DEVELOPING A SUSTAINABLE COST-EFFECTIVE EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT MODEL FOR LIMITED RESOURCES COMMUNITIES
Current Scenario

- Significant lack of preparedness for current climate vulnerability (UN – IPCC, 2014)

- Those who are most at risk are communities already marginalized (UN – IPCC, 2014)

- Economic losses and the number of affected people have increased more rapidly than both economic and population growth (Pandey and Okazaki 2005)
Effective and efficient means of overcoming or minimizing natural disaster losses are being sought (Palliyaguru et al., 2014)

There is a deficiency in addressing sufficiently the triggering agents, functional areas, actors, variables, and disciplines pertaining to disaster events (Mcentire et al., 2002 as cited Palliyaguru et al., 2014)

Disasters must be placed within a broader context (Kreps and Drabek 1996 as cited Drabek 2005)
For small to mid-sized businesses, a disaster is an event that disrupts business to the point that financial and operational consequences become unsustainable.
The aim is to discuss the development of a disaster management model for Limited Resources Communities (LRC) and to explain the formulation of a sustainable cost-effective emergency management protocol to minimize/mitigate vulnerability to disaster response based on a detailed review of existing literature.

It is envisaged that this conceptual model will provide a useful foundation for future emergency preparedness planning and response decision making for LRCs.
Higher Ed Institutions as Limited Resource Communities

- Higher education funding remains well-below pre-recession levels in almost all states and in eight states funding is still being cut (Mitchell, et al., 2014)

- According to Moody’s (2014) due to falling revenues and weak operating performance, 1 in 10 public and private colleges is suffering from “acute financial distress”
Higher Ed Institutions as Limited Resource Communities

- A 3-percent annual growth rate in operating revenue, Moody’s benchmark for sustainable financing at a time of low inflation will not be achieved by most public colleges and many private ones (Troop, 2014)

- With tuition and auxiliary revenue accounting for nearly half of their operating dollars, Public institutions face intensifying pressure on net tuition revenue (Troop, 2014)
Disaster and Limited Resource Communities

- High levels of vulnerability still continue due to systemic weaknesses (Enenkel, 2011)

- Major issues in emergency preparedness due to budget cuts and de-prioritization (Pines et al., 2014).

- The ultimate goal, regardless of the resource capabilities, is to limit the costs of emergencies and disasters (Drabek 2005)

- The lack of disaster preparedness of LRCs would not necessarily be due to their inadequate resources
Approaches to Disaster Management

1. Multi-level systems

- Coppola (2007) cited that the Civil defense era is one particular period in recent history that witnessed the greatest overall move toward a centralized safeguarding of citizens.
Approaches to Disaster Management

1. Multi-level systems

- Criticisms on this approach include that the tri-level system (city, state, federal) of emergency response were not able to effectively use, collaborate with, and coordinate the combined public and private efforts which is a central task of enhancing community resilience (Colten et al, 2008).
Approaches to Disaster Management

2. Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

According to the Centre for International Studies and Cooperation (2011) building people’s capacity of coping with disaster risks and reducing their vulnerability thereby developing safer and more resilient communities is the approach promoted under Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM).
Approaches to Disaster Management

2. Community-based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM)

However, in the research conducted by Allen (2006) it was shown that the implementation of CBDRM initiatives has the potential to disempower in certain respects as well as to empower vulnerable people in particular contexts.
Approaches to Disaster Management

3. Development Framework

➤ Cardona (2003) in his review of the concept of vulnerability in a holistic perspective for effective risk management

➤ Cardona (2003) notes that vulnerability represents the physical, economic, political or social susceptibility or predisposition of a community to damage in the case a destabilizing phenomenon of natural or anthropogenic origin.
Disaster Management Conceptual Model for LRCs
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- Disaster Management should not just be a separate plan but must be fully integrated into the business operation system

- Disasters: It Is Not a Matter of If But Simply of When Something Happens
Disaster Management Conceptual Model for LRCs

- Disaster risk reduction should be a cognizant consideration that needs to be included in normal business decisions and activities such as human resources development and training, infrastructure improvements, facility maintenance and information technology, bidding for food suppliers and other supply vendors, etc.
Disaster Management Conceptual Model for LRCs

- Ultimate aim for Sustainability through Resilience – the ability to adapt to and recover from hazards, shocks or stresses without compromising long-term prospects for development by resisting or changing in order to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning and structure (UNISDR, 2005)
References


