

Disaster Risk Management Training

Coping and adaptive capacities to deal with disaster risks

Introduction

Main objective:

Basic understanding of coping and adaptive capacities as essential for effectively managing disaster risks

Agenda:

1. Disaster Risk Management (system – perception – trends)
2. Coping capacities and disaster risks
3. Link between coping and adaptive capacities
4. Implementation and conclusion







67% of Europeans

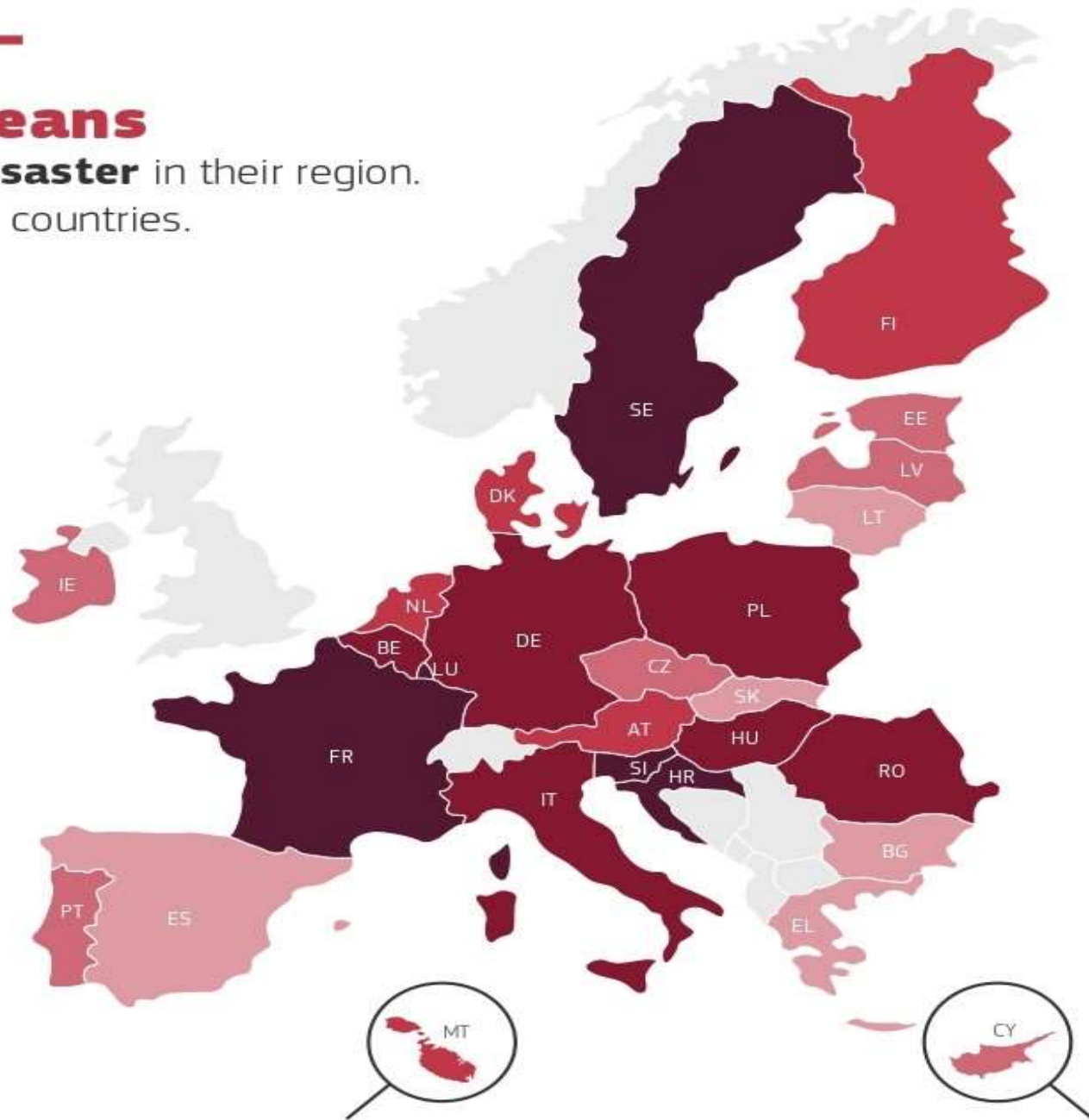
are **aware of the risk of disaster** in their region.

There is wide variation among countries.

SI		86%	DK		66%
HR		79%	AT		65%
FR		78%	IE		64%
LU		78%	PT		61%
SE		77%	CY		53%
IT		75%	CZ		50%
PL		74%	EE		49%
DE		73%	LV		49%
HU		72%	LT		44%
RO		71%	ES		43%
BE		71%	SK		42%
MT		70%	EL		40%
FI		70%	BG		39%
NL		68%			

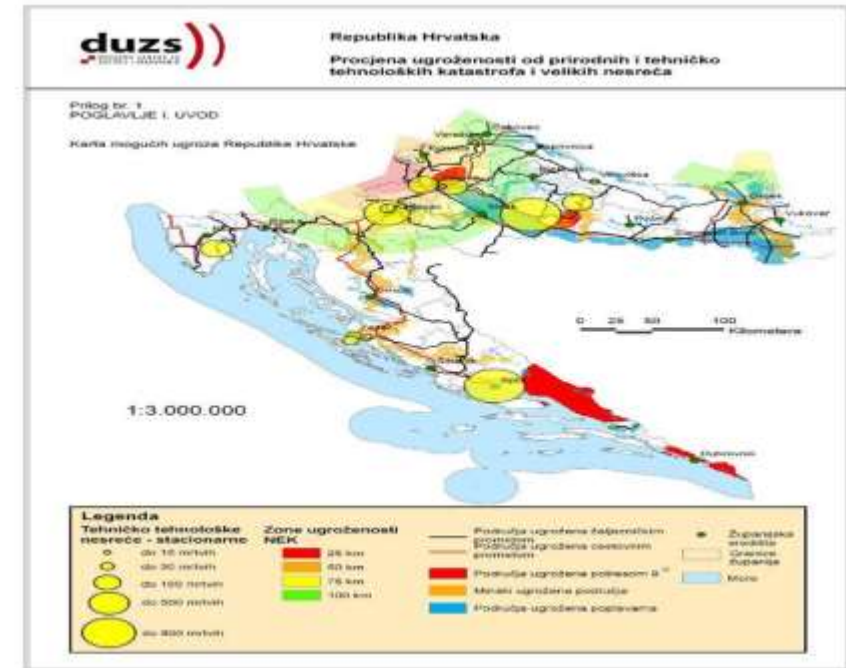
Aware of the risk of disaster in their region

- >75%
- 71-75%
- 65-70%
- 46-64%
- 39-45%

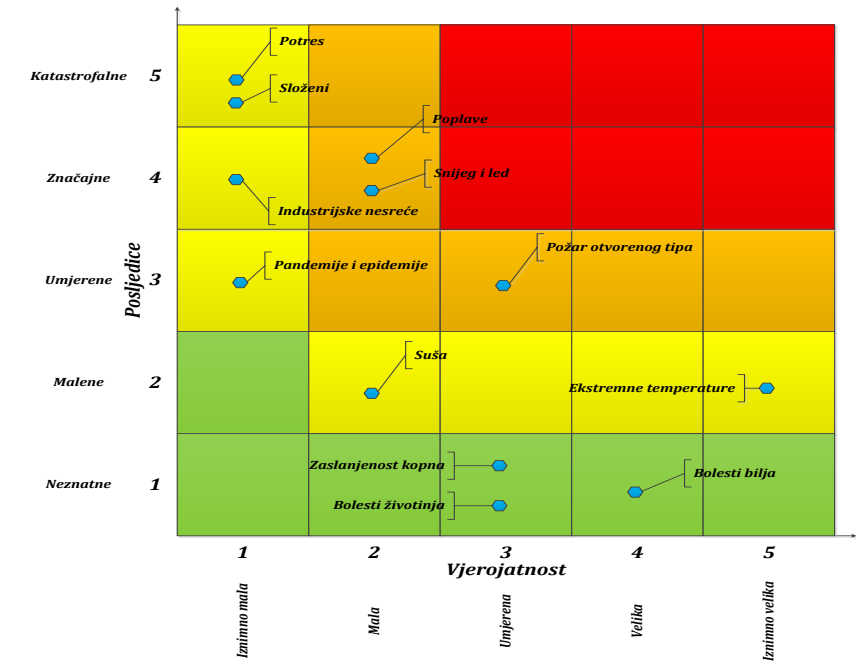


1. DRM national system

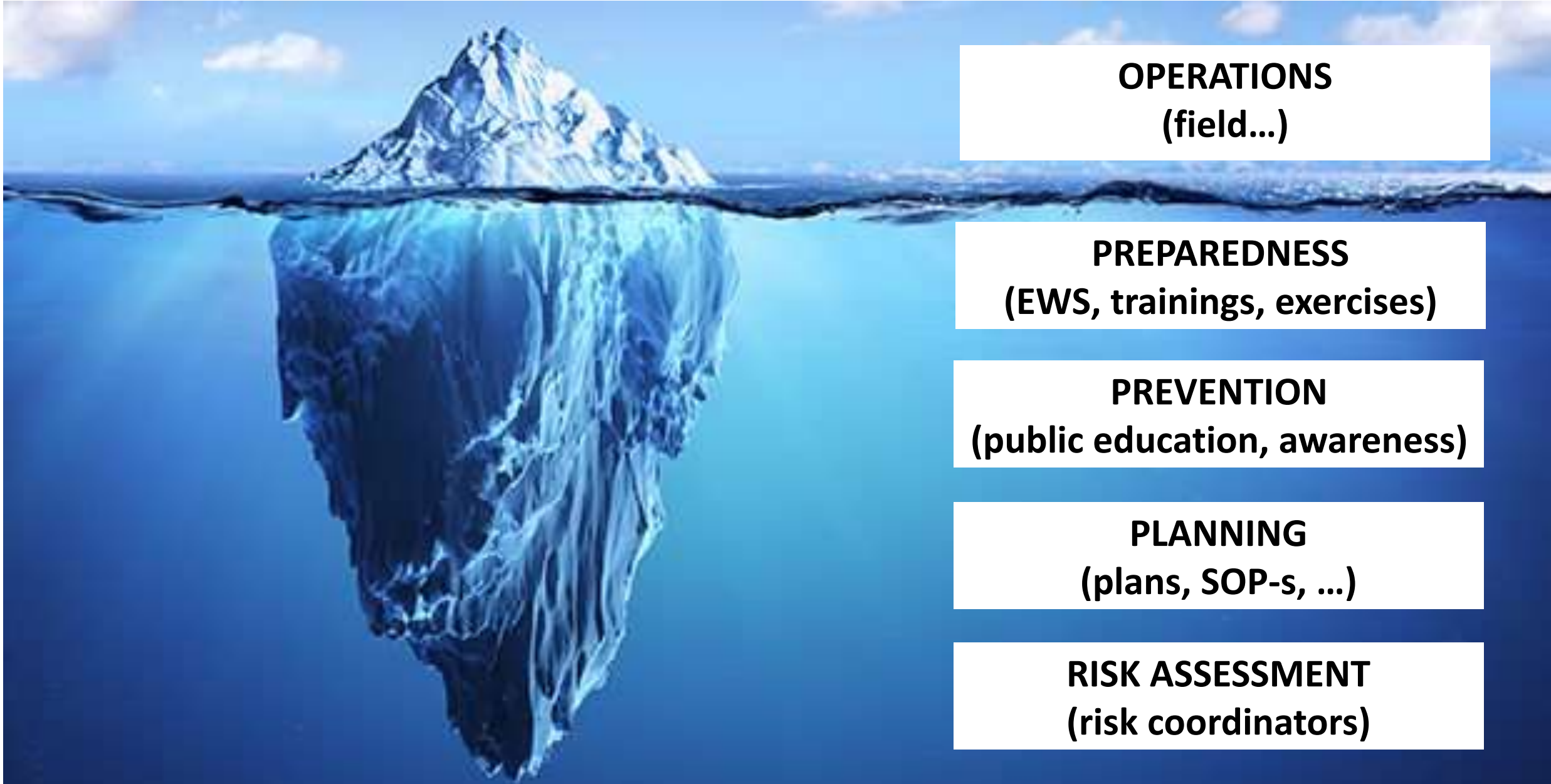
- Subsidiarity
- Risk assessment
- Planning – policy
- Command, control and coordination – C3
- Capacity building - training
- Operational forces – modular approach
- Logistics support
- Public awareness - media
- Early warning system
- Financing



Događaji s najgorim mogućim posljedicama



1. DRM system - perception



OPERATIONS
(field...)

PREPAREDNESS
(EWS, trainings, exercises)

PREVENTION
(public education, awareness)

PLANNING
(plans, SOP-s, ...)

RISK ASSESSMENT
(risk coordinators)

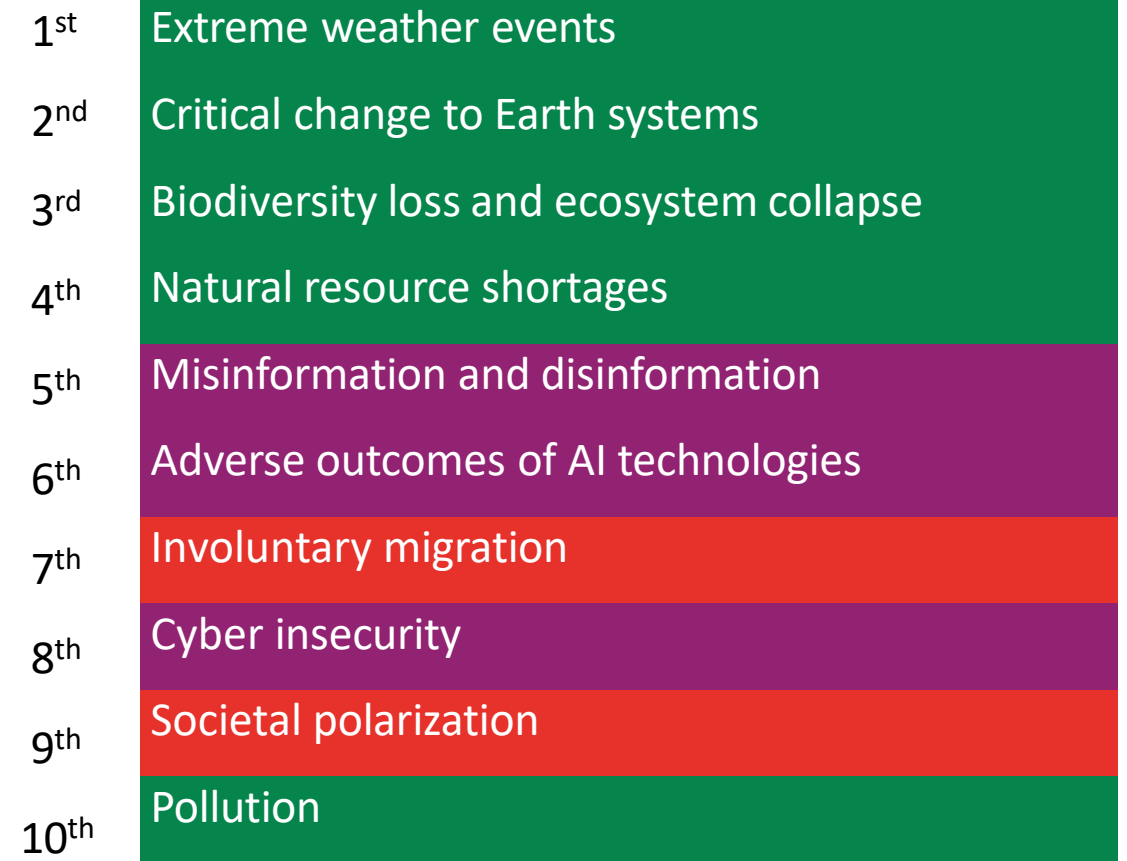
1. DRM system - trends

Global risks ranked by severity over the short and long term

2 years

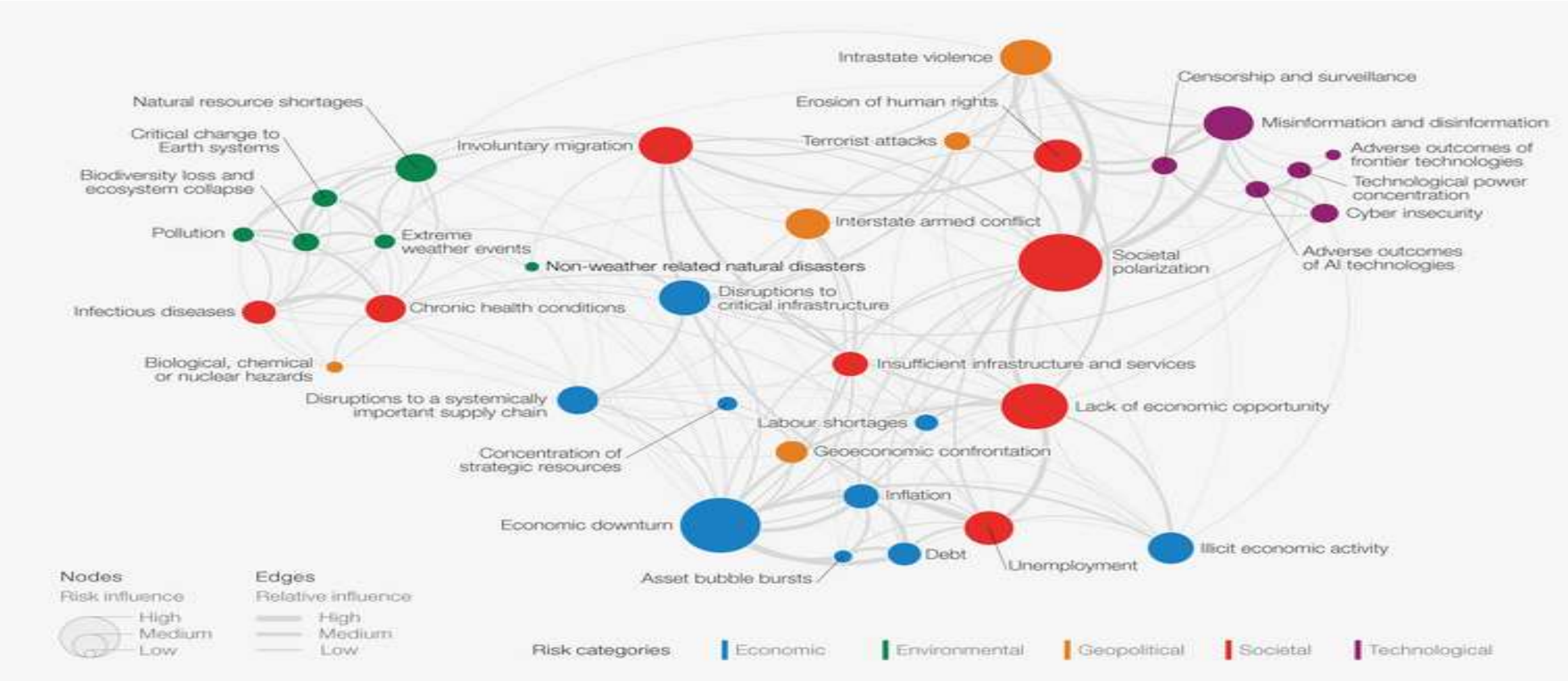


10 years



1. DRM system - trends

Global risks landscape: an interconnections map



Ref: World Economic Forum: The Global Risks Report 2024, 19th Edition

2. Coping capacities and disaster risks

Stakeholders to have in mind:



GOVERNMENT



Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe



LOCAL COMMUNITY

2. Coping capacities and disaster risks

- actions of **individuals or communities** to manage risk
- **coping strategies** may include:
 - evacuation plans
 - stockpiling emergency supplies
 - seeking outside support
 - engaging in problem-solving activities
 - relying for resilience....



2. Coping capacities and disaster risks

- Citizens role of "**vulnerable element**" or "**active stakeholder**"
- **7 key principles** for effective citizen engagement in disaster risks management:
 1. Participation
 2. Accessible and Transparent Information
 3. Capacity Building
 4. Collaboration and Partnerships
 5. Local Knowledge and Expertise
 6. Empathy and solidarity
 7. Long-Term Engagement



3. Link between coping and adaptive capacities

- Reducing risk and building resilience in local communities
- Safety culture as paramount goal – 10 steps approach:



1. Raise Awareness

2. Volunteer and Support Local Initiatives

3. Personal Preparedness

4. Participate in Decision-Making Processes

5. Support Vulnerable Populations

6. Sustainable Practices

7. Engage in Training and Exercises

8. Foster Community Networks

9. Report Hazards and Concerns

10. Learn from Past Experiences

3. Link between coping and adaptive capacities

■ Preparedness is a key to success

- Learn about the hazards and risks
- Stay informed by monitoring official sources of information
- Educate yourself and your family members
- Develop a family emergency plan
- Prepare an emergency supply kit
- Acquire basic first aid training
- Support initiatives that promote resilient infrastructure and building codes
- Foster emotional resilience



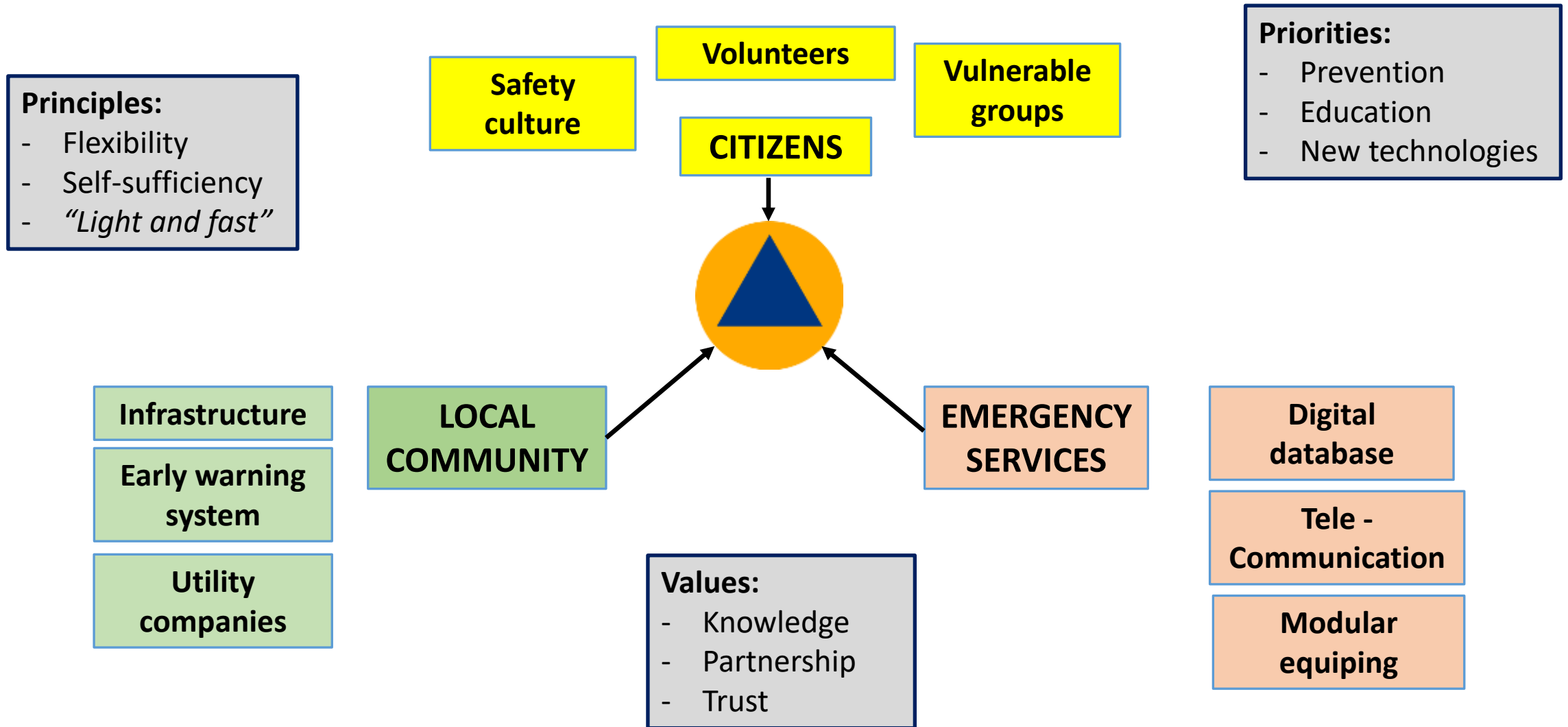
3. Link between coping and adaptive capacities

- **family plan for emergencies** (emergency contacts, evacuation routes, shelter-in-place plans, communication plan, emergency supplies, special considerations, practice and review)
- **stay informed** about potential hazards and emergency protocols
- follow **official guidance** from local emergency management agencies



4. Implementation and conclusion

Understand the system: who does what, why, where and how!

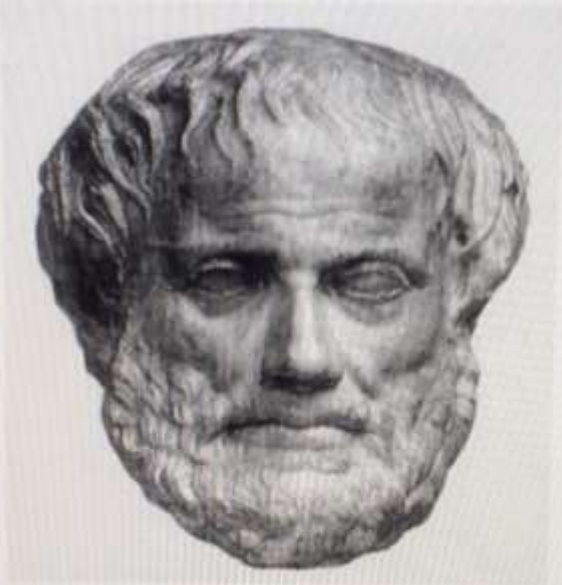


4. Implementation and conclusion

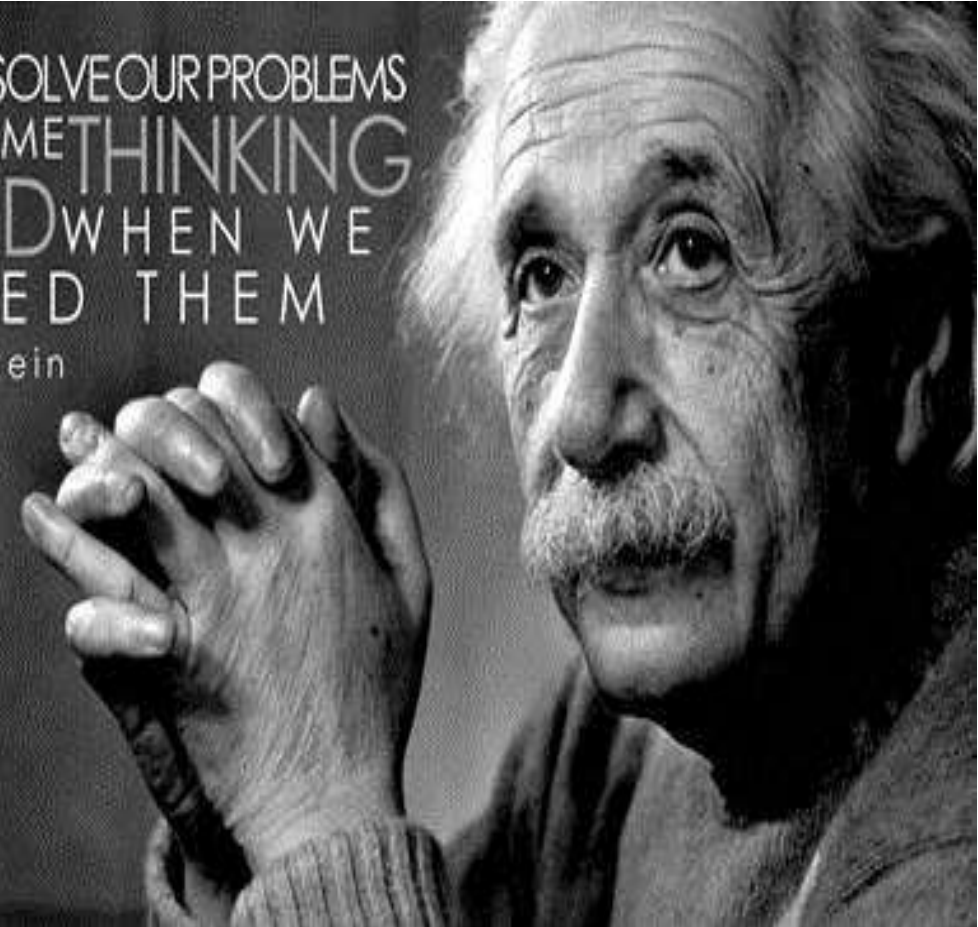
“Intellectuals solve problems, geniuses prevent them.” Albert Einstein

Aristotle

“the one thing we can expect is the unexpected”



WE CANNOT SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS
WITH THE SAME THINKING
WE USED WHEN WE
CREATED THEM
-Albert Einstein



4. Implementation and conclusion

