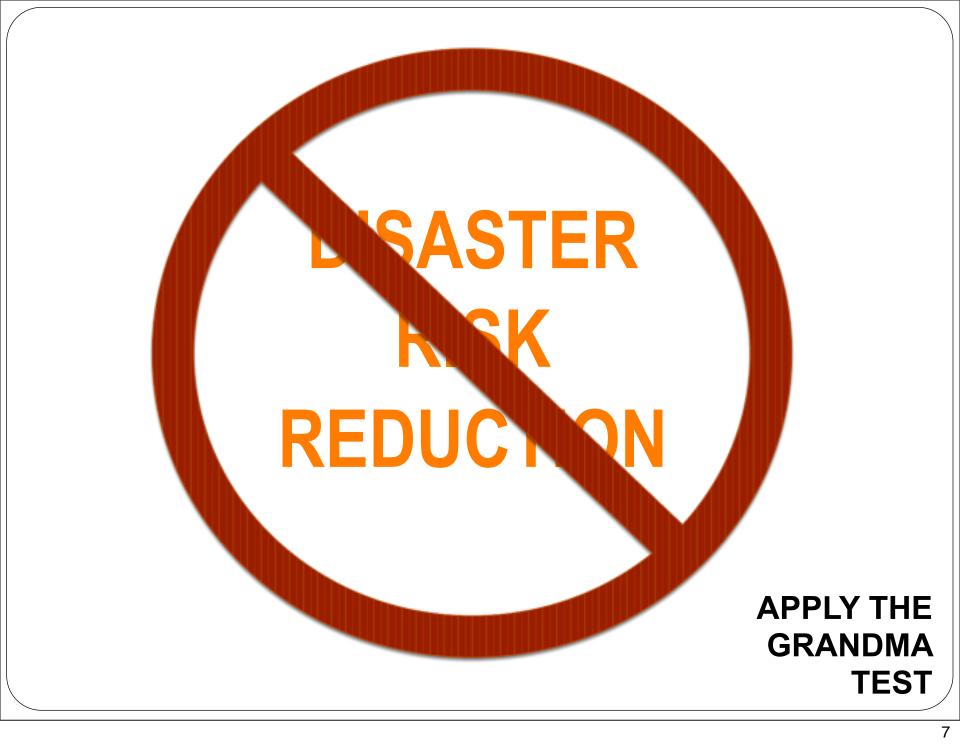
No "natural" ever since we discovered that human beings impact climate.

Risk a) + b) probability

Danger / Threat / Risk / Hazard: translate me

Vulnerable: permanent judgment based on stereotype - 'we' label 'them' / disempowering









"All spheres of government, all sectors of society and every professional discipline has a responsibility to consider how it can contribute to reducing risk within its own sphere of responsibility.

Every citizen can contribute to disaster risk reduction by thinking safety and acting safely."





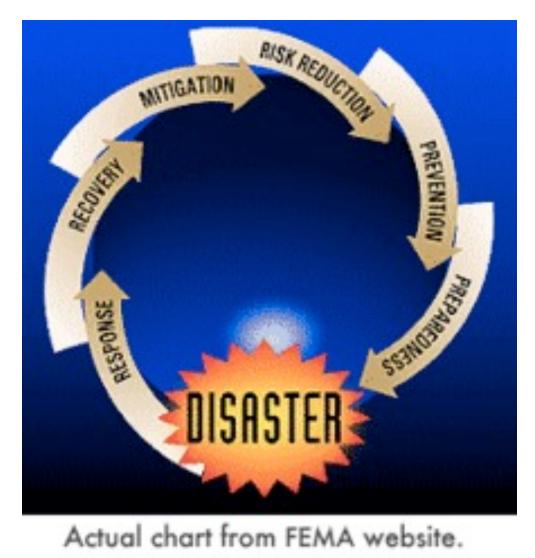
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Introduction to the South African Disaster Management Act (2002)

EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY

Traditional *Temporal* Disaster Cycle





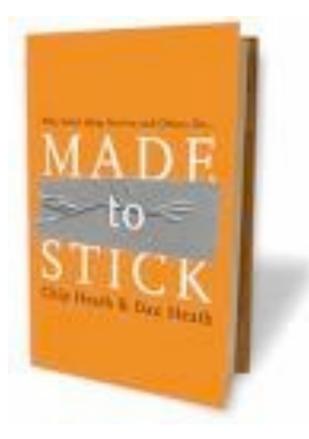
DISASTERS ≠ emergencies

THINGS WE CAN CHANGE things we can't change



Concrete

2





It Can Happen to You

- YOU can be killed
- YOU can be disabled
- YOU can be injured
- YOU can lose your home
- YOU can lose your job
- YOU can lose your community
- YOU can lose a loved one



Family / School / Workplace

School Disaster Reduction & Readiness CHECKLIST

ACTION STEPS

- Convene local school selety committee representing administration, faculty, stoff, students and parents, and local community.
- 2. Study the school safety planning and action steps below together.
- As needed assign sub-groups or individuals to be responsible for investigating and making recommendations for each task.
 Create plan based on task aroup recommendations.
- Under pair barries on take group misummendation.
 Implement the plan, involving the whole school community, setting milestones and taking action steps to achieve risk reduction and response preparedness.
- Communicate and coordinate as needed with education authorities using the resources and suggest available, and advising them of resource and suggest needs.
- 7. Review and revise the plan as necessary, at least annually.
- 8. Be sure to keep all staff, parents/guardians, and students advised about the play

ASSESSMENT & PLANNING

Phase additional and particulated
An ongoing school safety committee has been established to lead disaster risk reduction and disaster response planning in our school. We hold regular meetings (including staff, parents/guardians, students and local community leaders) to develop and review our mitigation, preparedness and response plans.
We have learned about local resources and assets (egs. fire extinguishers, first aid kits, people with response skills, generator, ladder, search & rescue equipment) available in the community nearby from private and public sources, and discussed shared use of resources post disaster.
We have researched historical events and current scientific studies and considered all of the different hazards that could affect us. We are aware of the needs of vulnerable groups or individuals such as young children, students with disabilities, and language minorities, as well as the concerns of staff, students, parents and community.
We have site and neighborhood maps and have identified alternate staging and evacuation locations.
We have assessed and are addressing physical risks posed by buildings, building non-structural elements and building contents, and hazards in our neighborhood.
We have evacuation plans, including safe assembly areas, evacuation routes, safe havens and alternatives, buddy syntem. Student transportation systems have plans to take students to nearest safe school in case of disaster during student commute. Parents/guardians are informed of location of all possible safe havens for rounification. The avacuation plan has been shared with the nearest police, Fire and hospital officials and established communication and understanding in advance of emergency situations.
We have established a communication system for emergencies, including a warning system wherever appropriate. All necessary contact information is available for emergency response and family reunification.
We have established student release procedures to ensure that children are released only to adults approved by parents/guardians.
If needed we have planned to provide emergency shelter for our local community.
We have a plan for educational continuity for our students including alternate locations to continue classes, alternate schedules and methods of instruction as needed and secure back-up of educational records.
We have plans and regular contact with local news media (radio, newspapers, television) to communicate planning and emergency messages to families, and to use our school-based activities to promote risk reduction community-wide.
We provide significant practical local disaster risk awareness and reduction activity at all age levels, through school-based activities and projects and/or through the formal curriculum.
We encourage staff and students to prepare for disasters at home and provide support material for doing so.
We have insurance coverage to pool economic risks.
Risk

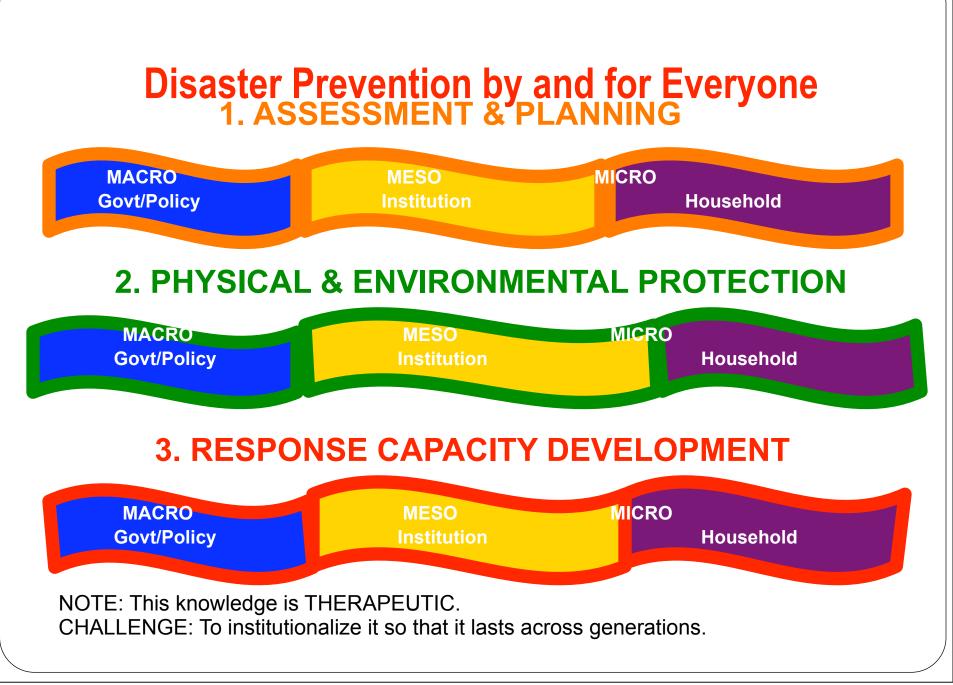
Risk RED: Risk Reduction Education for Disasters (May 15, 2008) www.riskred.org $P.I \Rightarrow$

PHYSICAL PROTECTION Our building has been located appropriately, designed and built according to current building codes/safety O standards for disaster safety, and inspected by a qualified structural engineer. The building has been checked by local fire department for fire safety. If our school required repair or retrofit, this has been completed without minimal disruption of education. We practice preventative maintenance on our buildings, protecting them from damp and other damage, and repairing damage when it occurs. Earthquake, windstorm: We have fastened tail and heavy furniture, secured computers, televisions and other electronic equipment, hazardous materials, supplies, propane gas tanks, water tanks, lighting focures, roof elements, railings and paragets, heating and cooling devices, storage tanks and other items that could kill, injure, or impair educational continuity. We have put latches on cabinets, and hung pictures securely on closed hooks to protect ourselves from injury and financial losses. Flood, storm, tormado: We know about early warning systems in use in our community and have plans to respond to these in order to move people and assets to safety. We have smoke detectors, fire alarms, automatic sprinkler systems, fire hoses, fire extinguishers, and automatic emergency lighting, and maintain these. Our building exit routes are marked. We have limited, isolated, and secured any hazardous materials to prevent spill or release. Ħ We have off-site back-up of critical information, including student emergency contacts and release permissions. School transportation is inspected for safety and drivers and students are trained in respective safety skills. Seat belts, helmets and other transportation safety measures are advocated and promoted. **RESPONSE CAPACITY: SUPPLIES & SKILLS** We have guidelines for and we hold post-disaster drills to practice safety skills with all staff and students at least twice a year. We have a buddy system for those needing help. We follow basic building evacuation rules: "Don't talk. Don't run. Don't gush. Don't go back". We hold simulation exercises at least once a year where operational teams practice response organization as well as procedures and skills in damage assessment, information-sharing, light search and rescue, first aid, fire suppression and family reunification. We discuss and improve on our practice. We have skills and practice building evacuation drills twice yearly as well as applicable drills for the threats faced (eg. first aid skills for life safety, drop, cover, and hold for earthquakes, water safety and swimming skills for floods, shelter-in-place for violent threats). We have access to reliable external information sources on disasters and to an internal communication system. We have practiced receiving updates on emergency situations, warning our community and informing the relevant authorities. We have emergency supplies for students and staff to last for at least the first 72 hours (including at least 12 liters of water per person, food, first aid supplies, emergency power, emergency lighting, alternate communications, alternate transportation, shelter and sanitation supplies) (Students can be asked to bring emergency supplies hag at the beginning of each year, and take it home again at the end of the school year). School staff and older students have and learn response skills including; first aid, mass casualty triage, light search and rescue, fire suppression, wireless communication, pychological first aid, emergency power operation, student release procedures, shelter, nutrition, and sanitation skills. School staff know how to turn off our electricity, water and gas. We have a standard organizational system and know the principles for organizing post-disaster self-help. We have identified resources for psychosocial support if needed. We have plans to use our resources for mutual aid and to support local community response. Risk Risk RED; Risk Reduction Education for Disasters (May 15, 2008)



Risk RED: Risk Reduction Education for Disasters (May 15, 2008) www.riskred.org P.2





Assessment & Planning

Govt/Policy

MACRO

Institution

MESO

Household

At School:

- Assess risks and vulnerabilities
- Administrator and staff training
- Conduct regular drills
- Keep emergency medical, water, food and shelter supplies in container on-site.
- Include emergency contact information for secure release.
- Maintain "go-bag" in each classroom.
- Develop first response skills.

At Home:

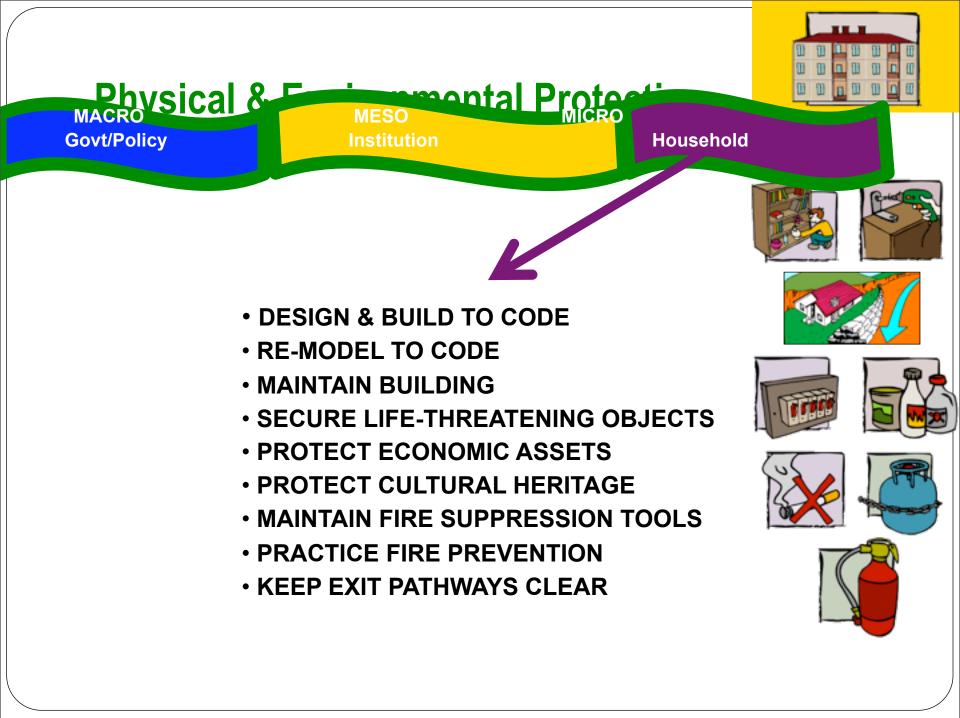
MICRO

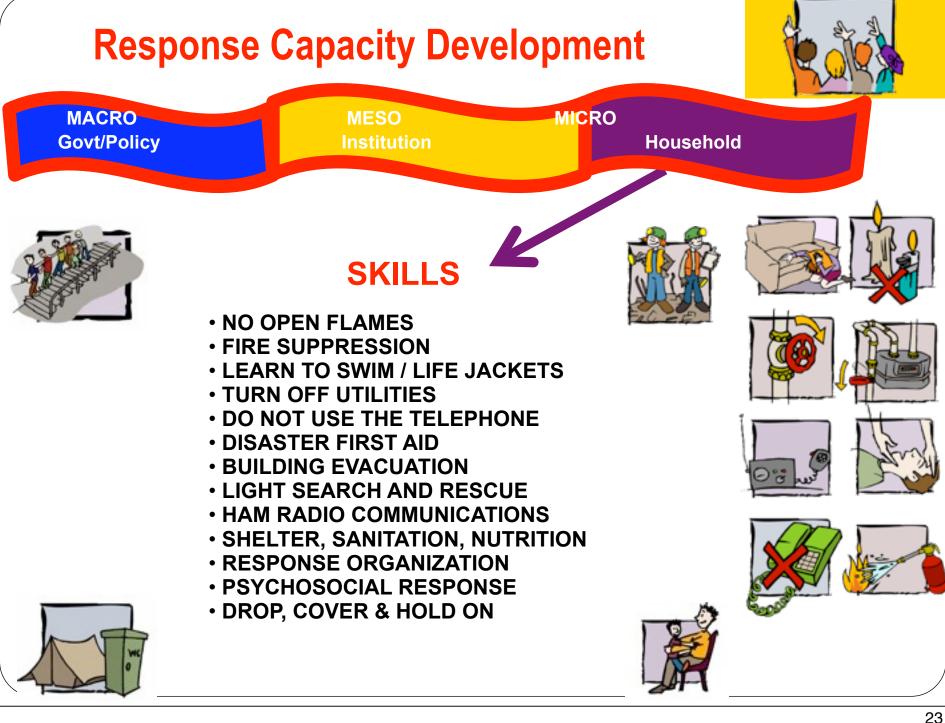
- Have a family meeting
- Conduct a hazard hunt
- Identify exit routes
- Choose meeting places
- Select out-of-are contact
- Copy important documents
- Identify dangerous places
- Discuss physical safety plan
- Learn & practice response skills
- Collect response provisions

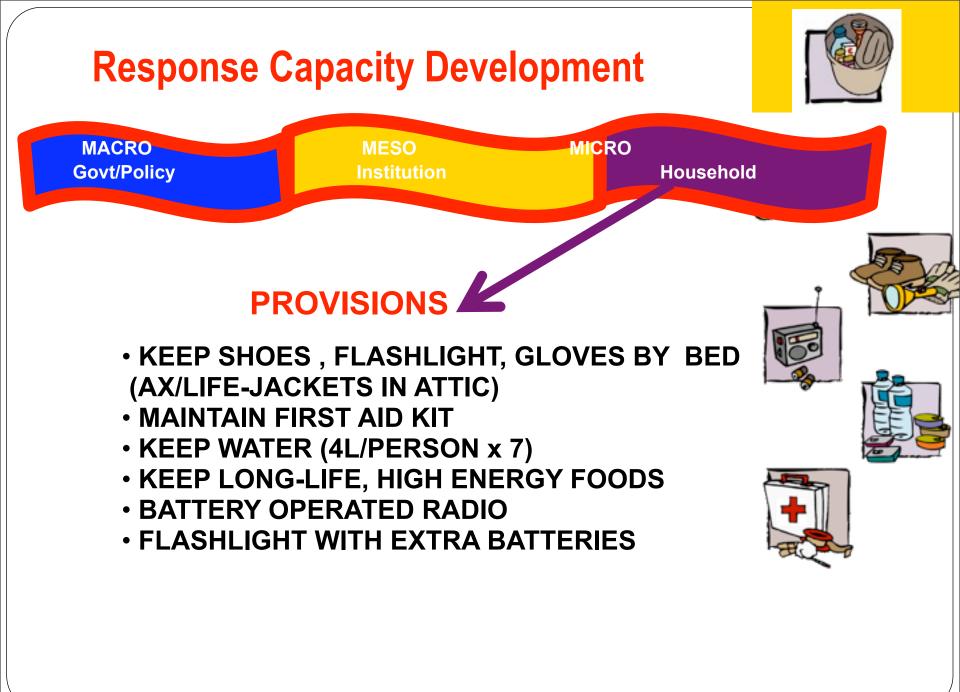


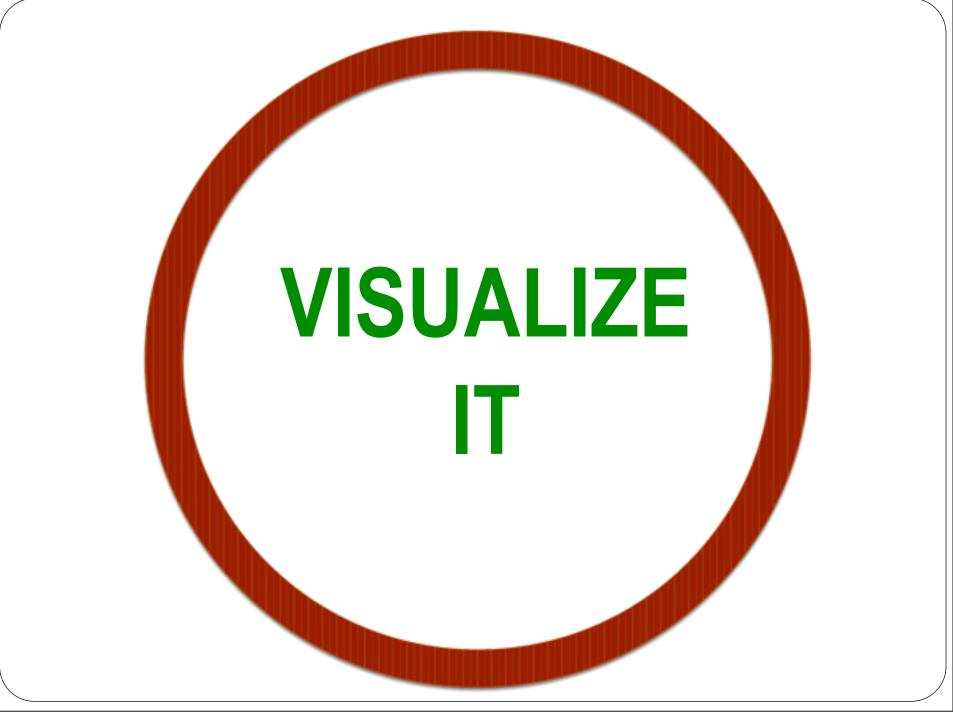










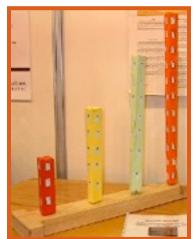


Disaster Prevention Education: Demonstrations, Hands-On Models











Disaster Prevention Education: Samples / Models











Disaster Prevention Education: Shake-Table Demonstrations





SHELTER FOR LIFE



Disaster Prevention Education: Drills & Simulations











Disaster Prevention Education: Folklore, Performing Arts, Live Lessons, Radio Drama, Assemblies, Special Meetings









Disaster Prevention Education: Exhibits, Festivals, Competitions

















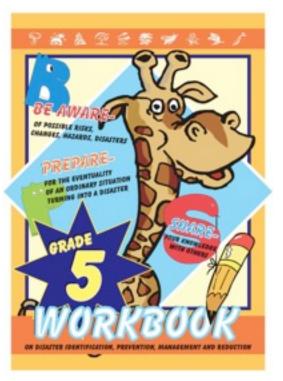
Disaster Prevention Education: Campaigns, Characters, Mascots



PAS DE PANIQUE



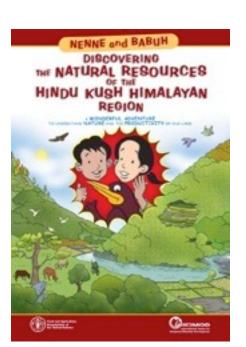




Disaster Prevention Education: Comic & Activity Books



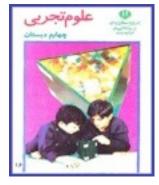




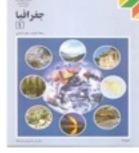




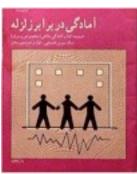
Disaster Prevention Education: Curriculum Materials



Science book Earthquake Prep

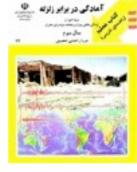


Earth Science



Earthquake Preparedness







زلزلدها

Geography

Teacher's Guidebook



Technology & Career Earthquakes



Earth Science



Building Materials

Construction Technology





Social Studies

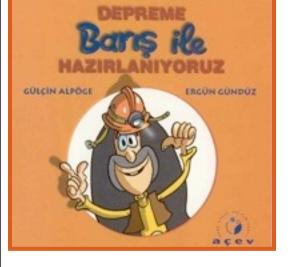




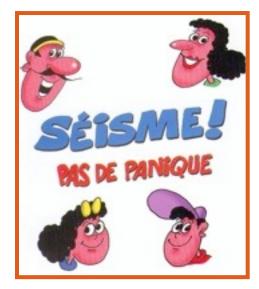


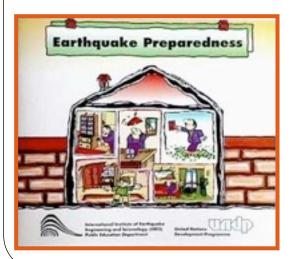
Disaster Prevention Education:

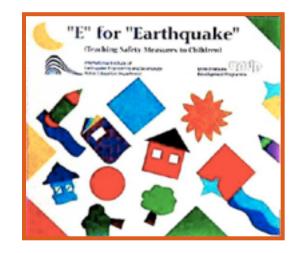
Children's Books













Disaster Prevention Education:

Toys & Games













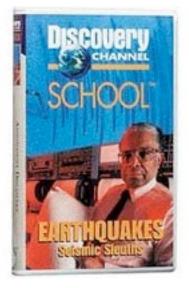






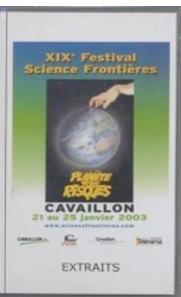


Disaster Prevention Education: Cartoons, Videos, CD Roms

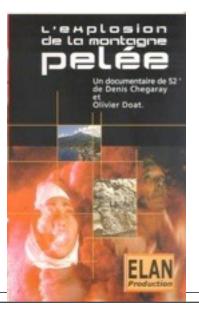












Disaster Prevention Education: Classroom Activities



Costa Rica y la Tectónica Regional





Disaster Prevention Education: Interactive Web sites & Distance Learning

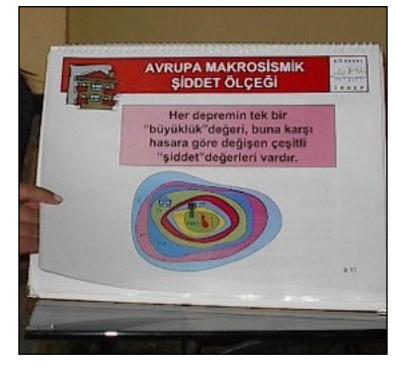


Disaster Prevention Education: Instructor Materials



CD's





Flipcharts

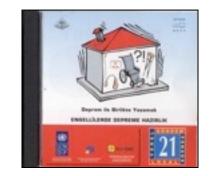
Instructor Handbooks



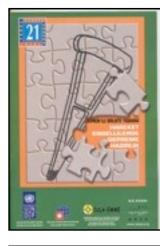


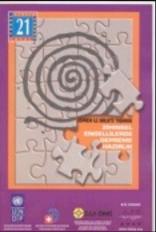
Disaster Prevention Education: Outreach to People with Disabilities

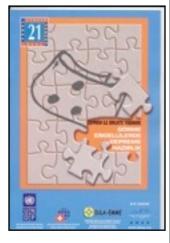










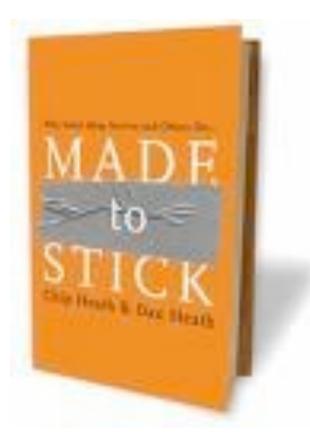




Sticky Ideas are:

Credible

2





CROSS DISCIPLINES

CROSS SECTORS

Communication Public Health Marketing Pedagogy

PARTNER and CO-LOGO!! PRODUCT PRICE PLACE PROMOTION POLITICS

External Factors: Policies, Access, Skills. Consequences, Cultural Beliefs/Values Internal: Knowledge/Beliefs, Attitudes. Perceived Risk. Perceived Consequences. Self-Efficacy

USE SOCIAL MARKETING APPROACHES



WRITE LESS READ MORE

WRITE FOR POPULAR AUDIENCES

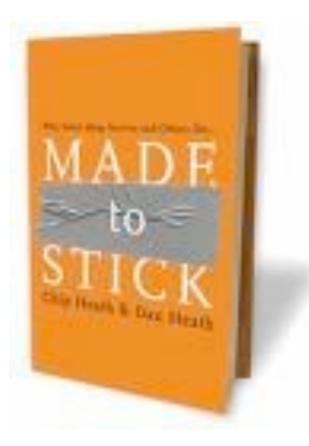
WHEE

DO MORE PARTICIPATORY ACTION RESEARCH

FIGHT FOR SERVICE TO COUNT

Sticky Ideas are:

Emotional







• The Children of Sta Paz. Philippines

Parent-Led Disaster Prevention

- Families for Schools Seismic Safety, Vancouver, Canada
- Women in Umraniye, Istanbul
- Grandmothers in Kazakhstan
- Elders on the Indian Ocean island
- Bereaved parents in Sichuan





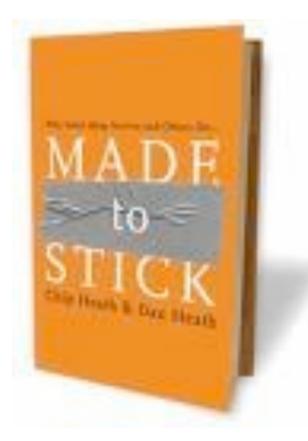


School Principal-Led Disaster Prevention

Mr.Ye Zhiping, Sangzao Middle School, China



Sticky Ideas are:



Stories

2

WRITE-UP CASE STUDIES

FIND & DOCUMENT STORIES

