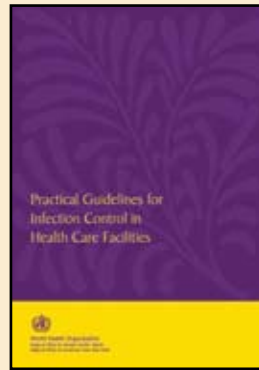
**DRR10394****Non-structural vulnerability assessment of hospitals in Nepal**

By the National Society for Earthquake Technology (NSET) Nepal; WHO; the Epidemiology and Disease Control Division (EDCD), Ministry of Health, Department of Health Services, Nepal NSET, 2003; 84 pages

Section 1 of this report presents the introduction of the study project and section 2 the objective, scope and approach while section 3 includes the methodology. The result on hospitals performance assessment and recommendations to improve seismic performance has been given in section 4. Section 5 presents examples of mitigating non-structural vulnerability of hospitals.

**DRR10440****Practical guidelines for infection control in health care facilities**

By the World Health Organization (WHO), 2004
103 pages
ISBN 9290222387

These guidelines, jointly prepared by the WHO Regional Offices for South-East Asia and the Western Pacific, should help countries to strengthen their infection control practices in health care facilities. This would help to prevent further spread of infection and to deal effectively with new infectious diseases like SARS as well as other hospital-associated infections. The guidelines address all aspects of an infection control programme with special attention being paid to SARS. Since information on SARS is still evolving, these guidelines will be updated as more specific information becomes available.

**DRR4262****Prehospital and disaster medicine: disaster terminology**

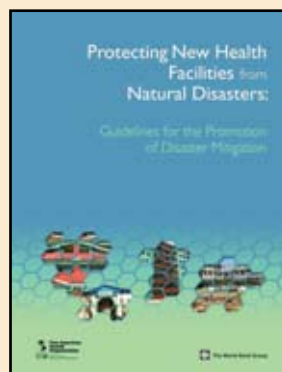
By M. Debacker, B. Domres, Walter Hays, J. de Boer
Glossary of New Concepts in Disaster Medicine, 2002
26 pages

The terms in this glossary are an alphabetical compilation of definitions from the "Health Disaster Management Guidelines for Evaluation and Research in the 'Utstein-Style'" that aims to develop a structural framework for investigations into the medical and public health aspects of disasters that could be used as for the appropriate design, conduct, and reporting of evaluation and research, those provided by Walter Hays, and Debacker, Domres, and de Boer's "Glossary of New Concepts in Disaster Medicine". They are in addition to those selected from the current volume of Gunn's Multilingual Dictionary of Disaster Medicine and International Relief.

**DRR8207****Principles of disaster mitigation in health facilities**

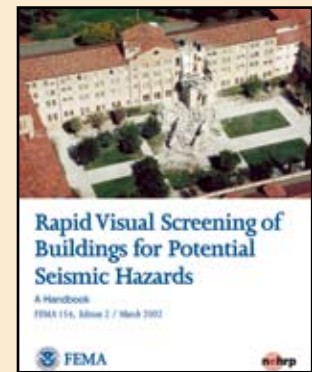
By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 2000
123 pages
ISBN 9275123047

This book is an updated compilation of various documents on the topic already published by PAHO/WHO. Sections of previous publications have been revised to address the needs of professionals from a variety of disciplines, particularly those involved in health facility planning, operation and maintenance. It does not attempt to address the more technical and specialized aspects of disaster mitigation. Figures and photographs illustrate situations that can increase disaster vulnerability in health facilities. Examples are given of how countries in Latin America have conducted vulnerability assessments and applied specific disaster mitigation measures in their hospitals and health centers. The book focuses on problems encountered in areas at high risk for seismic events. It introduces the essential aspects of carrying out vulnerability assessments and applying practical measures to mitigate damage in hospitals, addressing structural and nonstructural aspects, as well as administrative and internal organization.

**DRR7481****Protecting new health facilities from natural disasters: guidelines for the promotion of disaster mitigation**

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Bank, World Health Organization (WHO), ProVention Consortium; PAHO, 2003
52 pages; ISBN 9275124841

Hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, landslide and volcanic eruptions - and the devastation they inflict - are all too familiar to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. In the last decade, natural disasters have caused more than 45,000 deaths in the region, left 40 million injured or in need of assistance, and carried a price tag - in direct damage alone - of more than US\$20 billion.

**DRR10472****Rapid visual screening of buildings for potential seismic hazards: a handbook**

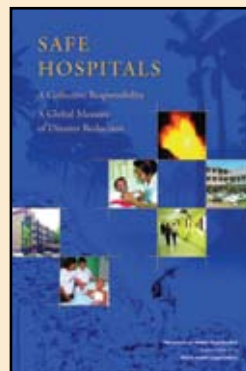
By the National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP), Applied Technology Council (ATC), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), 2002; 140 pages

The procedure presented in this Handbook is meant to be the preliminary screening phase of a multi-phase procedure for identifying potentially hazardous buildings. Buildings identified by this procedure must be analyzed in more detail by an experienced seismic design professional. Because rapid visual screening is designed to be performed from the street, with interior inspection not always possible, hazardous details will not always be visible, and seismically hazardous buildings may not be identified as such.

**DRR10419****Safe hospital checklist**

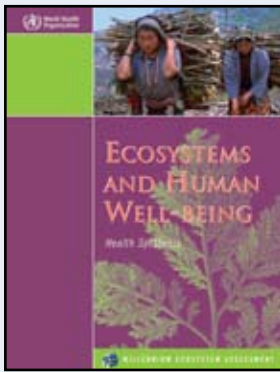
By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO)
6 pages

This checklist records elements relating to the geographic location of the health facility to be evaluated such as geological, hydro-meteorological, social, environmental sanitation, chemical and/or technological phenomena, and geotechnical properties of the soil; and structural safety of the building. Columns, beams, walls, floor slabs, etc., are structural elements that form part of the load-bearing system of the building. These elements should be evaluated by structural engineers.

**DRR9713****Safe hospitals, a collective responsibility, a global measure of disaster reduction**

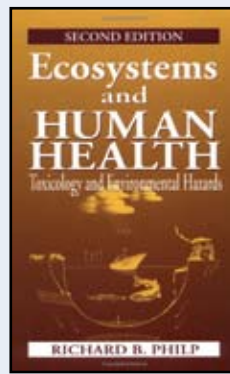
By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO)
PAHO/WHO, 2005
31 pages

Protecting critical health facilities, particularly hospitals, from the avoidable consequences of disasters, is not only essential to meeting the Millennium Development Goals set by the United Nations, but also a social and political necessity in its own right. This is the message that this publication, prepared by PAHO/WHO for the UN World Conference on Disaster Reduction, puts forth. The importance of hospitals goes far beyond the role they play in saving lives after disasters. They are powerful symbols of social progress and a prerequisite for economic development, and as such, special attention must be given to reducing their physical vulnerability.

**DRR10439****Ecosystems and human well-being: health synthesis**

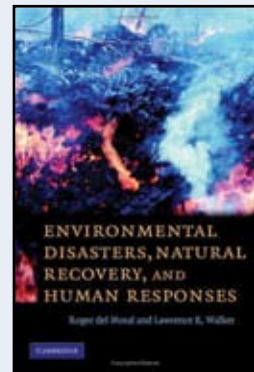
By the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment
World Health Organization (WHO), 2005
ISBN 9241563095
53 pages

It is becoming increasingly clear that population growth and economic development are leading to rapid changes in our global ecosystems. In recognition of this, the United Nations' Secretary-General Kofi Annan, in a 2000 report to the General Assembly entitled: "We the Peoples: The Role of the United Nations in the 21st Century," called for the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment to be undertaken. Since 2001, the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment has worked to assess the consequences of ecosystem change for human well-being, and establish the scientific basis for actions needed to enhance the conservation and sustainable use of those systems, so that they can continue to supply the services that underpin all aspects of human life. This report represents a call to the health sector, not only to cure the diseases that result from environmental degradation, but also to ensure that the benefits that the natural environment provides to human health and well-being are preserved for future generations.

**DRR7773****Ecosystems and human health: toxicology and environmental hazards**

By Richard B. Philp
Lewis Publishers, 2001
328 pages

Ecosystems and Human Health: Toxicology and Environmental Hazards, Second Edition explores the broad range of environmental and human health aspects of chemical and biological hazards. The author covers the basic principles of pharmacology and toxicology as well as risk analysis, air and water pollution, and various toxicants, hazards, and poisons. He presents numerous examples of the intimate relationship between ecosystem health and human health and of the need to consider this relationship whenever human activities are likely to have a significant environmental impact.

**DRR10504****Environmental disasters, natural recovery and human responses**

By Roger del Moral,
Lawrence R. Walker
Cambridge University Press, 2007
220 pages
ISBN 0521677661

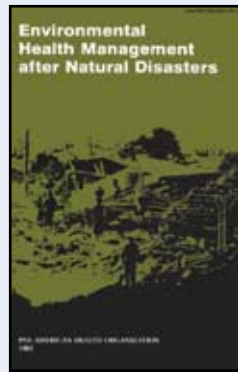
Natural disasters destroy more property and kill more people with each passing year. Volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, hurricanes, tsunamis, floods, landslides, fires and other natural events are becoming more frequent and their consequences more devastating. This book provides a comprehensive summary of the diverse ways in which natural disasters disrupt humanity and how humans cope. Burgeoning human numbers, shrinking resources and intensification of the consequences of natural disasters have produced a crisis of unparalleled proportions. Through this detailed study, the authors provide a template for improving restoration to show how relatively simple approaches can enhance both human well-being and that of the other species on the planet. This book will appeal to ecologists, land managers as well as anyone curious about the natural world and natural disasters.

**DRR10432**

Environmental health in emergencies and disasters: a practical guide

By B. Wisner, J. Adams
World Health Organization (WHO), 2002
252 pages
ISBN 9241545410

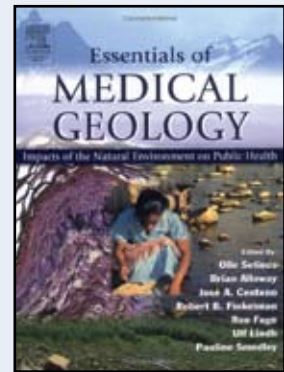
This book deals not only with emergency response, but also with measures designed to reduce the impact of disasters on environmental health infrastructure, such as water supply and sanitation facilities. It also aims to strengthen the ability of people to withstand the disruption of their accustomed infrastructure and systems for environmental health (e.g. shelter, water supply, sanitation, vector control etc.) and to recover rapidly. This book is intended to serve as a practical guide, calling attention to the need to link emergencies, disasters and development, not only in policy statements, but in practical ways. The book identifies physical and social factors and processes determining disaster vulnerability and offers the reader a range of vulnerability-reduction options in development and disaster mitigation. The book covers the main relief and response technologies for a range of natural and technological disasters, and deals with community participation, health education, training and other social aspects relevant to the protection of health and the environment in emergencies and disasters.

**DRR10470**

Environmental health management after natural disaster

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 1982
58 pages
ISBN 9275114307

This document is intended to serve as a guide for those who may be called upon to make emergency decisions after disaster strikes. The recommended environmental health measures have been listed in the order of priority in which they should be taken during an emergency. However, each natural disaster is unique in the degree or type of emergency it poses. In response to any given disaster, decision makers may find it necessary to change the priority assigned to any particular measure. This document is divided into several parts. The first section primarily addresses the effects of natural disasters on environmental health conditions and services. In the second section, environmental health measures are described that should be undertaken in each of three time frames: the predisaster, disaster, and postdisaster periods.

**DRR10519**

Essentials of medical geology: impacts of the natural environment on public health

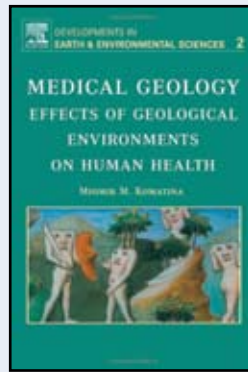
By Olle Selinus
Academic Press, 2005
832 pages
ISBN 0126363412

This authoritative reference volume emphasizes the importance and interrelationships of geological processes to the health and diseases of humans and animals. Its accessible format fosters better communication between the health and geoscience communities by elucidating the geologic origins and flow of toxic elements in the environment that lead to human exposure through the consumption of food and water. For example, problems of excess intake from drinking water have been encountered for several inorganic compounds, including fluoride in Africa and India; arsenic in certain areas of Argentina, Chile, and Taiwan; selenium in seleniferous areas in the U.S., Venezuela, and China; and nitrate in agricultural areas with heavy use of fertilizers. Environmental influences on vector borne diseases and stormflow water quality influences are also featured. Numerous examples of the environmental influences on human health from across the globe are also presented and discussed in this volume.

**DRR10459****Europe's environment: the fourth assessment, Executive summary**

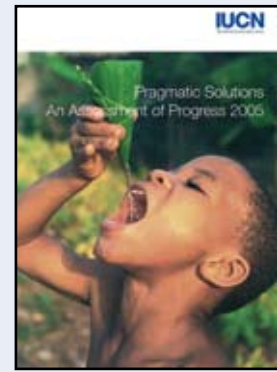
By the European Environment Agency (EEA), 2007
27 pages

The 'Environment for Europe' process now brings together 56 countries across three continents to jointly address environmental challenges. In support of this process, the European Environment Agency has prepared a series of assessments of the environment for the pan-European region to provide policy-relevant, up-to-date and reliable information on the interactions between the environment and society. This is the fourth report in the series. Where possible the report evaluates progress, primarily against the objectives of the Sixth Environment Action Programme of the European Community and the Environment Strategy for Countries of Eastern Europe, Caucasus and Central Asia.

**DRR10518****Medical geology, 2: effects of geological environments on human health (Developments in earth and environmental sciences, 2)**

By M. M. Komatina
Elsevier Science, 2004
502 pages
ISBN 0444516158

The main objective of the book is to show how the geological environment affects human health and to explore preventative methods for improvement. This monograph consists of the following five segments: Introduction; Geological and other factors and their influence on the human health; Subject, tasks and methods of geomedical discipline; Regional medical geology; Applied medical geology. The topics covered in this book will be of interest to a wide circle of readers, including geologists, doctors, biologists, ecologists, planners and many others who are dedicated to the quality and protection of human health.

**DRR10054****Pragmatic Solutions: An Assessment of Progress 2005**

By Elroy Bos, Cindy Craker, Deborah Murith, Jean-Yves Pirot
World Conservation Union (IUCN), 2006
76 pages

The World Conservation Union unites those who recognize the scale and complexity of our collective impact on the earth's natural resources. People know of the rising risks, and ask for pragmatic solutions. This report measures our ability to deliver those solutions. It shows how we explore options and help make decisions to transform our economies and societies. It assesses our capacity to make a difference in a world that is still defining its common future, and to shift the relationship between people and nature onto a sustainable and equitable trajectory.

**DRR10516****Risk assessment for environmental health**

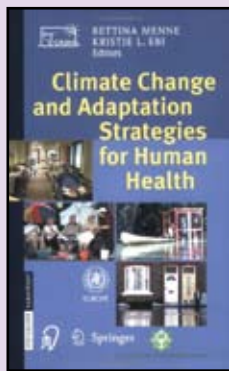
By the Association of Schools of Public Health (ASPH), Mark G. Robson, William A. Toscano
 Jossey-Bass, 2007
 664 pages
 ISBN 0787983195

Understanding risk to humans is one of the most important problems in environmental public health. Risk assessment is constantly changing with the advent of new exposure assessment tools, more sophisticated models, and a better understanding of disease processes. Risk assessment is also gaining greater acceptance in the developing world where major environmental problems exist. Developed in partnership with the Association of Schools of Public Health, this comprehensive text offers a thorough survey of risk assessment, management, and communications as these practices apply to public health. Written by experts in the field, this important book provides an introduction to current risk assessment practices and procedures and explores the intrinsic complexities, challenges, and controversies associated with analysis of environmental health risks.

**DRR10517****Quantitative environmental risk analysis for human health**

By Robert A. Fjeld, Norman A. Eisenberg, Keith L. Compton
 Wiley-Interscience, 2007
 390 pages
 ISBN 047172243X

Environmental risk analysis is complex and interdisciplinary; this book explains the fundamental concepts and analytical methods in each essential discipline. With an emphasis on concepts and applications of quantitative tools plus coverage of analysis of both chemical and radioactive contaminants, this is a comprehensive resource. This reference also relates risk analysis to current environmental laws and regulations. An ideal textbook for graduate students and upper-level undergraduates in various engineering and quantitative science disciplines, especially civil and environmental engineering, it is also a great reference for practitioners in industry, environmental consulting firms, and regulatory agencies.

**DRR10509****Climate change and adaptation strategies for human health**

By Bettina Menne, Kristie L. Ebi
Springer, 2006
449 pages
ISBN 3798515913

The book represents the results of the cCASHh study that was carried out in Europe (2001-2004), co-ordinated by WHO and supported by EU Programmes. The flood events in 2002 and the heat wave of August 2003 in Europe had given evidence in a rather drastic way of our vulnerability and our non preparedness. The project has produced very important results that show that the concurrent work of different disciplines in addressing public health issues can produce innovative and useful results, providing an approach that can be followed on other public health issues. The project has shown that information on potential threats can be extremely useful in preparing the public for adverse events as well as facilitating the response when the events occur. This is a new dimension for public health which reverses the traditional thinking: from identifying and reducing specific risk factors, to taking action on the basis of prediction and early warning to prevent health consequences in large populations.

**DRR10428****Climate change and human health: impact and adaptation**

By R. Sari Kovats, Bettina Menne, Anthony J. McMichael, Carlos Corvalan, Roberto Bertollini
World Health Organization (WHO), 2000
48 pages

Concern for human health is one of the most compelling reasons to study the effects of global climate change. Health is a focus that will reflect the combined impacts of climate change on the physical environment, ecosystems, the economic environment and society. Long-term changes in world climate may affect many of the requisites of good health – sufficient food, safe and adequate drinking water, and secure dwellings. The current large-scale social and environmental changes mean that we must assign a much higher priority to population health in the policy debate on climate change.

**DRR9931****Climate change and human health: risks and responses**

By A.J. McMichael, D.H. Campbell-Lendrum, C.F. Corvalan, K.L. Ebi, A. Githeki, J.D. Scheraga, A. Woodward, WMO, WHO, UNEP
WHO, 2003
322 pages; ISBN 924156248X

This report describes the context and process of global climate change, its actual or likely impacts on health, and how human societies and their governments should respond, with particular focus on the health sector. It argues that climate change is responsible for 2.4 per cent of all cases of diarrhoea worldwide and for 2 per cent of all cases of malaria, according to the most recent figures available. Moreover, an estimated 150,000 deaths and 5.5 million Disability-Adjusted Life Years (DALYS) were caused in the year 2000 due to climate change.

**DRR10430****Climate change futures: health, ecological and economic dimensions**

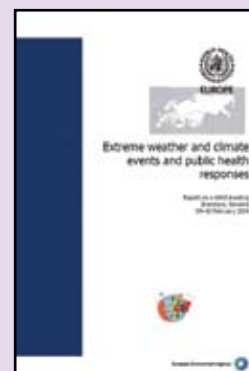
By the Center for Health and the Global Environment, Harvard Medical School, Swiss Re, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2005
138 pages

While no one event is conclusive evidence of climate change, the relentless pace of severe weather — prolonged droughts, intense heat waves, violent windstorms, more wildfires and more frequent “100-year” floods — is indicative of a changing climate. Although the associations among greater weather volatility, natural cycles and climate change are debated, the rise in mega-catastrophes and prolonged widespread heat waves is, at the very least, a harbinger of what we can expect in a changing and unstable climate. This report examines a wide spectrum of physical and biological risks we face from an unstable climate. It also aims to further the development of healthy, safe and economically feasible energy solutions that can help stabilize the global climate system. These solutions should also enhance public health, improve energy security and stimulate economic growth.

**DRR10423****Climate variability and change and their health effects in the Caribbean: information for adaptation planning in the health sector**

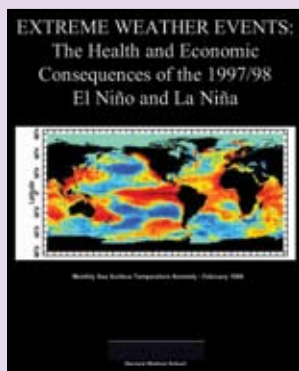
By Joan L. Aron, Carlos F. Corvalán, Harry Philippeaux
WHO, 2003
53 pages; ISBN 9241590718

Small island states are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate variability and change. As exemplified in the quotations above from keynote speeches, the Barbados Conference, May 21-22, 2002, and Workshop, May 23-25, 2002, on Climate variability and change and their health effects in the Caribbean addressed the seriousness of health-related consequences and the inter-sectoral nature of possible responses. The overall objectives of the conference and workshop were to: inform health scientists, practitioners, and officials of the impacts of climate variability and long-term climate change in the Caribbean region; integrate health-relevant sectors (e.g., water resources, agriculture and fisheries); introduce strategies in coastal zone management as they relate to sewage disposal and other health issues; foster joint interdisciplinary research projects among local participants, as well as developed/developing nation scientist partnerships; and promote the incorporation of global, regional and national climate information into planning for public health services at the national level.

**DRR10465****Extreme weather and climate events and public health responses: report on a WHO meeting, Bratislava, Slovakia, 09-10 February 2004**

By the World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe (WHO/EURO), European Environment Agency (EEA), WHO/EURO, 2004; 48 pages

This expert meeting was organized by the WHO Regional Office for Europe and the European Environment Agency and hosted by the Ministry of Health of the Slovak Republic to exchange information and develop recommendations on public health and environmental responses to weather and climate extremes, specifically floods, heat-waves and cold spells. The 54 participants included representatives of 20 countries from the European region, as well as of the European Commission, European Environment Agency, Red Cross, World Meteorological Organization, World Health Organization and scientists from around the world.

**DRR10434**

Extreme weather events: the health and economic consequences of the 1997/98 El Niño and La Niña

By the Center for Health and the Global Environment, Harvard Medical School, 1999
42 pages

Extreme weather events (EWEs) often create conditions conducive to outbreaks of infectious diseases. The upsurge of insect, rodent and water-borne diseases following Hurricane Mitch in Central America in October, 1998 highlights this connection. Heavy rains can produce new breeding sites for insects, drive rodents from burrows and contaminate clean water systems. Conversely, flooding followed by drought can spread fungal spores and spark fires. The 1997/98 El Niño-related extreme weather events spawned "clusters" of disease outbreaks in many regions of the globe. In the Horn of Africa extensive flooding led to large outbreaks of malaria, Rift Valley fever and cholera. In Latin America, extreme weather was associated with outbreaks of malaria, dengue fever and cholera. In Indonesia and surrounding island nations, delayed monsoons - and the compounding effects of local farming practices - led to prolonged fires, widespread respiratory illness, and significant losses of wildlife.

**DRR10490**

Floods, health and climate change, a strategic review: working paper 63

By Roger Few, Mike Ahern, Franziska Matthies, Sari Kovats
Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research, 2004
138 pages

The objectives of this report are: to present findings from a wide-ranging review of global literature on health impacts, adaptation processes and policies relating to flood risk; to make a critical assessment of the existing knowledge base and identify key opportunities and challenges for intervention and research; to assess the implications of climate change and future flood risk for health impacts, adaptation processes and policies. Following preliminary discussion of global flood risk issues (chapter 2), the main sections of the report comprise an epidemiological review of the evidence base for health outcomes of flooding (chapter 3) and a review of literature analysing mechanisms of response to health risks from floods (chapter 4). Though the scope of the report is global, the material discussed in these sections is fairly narrow in thematic focus: the intention has been to maximise the added value of the work by concentrating as closely as possible on issues connected with health and flooding. The final section (chapter 5) then discusses the key findings in the wider contexts of social differentiation, development, hazard management, climate change and adaptation.

**DRR10530**

Health and climate change: modelling the impacts of global warming and ozone depletion

By Pim Martens, Tony McMichael
Earthscan, 1998
208 pages
ISBN 1853835234

A study of the potentially enormous and devastating health impacts of the global atmospheric changes which are under way. The author uses available knowledge to model future health impacts, including: vector-borne diseases such as malaria, dengue fever and schistosomiasis; marine-borne diseases such as cholera and toxic algae; cancers and cataracts from ozone depletion; and cardiovascular and respiratory disorders from higher temperatures and air pollution. The projections in this book, on the global and sub-global scale, as well as the methods used to reach them, are designed to provide information for researchers, policy makers and a wider public.

**DRR10522****Health sector response to the Bam earthquake: lessons learnt**

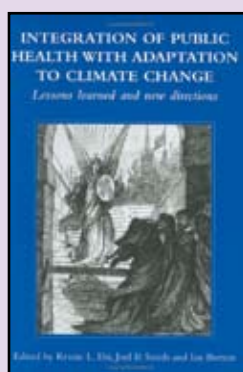
By the World Health Organization

(WHO), 2005

40 pages

ISBN 9290213914

After any major disaster it is critical to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian relief. The delivery of medical supplies, provision of basic medical equipment and establishment of monitoring systems all require streamlined coordination and collaboration of relief partners. In its support of national authorities the international community plays a central role in both managing and delivering relief supplies and technical assistance. The earthquake in Bam in 2003 affected more than 50 000 persons living in the area. Many of those injured or killed were health workers which had a significant impact on the delivery of health services. Humanitarian assistance was mobilized within hours of the earthquake to treat the injured, care for survivors and bury the dead. After the acute emergency phase, the World Health Organization in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Medical Education, Iranian Red Crescent Society, UNICEF, UNFPA and the Iranian Petroleum Industry Health Organization facilitated a collective exercise whereby all stakeholders discussed and evaluated their inputs to the health sector as part of the overall humanitarian response to the earthquake.

**DRR10508****Integration of public health with adaptation to climate change: lessons learnt and new directions**

By Kristie L. Ebi, J. Smith, I. Burton

Taylor & Francis, 2005

295 pages

ISBN 9058096866

Overall, the negative health impacts of global climate change are anticipated to significantly outweigh positive impacts. Furthermore, global climate change will continue for decades, even after the effective implementation of mitigation measures. By exploring cases in public health and prior lessons learned, this valuable title identifies the key adjustments necessary for public health systems to effectively adapt to this inevitable climate change. Touching on broader aspects of integrated assessment and environmental studies as well as climatic alterations and public health, this book is an essential resource for those involved in these fields at all levels.

**DRR9954****Methods of assessing human health vulnerability and public health adaptation to climate change**

By the World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe (WHO/EURO), WMO, UNEP, Health Canada

WHO/EURO, 2003

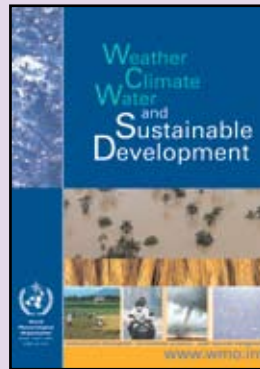
111 pages; ISBN 9289010908

This publication provides practical information to governments, health agencies and environmental and meteorological institutions in both industrialized and developing countries on how to assess vulnerability and adaptation to climate variability and change at the regional, national and local levels. Flexible methods and tools are described to achieve better understanding of the risk of climate change for current and future generations and to enable policy-makers to plan for measures, policies and strategies to cope with climate change. The methods will be further developed and adapted in pilot testing in countries in the next two years.

**DRR10441****Using climate to predict infectious disease epidemics**

By Katrin Kuhn, Diarmid Campbell-Lendrum, Andy Haines, Jonathan Cox
World Health Organization (WHO), 2005
54 pages; ISBN 9241593865

This document was written to provide guidance for the Department of Communicable Diseases Surveillance and Response (CSR), the Department of Protection of the Human Environment (PHE) and the Roll Back Malaria Department (RBM) on the potential of early warning systems (EWS) based on climate variations to enhance global surveillance and response to epidemic-prone diseases. This document evaluates the potential of climate-based disease early warning as a means of improving preparedness for, and response to, epidemics. On the basis of the history of the development of EWS to date, the authors develop a conceptual framework for constructing and evaluating climate-based EWS. They identify the climate-sensitive diseases of major public health importance and review the current state of the art in climate-based modelling of these diseases, as well as future requirements and recommendations. This document lays the foundation for future development of EWS that capitalize on new knowledge about interactions between climate and infectious diseases, as well as improved capabilities for assessing vulnerability, monitoring the environment and climate and producing seasonal climate forecasts.

**DRR10065****Weather, climate, water and sustainable development**

By the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), 2004
28 pages

Weather, climate and water influence virtually all human activities, so almost every sector of the economy-health, energy, transport, food security, management of water, tourism-needs meteorological and hydrological services. This booklet shows how the application of weather-, climate- and water-related information can contribute to the socio-economic development of nations-especially those of the developing world-and the well-being of their populations.

**DRR10425****A guide to managing stress in crisis response professions**

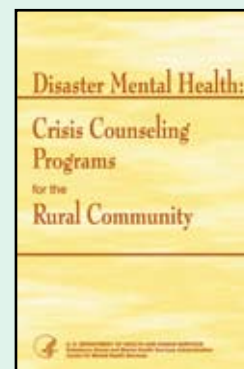
By the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), 2005
viii-27 pages

The ongoing threat of both natural and human-caused disasters makes it imperative that we support and encourage the brave men and women who prepare for and respond to these events—our crisis response professionals. These professionals include first responders, public health workers, construction workers, transportation workers, utilities workers, volunteers, and a multitude of others. This easy-to-use pocket guide focuses on general principles of stress management and offers simple, practical strategies that can be incorporated into the daily routine of managers and workers. It also provides a concise orientation to the signs and symptoms of stress.

**DRR10464****Developing cultural competence in disaster mental health programs: guiding principles and recommendations**

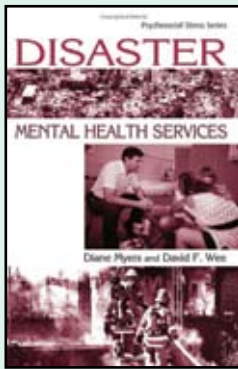
By Jean Athey, Jean Moody-Williams
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, SAMHSA, 2003
60 pages

Peoples' reactions to disaster and their coping skills, as well as their receptivity to crisis counseling, differ significantly because of their individual beliefs, cultural traditions, and economic and social status in the community. To respond effectively to the mental health needs of all disaster survivors, crisis counseling programs must be sensitive to the unique experiences, beliefs, norms, values, traditions, customs, and language of each individual, regardless of his or her racial, ethnic, or cultural background. Disaster mental health services must be provided in a manner that recognizes, respects, and builds on the strengths and resources of survivors and their communities. The purpose of this guide is to assist States and communities in planning, designing, and implementing culturally competent disaster mental health services for survivors of natural and human-caused disasters of all scales.

**DRR10463****Disaster mental health: crisis counseling programs for the rural community**

By Glenn Jackson, Charles G. Cook
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), 1999; 62 pages

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS) of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), brought together six Midwest flood States for a conference to discuss lessons learned. The results of the conference and a review of reports from past crisis counseling projects clearly show that implementing crisis counseling services in rural areas raises challenges and opportunities for innovative outcomes. This publication shares these challenges and outcomes with those who play a role in providing crisis counseling services after a disaster in a rural area. It provides an overview of key points for consideration in planning and implementing rural crisis counseling services.

**DRR10521**

Disaster mental health services: a primer for practitioners (Series in psychosocial stress)

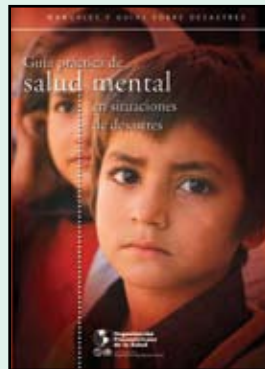
By Diane Myers, David F. Wee

Routledge, 2005

285 pages

ISBN 1583910646

Disaster mental health is a growing field of practice designed to help victims and relief workers learn to effectively cope with the extreme stresses they will face in the aftermath of a disaster. The goal of disaster mental health is to prevent the development of long-term, negative psychological consequences, such as PTSD. This book assists clinicians and traumatologists in “making the bridge” between their clinical knowledge and skills and the unique, complex, chaotic, and highly political field of disaster. It combines information from a vast reservoir of prior research and literature with the authors’ practical and pragmatic experience in providing disaster mental health services in a wide variety of disasters.

**DRR10474**

Guía práctica de salud mental en situaciones de desastres: serie manuales y guías sobre desastres no.7

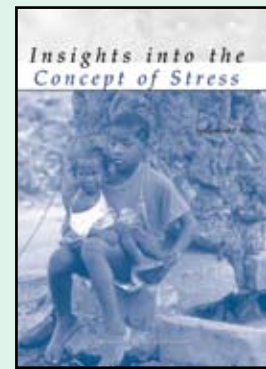
By Jorge Rodríguez, Mônica Zaccarelli

Davoli, Ricardo Pérez

PAHO/WHO, 2006

191 pages

Los efectos de los desastres sobre la salud física suelen ser bastante conocidos, con secuelas a corto, mediano y largo plazo. En cambio, no siempre se han reconocido de igual manera los efectos sobre la salud mental, a pesar de haberse demostrado que, en situaciones de desastres y emergencias complejas, se produce un incremento de los signos de sufrimiento psicológico, como la aflicción y el miedo; se puede aumentar en cierta medida la morbilidad psiquiátrica y otros problemas sociales. Se estima que entre una tercera parte y la mitad de la población expuesta (según la magnitud del evento y otros factores) sufre alguna manifestación psicológica; aunque debe destacarse que no todas pueden calificarse como patológicas, la mayoría debe entenderse como reacciones normales ante situaciones de gran significación o impacto. También, se ha demostrado que, después de la emergencia propiamente dicha, los problemas de salud mental en los sobrevivientes requieren de atención durante un periodo prolongado, cuando tienen que enfrentar la tarea de reconstruir sus vidas.

**DRR10482**

Insights into the concept of stress

By Cyralene P. Bryce

Pan American Health Organization

(PAHO), World Health Organization

(WHO), 2001

77 pages

ISBN 9275123594

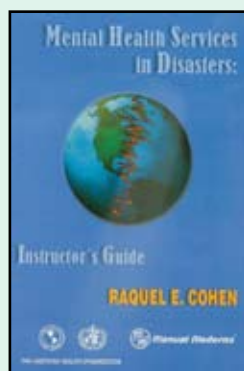
The Stress Management in Disasters (SMID) Program is a comprehensive, peer-driven, multi-component stress management program which is administered on a volunteer basis and was designed to prevent and to mitigate the psychological dysfunction which exposure to traumatic situations like disasters may cause in emergency response personnel. The program is based on the principles of crisis intervention and critical incident stress management and it is not intended to take the place of professional therapy. Instead, it seeks to provide persons with the knowledge and skills to better understand, recognize and manage their emotional responses to traumatic situations. While the SMID Program was developed with emergency response personnel and disaster workers as its primary target group, the principles of the program, with appropriate modification, can be readily extended for use in the broader community, including with children and adolescents, to prevent and mitigate traumatic stress. This workbook, *Insights into the Concept of Stress*, and the companion workbook, *Stress Management in Disasters*, were designed to provide the basic training material for persons who will be providing such a service.

**DRR10418****Mental health all-hazards disaster planning guidance**

By the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), 2003

64 pages

Better planning can help make available appropriate interventions to those in need, and help promote resiliency and recovery. It also provides an opportunity for a more efficient mental health response. It is possible, with sound, integrated planning, to fill the new, complex roles of identifying disease outbreaks, integrating health and mental health response, and conducting epidemiological surveillance—all of which are necessary in the new age of bioterrorism threats. To that end, the Center for Mental Health Services (CMHS), within the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), collaborated with the National Association for State Mental Health Program Directors (NASMHPD) to assess the status of disaster mental health plans in the country, and provide guidance to States regarding important components in the planning process as well as potential content and organization of viable plans. This document is the result of that process. Along with the comprehensive matrix for planners found in Appendix A, this document is intended to help guide State and local mental health agencies create or revise plans for response to human or natural disasters and emergencies.

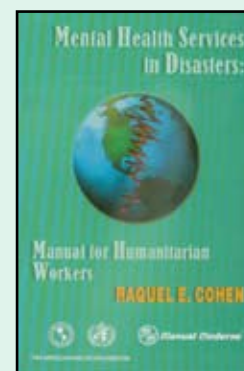
**DRR10487****Mental health services in disasters: instructor's guide**

By Raquel E. Cohen
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 2000

176 pages

ISBN 9275122741

This book is composed of a noteworthy summary of the most updated knowledge in this field, in a world in which the effects from natural disasters are increasingly more dramatic - be they hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanoes, or floods, etc. Crucial aspects in the management of different disaster victims are emphasized, with special attention to those most vulnerable: children, the aged, HIV patients, individuals with substance abuse problems and their interaction with other victims.

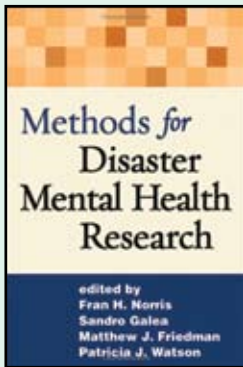
**DRR10488****Mental health services in disasters: manual for humanitarian workers**

By Raquel E. Cohen
Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 2000

96 pages

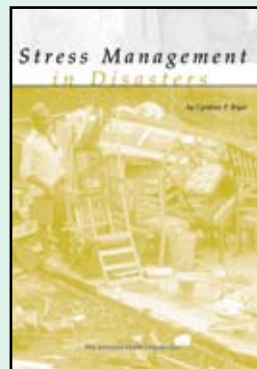
ISBN 9275122733

The manual is written in a simple and easy-to-read format for those persons who, in some way, are involved in providing relief to an effected population, as well as in the short and long-term psychosocial and psychophysiological repercussions from the disaster. Its main objective is to provide an orderly, immediate and efficient flow of relief, training public mental health elements and preventing already-identified adverse consequences.

**DRR10510****Methods for disaster mental health research**

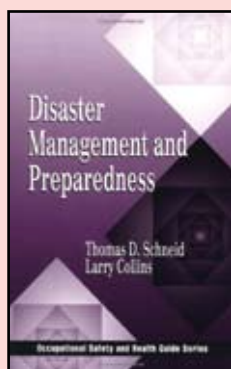
By Fran H. Norris, Sandro Galea, Matthew J. Friedman, Patricia J. Watson
 Guilford Press, 2006
 326 pages
 ISBN 1593853106

This authoritative book will be of interest to anyone involved in studying the mental health consequences of large-scale traumatic events or in measuring the effectiveness of postdisaster interventions. The book considers disasters from different perspectives and translates their chaotic aftermath into feasible research ideas and approaches. Contributing authors, all experienced researchers and practitioners, present a wide range of methods and strategies used in epidemiology, program evaluation, and public mental health planning in the aftermath of natural or technological disasters and terrorism. Descriptions of exemplary studies bring to life the associated logistical and scientific challenges and show how these challenges can be addressed using high-quality research designs.

**DRR10483****Stress management in disasters**

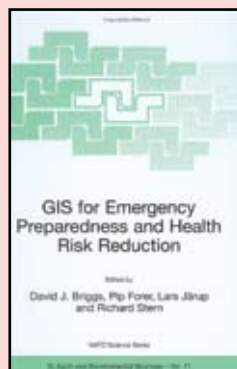
By Cyralene P. Bryce
 Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO), 2001
 135 pages
 ISBN 9275123586

Emergency response personnel are unique in that they dedicate their time and energy in assisting persons during stressful times of their lives, for example, after disasters such as hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, etc. By doing this however, they are themselves repeatedly exposed to very stressful situations. Even though their training prepares them to deal with such situations, the reality is that they have a higher than normal risk for developing post-traumatic stress syndromes, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Despite all of this having been well documented and the Caribbean's repeated exposure to natural disasters, the vast majority of Caribbean countries do not have a comprehensive stress management program in place to preserve the psychological well-being of their emergency response and disaster workers. The Office of Emergency Preparedness and Disaster Relief Coordination Program of the Pan American Health Organization, Regional Office for the Americas of the World Health Organization, took the initiative of bringing resource persons from throughout the region together in late 1998 to develop the Stress Management in Disasters in the Caribbean (SMID) Program.

**DRR10507****Disaster management and preparedness (Occupational safety and health guide Series)**

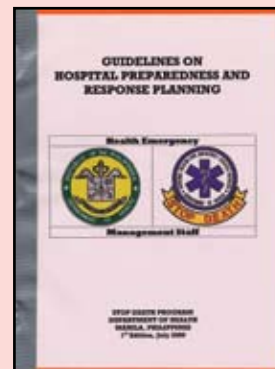
By Thomas D. Schneid, Larry R. Collins
 CRC Press, 2000
 264 pages
 ISBN 156670524X

By watching the daily news or reading a newspaper, we quickly understand that disasters happen regularly. They take many forms, ranging from natural disasters such as tornadoes, to man-made disasters such as workplace violence. No matter what type, the results are usually the same: substantial loss of life, money, assets, and productivity. This book details a new and innovative method for preparing companies and organizations to address the substantial risk of disasters in the workplace. It encompasses not only the tried and true tactics used by safety experts for decades but also focuses on areas often overlooked during the reactive and post disaster phases. Technological progress and terrorist activities has forced safety professionals to rethink their modus operandi for disaster preparedness and expand their proactive measures to safeguard assets on all levels and at all times. From natural disasters to acts of terrorism, you never know when something catastrophic will happen to your organization. But once it does, it is too late to go hunting for a plan of action. Be prepared. Be proactive. Make your disaster management plan before disaster strikes.

**DRR10526****GIS for emergency preparedness and health risk reduction**

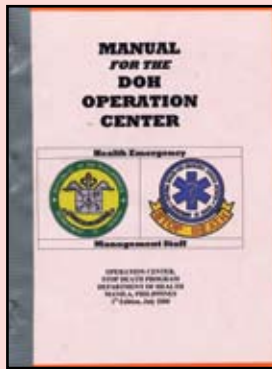
By David J. Briggs, Pip Forer, Lars Järup, Richard Stern
 Springer, 2002
 340 pages
 ISBN 1402007981

Geographical Information Systems (GIS) have developed rapidly in recent years and now provide powerful tools for the capture, manipulation, integration, interrogation, modelling, analysis and visualisation of data - tools that are already used for policy support in a wide range of areas at almost all geographic and administrative levels. This holds especially for emergency preparedness and health risk reduction, which are all essentially spatial problems. To date, however, many initiatives have remained disconnected and uncoordinated, leading to less powerful, less compatible and less widely implemented systems than might otherwise have been the case. The important matters discussed here include the probabilistic nature of most environmental hazards and the semi-random factors that influence interactions between these and human exposures; the effects of temporal and spatial scales on hazard assessment and imputed risk; the effects of measurement error in risk estimation and the stratification of risks and their impacts according to socioeconomic characteristics; and the quantification of socioeconomic differences in vulnerability and susceptibility to environmental hazards.

**DRR7064****Guidelines on hospital preparedness and response planning**

By the Department of Health (DOH), Philippines, 2000
 97 pages

This manual is a guide for the disaster managers and staffs in the hospital in their preparation of a hospital disaster preparedness and response plan appropriate to their organization. This is a generic guideline that can be applied to any type of hospital regardless of size or type. This was developed after a series of meetings and workshops with the Stop Death Coordinators of the 38 hospitals initially called to review the draft. The primary objective of this manual is to guide all coordinators in the crafting of their plan to include the important ingredients of a good and effective preparedness and response plan during emergencies and disasters. Furthermore, it includes hospital preparedness in case of internal disaster, external disasters as well as a combination of both internal and external disasters.

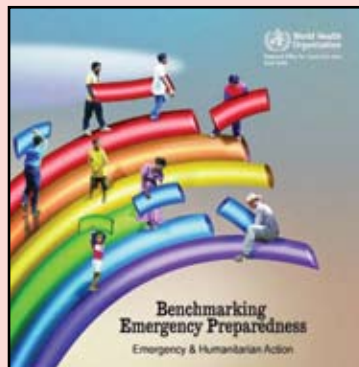


DRR7066

Manual for the DOH Operation Center

By the Department of Health (DOH), Philippines, 2000
95 pages

This manual was designed as a reference guide for those directly involved in the response mechanism during emergencies, disasters, calamities. It also aims to provide a practical guide for quick action when disasters strike and for pre-disaster preparedness planning. It will be very useful for the regions and hospitals who under the aegis of the Department of Health are mandated by law to provide health services as support mechanism in the event of disasters, emergencies, calamities. This manual is intended for all those going on duty at the Operation Center (OPCEN) of the Department of Health. As the OPCEN monitors all emergencies and disasters, this would give all Staff's on duty on monitoring situations, getting and verifying information, analyzing and collating them and utilizing them for purposes of making decisions such as mobilizing responding teams, coordinating these emergencies and lastly for documentation and reporting.

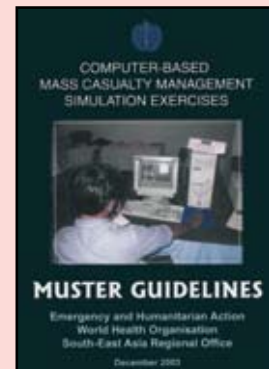


DRR10435

Benchmarking emergency preparedness: emergency and humanitarian action

By the World Health Organization (WHO), 2007
ISBN 9789290223122
19 pages

Benchmarking is a strategic process often used by businesses to evaluate and measure performance in relation to the best practices of their sector. The Emergency and Humanitarian Action Programme (EHA) of the WHO South-East Asia Regional Office (SEARO) and its partners have applied the process of setting benchmarks as a tool to increase performance in emergency preparedness and response. The publication introduces the SEARO benchmark framework, which consists of benchmarks, standards and indicators and a checklist. It also outlines the process behind the conception and the intended use in and by the countries.



DRR10447

Computer based mass casualty management simulation exercise: MUSTER guidelines

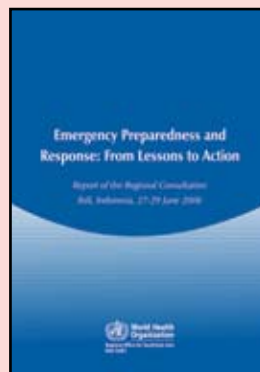
By the Emergency and Humanitarian Action (EHA), World Health Organization (WHO), 2003
44 pages

The 2003 guidelines are based on experiences gained in Nepal in using a computer-based training approach to mass casualty management trainings. The guidelines can be used by trainers to plan and implement similar trainings using the MUSTER software, or other similar types of simulation tools.

**DRR10461**

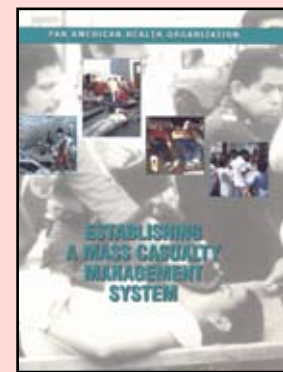
Conclusions and recommendations: meeting on evaluation of preparedness and response to hurricanes Georges and Mitch, 16-19 February 1999, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic
By PAHO/WHO, 1999
39 pages; ISBN 9275122636

More than 400 professionals from 48 countries met at this meeting to identify lessons learned with regard to the preparedness for and response to two of the most devastating hurricanes of the last decades: Georges and Mitch. The recommendations in this document were drafted in 20 working group sessions that were coordinated by one or several of the co-sponsoring international organizations: the Pan American Health Organization, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Program, the Office of Coordination for Humanitarian Affairs and the Secretariat of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction. In presenting these recommendations, the document maintains the original format of the meeting so that readers can easily identify specific areas of interest. At the end of the document is a summary of the evaluation of the meeting made by the participants.

**DRR10436**

Emergency preparedness and response: from lessons to action report of the regional consultation, Bali, Indonesia, 27-29 June 2006
By the World Health Organization (WHO), 2007
70 pages

Even for veteran emergency health experts, the tsunami was a unique experience, as one of the worst natural disasters in recent history, and one that affected six countries of the WHO South-East Asia Region simultaneously. The event marked a watershed in the history of disasters in the Region. It highlighted many critical issues, and enabled comparisons between different approaches to disaster management in different countries. After the response and early recovery phase, the current period has provided an appropriate time to reflect on the work done and strategies undertaken in the past, and learn how the lessons from this experience can be applied to future disasters all over the world. The regional consultation focused on how to act on and incorporate the lessons learnt from the tsunami into disaster management policies and plans of every nation, so that they could be implemented to strengthen emergency preparedness and response at every level in every country in the region. The emphasis was on action.

**DRR7433**

Establishing a mass casualty management system
By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO), 2001
58 pages
ISBN 9275123462

Many lives have been lost in mass casualty situations because resources were not mobilized efficiently. The challenge we face is this: the more scarce the resource, the more efficient the organization must be. This publication describes the steps in designing a mass casualty management system that will ensure the highest possible survival rate. It focuses on the involvement of police, firefighters, Red Cross volunteers, and health center and hospital staff. If these professionals form part of the structure that we refer to as the mass casualty management "system" in this publication, they can contribute enormously to saving lives.

**DRR10480**

Guía de preparativos de salud frente a erupciones volcánicas: módulo 2, protección de los servicios de salud frente a erupciones volcánicas

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Humanitarian Aid Office of the European Commission (ECHO), 2005; 80 pages

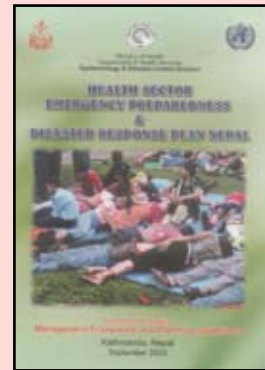
La mayor parte de los volcanes activos en el mundo están en América Latina y el Caribe, y millones de personas viven en pueblos y ciudades situados en los alrededores. A través de la historia, varios de estos volcanes han demostrado su gran capacidad de destrucción. La nueva Guía de Preparativos de Salud Frente a Erupciones Volcánicas brinda material de apoyo para la preparación de planes de contingencia del sector de la salud para enfrentarse a estas emergencias. La preparación de esta Guía involucró un largo proceso de recolección, sistematización y validación de la información, durante el cual fueron consultados más de 100 expertos, especialmente de Colombia y Ecuador. Esta Guía describe estrategias para diagnosticar el riesgo volcánico, analizar la vulnerabilidad e los establecimientos de salud y planificar la respuesta en caso de erupciones volcánicas. Incluye una guía para la formulación del plan hospitalario de contingencia para eventos volcánicos.

**DRR10477**

Guidelines on preparedness before, during and after an ashfall

By the International Volcanic Health Hazard Network (IVHHN), Cities and Volcanoes Commission, GNS Science and the United States Geological Survey (USGS)
14 pages

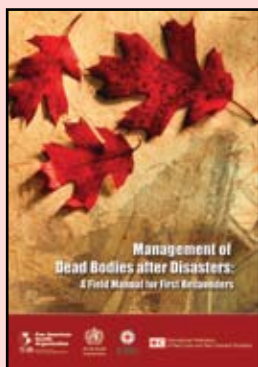
This document has been prepared to promote the safety of those who experience volcanic ashfall. It details procedures to follow if warning of a volcanic ashfall is given, recommends what to do during ashfall, and what methods are most effective for cleaning up volcanic ash after the event.

**DRR10448**

Health sector emergency preparedness and response plan Nepal: disaster analysis, management framework and planning guidelines

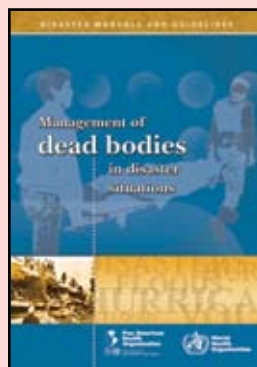
By EDCD; Ministry of Health, Department of Health Services, Nepal; WHO, 2003; 40 pages

The health sector plan from 2003 presents the various disaster scenarios that confront Nepal along with policy recommendations on how to respond to emergencies. It is the outcome of an on-going planning process to prepare the health sector for future emergencies.

**DRR10388****Management of dead bodies after disasters: a field manual for first responders**

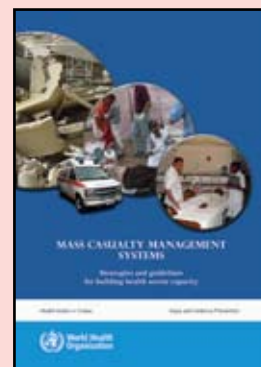
Oliver Morgan, Morris Tidball-Binz, Dana Van Alphen
By PAHO, WHO, IFRC, 2006
47 pages
ISBN 9275126305

This field manual presents simple recommendations for non-specialists to manage the recovery, basic identification, storage and disposal of dead bodies following disasters. It also makes suggestions about providing support to family members and communicating with the public and the media. This manual will be useful during the immediate response to a disaster and where forensic response is unavailable. Furthermore, it will be useful for those preparing mass fatality disaster plans. The recommendations are relevant for local, regional and national authorities as well as for non-governmental organizations.

**DRR9324****Management of dead bodies in disaster situation**

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO), 2004
176 pages
ISBN 9275125295

This manual provides the technical information needed to support State authorities in the proper management of dead bodies, taking into account the following principles: the body of a person killed as a result of a disaster does not pose a risk for infection; mass graves should never be used for burying disaster victims; under no circumstances should mass cremation of bodies take place when this goes against the cultural and religious practices of the affected population; finally, it is necessary to exhaust every effort to identify the bodies, and as a last resort bury unidentified corpses in individual niches or graves. This is a basic human right of surviving family members. This manual should be of interest to specialists in disasters and in management of human remains, and especially national or local authorities who are responsible for ensuring that bodies are treated in a dignified manner and that the human rights of those affected by disasters are respected.

**DRR10443****Mass casualty management systems: strategies and guidelines for building health sector capacity**

By the World Health Organization (WHO), 2007
34 pages

The common gaps in health system preparedness around the world are generally well understood, but they are often not addressed in a comprehensive and systematic way. In particular, many countries have not yet developed Mass Casualty Management Plans, and communities are too often left alone to develop preparedness and response plans without guidance from higher levels. In September 2006, a Global Consultation on Mass Casualty Management was held in Geneva at WHO headquarters. The Guidelines set out in this document are the direct result of the consultation. They are designed to help policy makers, decision makers and emergency managers at all levels, especially at community level, to overcome the gaps in health system preparedness for managing mass casualty incidents.

**DRR6992****Mitigation of disasters in health facilities: general issues, volume 1**

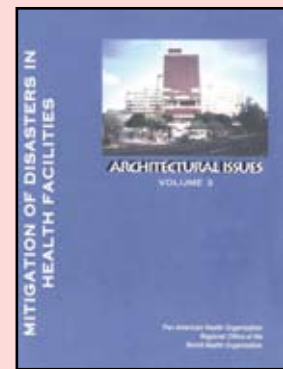
By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO), 1993
43 pages
ISBN 9275120994

This document aims to present a series of reflections on the criteria governing design and construction of health infrastructure and puts forward recommendations about ways to mitigate risk to the population and to the investment made in construction of health infrastructure.

**DRR6993****Mitigation of disasters in health facilities: administrative issues, volume 2**

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO), 1993
71 pages
ISBN 9275121001

The hospital system constitutes one of the fundamental components of the health sector. Although the primary health care level has received special attention in recent years, this document refers essentially to infrastructure of the second and third level.

**DRR6994****Mitigation of disasters in health facilities: architectural issues, volume 3**

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO), 1993
80 pages
ISBN 927512101X

This document aims to present a series of considerations on the criteria governing architectural design of health infrastructure and offers recommendations that should be discussed by participants representing various disciplines on ways to mitigate risk both to the population and to the investment made in construction of health facilities.

**DRR6995**

Mitigation of disasters in health facilities: engineering issues, volume 4

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO), 1993
84 pages
ISBN 9275121028

It bears noting that many of the damaged hospitals have been designed in accordance with standards of seismic-resistant construction. This suggests that the structural design of hospitals should be carried out with much greater care than in the case of more conventional designs and that it may not be enough to simply plan the structural design for forces greater than those used in calculations for residential or office buildings. The structural design should include decisions on safety, resistance, and ductility, not only with regard to the purely physical aspects that earthquakes entail but also with regard to social, economic, and human criteria that bear on the planning of the hospital.

**DRR2818**

“Reconstruction and mitigation programs in Jamaica: post hurricane Gilbert” international conference on disaster mitigation in health facilities (Mexico city, 26-28 February 1996)

By Africo D.Adams
PAHO, 1996
19 pages

This paper briefly describes the island's exposure to hurricanes and earthquakes, and the impact of Hurricane Gilbert, 1988, on Jamaica. It describes the then existing disaster mitigation strategies, and identifies the major areas of damage and failure. It lists the steps taken immediately after the hurricane, to identify the deficiencies and set new strategies for repair, retro-fitting and mitigation.

**DRR8218**

Report on the consultation on health disaster preparedness, mitigation and response in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, Syria, 2003

By the World Health Organization (WHO), 2003
16 pages

The WHO Regional Office for the Eastern Mediterranean (EMRO) held a consultation on health disaster preparedness, mitigation and response in the Eastern Mediterranean Region in Damascus, Syrian Arab Republic, on 1–4 December 2003. The objectives of the meeting were to define regional/country vulnerability and needs for disaster mitigation; build consensus on all aspects of a 5-year draft regional strategy for disaster preparedness; and provide guidance for the formulation of a 5-year preparedness mitigation, prevention and response workplan. The consultation was attended by representatives from 11 countries of the region: Afghanistan, Egypt, Jordan, Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Morocco, Pakistan, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia and Republic of Yemen. Active participation from UN agencies (UNICEF, UNDP and ISDR), the European Union and the International Federation of Red Cross/Red Crescent Societies enriched the debates and promoted an interagency and intersectoral approach to this important topic.

**DRR10422****Risk reduction and emergency preparedness: WHO six-year strategy for the health sector and community capacity development**

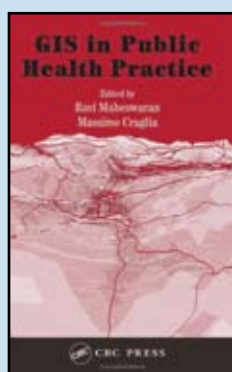
By the World Health Organization (WHO), 2007
20 pages

The World Conference on Disaster Reduction, held in January 2005 in Kobe, Japan, adopted the Framework for Action 2005–2015: Building Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters and provided and promoted a strategic and systematic approach to reducing vulnerabilities and risks to hazards. WHO will partner the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) and other UN and non-UN agencies in the 2008–2009 Safe Hospitals Initiative, which aims at building the resilience of hospitals and other health facilities to disasters, both structural and functional, so that they would still be functional under emergency situations. Under the aegis of international policies, including WHO resolutions, and as part of its mandate as the international health lead agency and the IASC global health cluster leader, WHO intensified its work during 2006 in the field of emergency preparedness and response. Beginning with the definition of its global strategy and moving gradually into the implementation of the main directions highlighted in the strategy. This strategy is based on the recommendations of a global consultation held by WHO in February 2006 that brought together experts in emergency preparedness and response from around the world.

**DRR10466****Strengthening health systems' response to crises, towards a new focus on disaster preparedness**

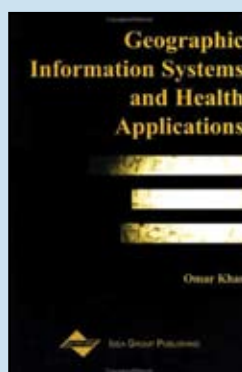
By the World Health Organization, Regional Office for Europe (WHO/EURO), 2004
41 pages

Disasters have enormous consequences, socially and economically, and have long-term detrimental effects, especially on vulnerable societies and population groups. The people affected have a right to receive adequate help. Support and appropriate assistance should be provided according to their specific needs. Disaster preparedness is primarily the responsibility of national authorities and provides an excellent opportunity for community involvement. This report is a result of a three-day workshop on strengthening national disaster preparedness capacity of health systems to respond to crises in the WHO European Region. The workshop was attended by representatives of 12 Member States of the European Region, laying the ground for further collaboration to improve effective partnerships between all Member States and the WHO Regional Office for Europe in the field of disaster preparedness and response.

**DRR10514****GIS in public health practice**

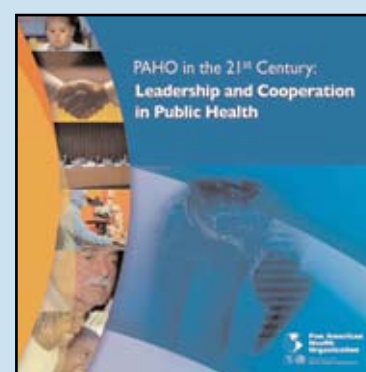
By Ravi Maheswaran, Massimo Craglia
 CRC Press, 2004
 304 pages
 ISBN 0415306558

Significant advances in the evaluation and use of geographic information have had a major effect on key elements of public health. Strides in mapping technology as well as the availability and accuracy of health information enable public health practitioners to link and analyze data in new ways at international, regional, and even street levels. This geographical perspective generates new approaches in the study of communicable disease control, environmental health protection, health needs assessment, planning and policy, operational public health management, and many other areas. GIS in public health practice includes contributions from the leading researchers in the field who participated in the First European Conference on Geographic Information Sciences and Public Health. This event promoted the use of GIS within the realm of public health. Specifically selected and expanded contributions illustrate particular areas of application and address issues of major importance. Many of the chapters have a UK or European focus, but examine issues, principles, and methods that are relevant worldwide.

**DRR10515****Geographic information systems and health applications**

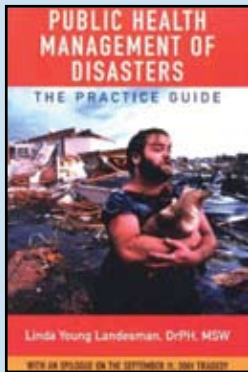
By Omar A. Khan, Ric Skinner
 IGI Global, 2002
 343 pages
 ISBN 1591400422

The use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in the health sector is an idea whose time has come. The current applications of GIS in health are diverse and extensive. The present GIS environment is heavily driven by technology and such an approach is indeed logical for the most part. However, the needs of less-developed countries in utilizing the concepts and technologies of mapping should not be neglected in the continuing evolution of GIS. Geographic information systems and health applications presents a sampling of the many applications utilizing GIS in the field of health.

**DRR10479****PAHO in the 21st Century: leadership and cooperation in public health**

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), 2006
 54 pages
 ISBN 9275173249

Strengthening cooperation in public health is critical to providing a better response to countries' needs and promoting Health for All, tackling the unfinished agenda, protecting achievements, and facing new challenges. PAHO has turned this priority into concrete action for the mobilization of greater resources for health, efforts that made it possible for budgetary income to reach record levels of voluntary contributions in the 2004-2005 biennium. This priority can also be seen in the design of the regional program budget policy, in the support to the countries to gain access to the growing resources available in global initiatives, and in the development of partnerships with other entities and organizations.

**DRR10506****Public health management of disasters: the practice guide**

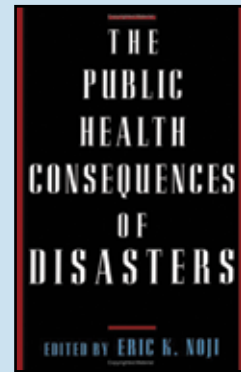
By Linda Young Landesman
American Public Health Association,
2001
273 pages
ISBN 0875530257

Emergency response and public health preparedness has gained a heightened awareness in our consciousness because of the tragic events of September 11, 2001. Because of these events and of the increasing number of natural disasters that have struck across the United States, there are concerns that the public health infrastructure is not sufficient to meet the need from the threats of bioterrorism or weapons of mass destruction. This book is the first comprehensive public health text for public health practitioners in this relatively new practice area as public health leaders begin the comprehensive nationwide integration of health departments into the emergency response of communities. This book can serve as a quick reference for either public health practitioners or public safety personnel who need quick information about disaster response for natural, man-made, and weapons of mass destruction (AKA bioterrorism).

**DRR10469****Public health response to extreme weather and climate events, working paper**

By the World Health Organization,
Regional Office for Europe (WHO/
EURO), 2004
6 pages

Severe floods, windstorms, heat-waves and cold-waves have caused dramatic political, social, environmental and health consequences in Europe over the past few years. In response to these events, ministries of health and other public health authorities, along with national and international meteorological services and organizations, are focusing increased attention on developing appropriate strategies and measures to prevent health effects from extreme weather and climate events in the future. Efforts are being made to understand the lessons learnt from recent events, to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures taken and early warning systems in place, and to use the knowledge gained to target future activities. The recent events have also increased interest in whether the intensity and frequency of future extreme weather and climate events could be expected to change as one result of a changing climate.

**DRR10505****The public health consequences of disasters**

By Eric K. Noji
Oxford University Press, 1997
486 pages
ISBN 0195095707

Illustrated with examples from recent research in the field, this book summarizes the most pertinent and useful information about the public health impact of disasters. It is divided into four sections dealing with general issues, geophysical events, weather-related problems, and human-generated disasters. Throughout the book the focus is on the level of epidemiologic knowledge about each aspect of disasters. Exposure-, disease-, and health-event surveillance are stressed because of the importance of objective data to disaster epidemiology and effective decision-making. In addition, the contributors pay particular attention to prevention and control measures, and provide practical recommendations in areas in which the public health practitioner needs more useful information. The text advocates stronger epidemiologic awareness as the basis for better understanding and control of disasters.



DRR10433

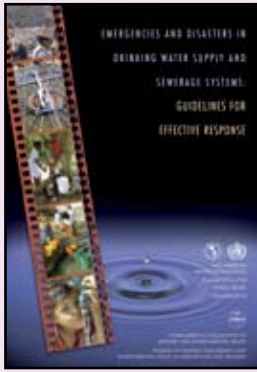
The world health report 2007: a safer future, global public health security in the 21st century

By the World Health Organization (WHO), 2007

72 pages

ISBN 9789241563444

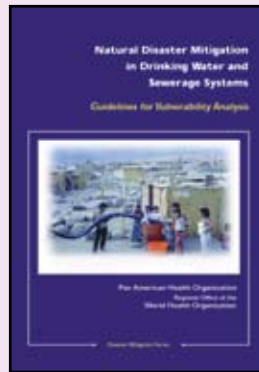
The World Health Report 2007 is dedicated to promoting global public health security – the reduced vulnerability of populations to acute threats to health. This year's World Health Day, celebrated in April, launched WHO's discussion on global public health security. Around the world, academics, students, health professionals, politicians and the business community are engaged in dialogue on how to protect the world from threats like pandemic influenza, the health consequences of conflict and natural disasters, and bioterrorism. The World Health Report 2007 addresses these issues, among others, in the context of new tools for collective defence, including, most notably, the revised international health regulations (2005). These Regulations are an international legal instrument designed to achieve maximum security against the international spread of diseases. They also aim to reduce the international impact of public health emergencies.

**DRR7228**

Emergencies and disasters in drinking water supply and sewerage systems: guidelines for effective response

By PAHO/WHO, AIDIS
PAHO/WHO, 2002
90 pages
ISBN 9275123675

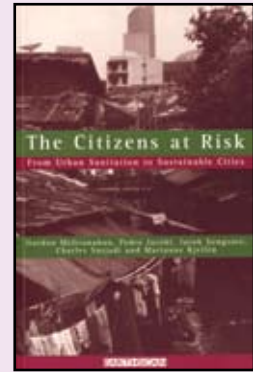
This book was prepared jointly by PAHO and the International Division of Sanitary engineering and Environmental Health in Emergencies and Disasters (DIEDE), a technical division of the Inter-American Association of Sanitary and Environmental Health (AIDIS). It is a practical guide for developing emergency and disaster plans for these systems, and it stems from a detailed knowledge of the threats and existing vulnerabilities. The guide reviews and surpasses other technical documents published in the past by PAHO and is an essential complement to the book *Natural Disaster Mitigation in Drinking Water and Sewerage Systems*, published by PAHO in 1998. This book is aimed at managers, administrators, planners and designers, as well as personnel who operate and maintain these systems. It will assist in the adequate planning of disaster response, ensuring the quality and continuity of the services, and in this way, protect and preserve the health of the affected population.

**DRR8347**

Natural disaster mitigation in drinking water and sewerage systems: guidelines for vulnerability analysis

By PAHO/WHO, 2001
86 pages
ISBN 9275122504

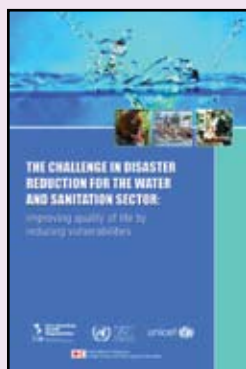
Vulnerability analysis, the topic of this publication, provides a simple approach for assessing the vulnerability of system components to the impact of hazards in a particular area. The outcome of the analysis will define the necessary mitigation measures and emergency response procedures should a disaster occur. These guidelines are meant to be used as an analytical tool by engineering and technical personnel working with drinking water and sewerage services to diagnose the behavior of these systems in the event of natural disaster.

**DRR10362**

The citizens at risk: from urban sanitation to sustainable cities

By Gordon McGranahan, Pedro Jacobi, Jacob Songso, Charles Surjadi, Marianne Kjellen
Earthscan Publications, 2001
240 pages
ISBN 1853835617

Local environments such as cities and neighbourhoods are becoming a focal point for those concerned with environmental justice and sustainability. *The Citizens at Risk* takes up this emerging agenda and analyses the key issues in a refreshingly simple yet sophisticated style. It analyzes how environmental and health risks arise in cities, who has to bear them and why, focusing on cities in Asia, Africa and South America. On the basis of this understanding it explains how conditions can be improved for those living in these rapidly growing cities and argues that environmental justice provides a more meaningful measure and goal for urban environmental improvement than "sustainable development. Taking a comparative look at cities in Africa, Asia and Latin America, the book examines: the changing nature of urban environmental risks; the rules governing the distribution of such risks and their differential impact; how the risks arise and who is responsible.

**DRR10489**

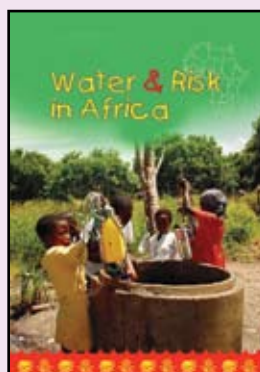
The challenge in disaster reduction for the water and sanitation sector: improving quality of life by reducing vulnerabilities

By PAHO, UNICEF, IFRC, UN/ISDR, 2006

37 pages

ISBN 9275126291

This joint publication (PAHO, UNICEF, ISDR, and IFRC) was introduced at the 4th World Water Forum that took place in Mexico in March 2006 to draw attention to the importance of ensuring that water and sanitation systems remain fully operational in the aftermath of natural disasters. This is critical if countries are to ensure there are no setbacks to the hard-won achievements in terms of access to these services. Additionally, it will allow countries to meet, by the year 2015, the goal of reducing by half the proportion of people without sustainable access to drinking water and basic sanitation. Risk management is an important tool for the fulfillment of global challenges to provide water and sanitation services to all at all times.

**DRR10272**

Water and risk in Africa: a school's guide

By the Inter-Agency secretariat for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), 2004

31 pages

Water and Risk... These two words may look strange one next to the other. Indeed, water is generally helpful. But it is also true that water can be harmful: too little water is risk of drought, too much water is risk of flood, water - too scarce - is risk of conflict, water - impure - is risk of disease. Worse, these risks can lead to disasters. They can destroy property and ... life. Yet, this should not always be the case. There is much we can do. Each of us, teachers and students, we can take action. In fact, we should take action because when it is a matter of life and death, we should not expect others to do it for us. It is in the light of the above concern that the present booklet entitled Water and Risk in Africa - A School's Guide has been produced. This booklet seeks to help you to know more about risks and disasters related to water, and also about what to do to protect lives and property. It seeks to help you, as a teacher, to help your students to be risk aware and learn to protect their own lives and property. Still better, it also seeks to help you, as a school student, to help your family, your relatives and your friends to protect their own lives and property.

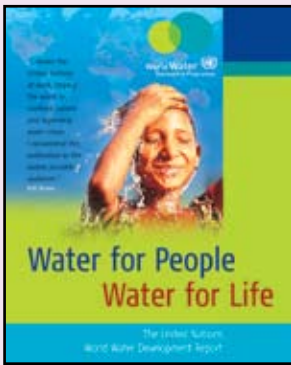
**DRR10451**

Water for health: taking charge

World Health Organization, 2001

34 pages

Long before the advent of modern medical care, industrialized countries decreased their levels of water-related disease through good water management. Yet, even in these countries, outbreaks of water-borne disease continue to occur, sometimes with lethal consequences. In developing countries, preventable water-related disease blights the lives of the poor. Diseases resulting from bad hygiene rank among the leading causes of ill-health. This report on water and sanitation has been issued by the World Health Organization to coincide with the World Water Day 2001. The report says that more than a billion people drink unsafe water each day and that 2.4 billion, or 40 percent of the world's population, are without adequate sanitation.



DRR6102

Water for people, water for life: the United Nations World Water Development Report

By the World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)

UNESCO, 2003

576 pages

ISBN 1571816275

This first edition of the World Water Development Report, *Water for People, Water for Life*, is the main outcome of the World Water Assessment Programme, a long-term project started in response to decisions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Sustainable Development. A joint project involving twenty-three United Nations specialized agencies and other entities, it provides a comprehensive view of today's water problems and offers wide-ranging recommendations for meeting future water demand. This coincides with the International Year of Freshwater, which is being observed throughout 2003. Finally, it shows the United Nations at work, helping the world to confront current and impending water crises.

**DRR10420****Gender and health in disasters**

By the World Health Organization (WHO), 2002
4 pages

There is a general lack of research on sex and gender differences in vulnerability to and impact of disasters. The limited information available from small scale studies suggests that there is a pattern of gender differentiation at all levels of the disaster process: exposure to risk, risk perception, preparedness, response, physical impact, psychological impact, recovery and reconstruction.

**DRR10158****Gender, water and sanitation: a policy brief**

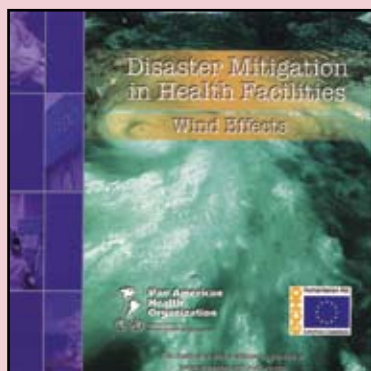
By UN-Water, 2006
16 pages

In most societies, women have primary responsibility for management of household water supply, sanitation and health. Water is necessary not only for drinking, but also for food production and preparation, care of domestic animals, personal hygiene, care of the sick, cleaning, washing and waste disposal. Because of their dependence on water resources, women have accumulated considerable knowledge about water resources, including location, quality and storage methods. However, efforts geared towards improving the management of the world's finite water resources and extending access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation, often overlook the central role of women in water management.

**DRR10117****Women are the fabric: reproductive health for communities in crisis**

By the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), 2006
16 pages
ISBN 0897147847

Women form the backbone of families and communities. When emergencies strike, their important contributions become even more vital. But in times of crisis, the particular strengths and vulnerabilities of women are often overlooked in the rush to provide humanitarian assistance. This booklet describes the ways in which UNFPA works with partners to ensure that the specific needs of women are factored into the planning of all humanitarian assistance and addresses urgent reproductive health needs that are sometimes forgotten.



Disaster mitigation in health facilities: wind effects

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO), Humanitarian Aid Office of the European Commission (ECHO)
PAHO/WHO, 2006
CD-ROM

The purpose of this CD ROM is to guide planners of health infrastructures (hospital administrators, engineers, architects, technicians, etc.) on the effects hurricanes can have on health facilities, as well as to serve as an instrument of training and dissemination of the basic aspects of disaster mitigation, as they relate to hurricanes. It includes PowerPoint presentations with scripts, several technical publications on the subject of disaster mitigation in health facilities, and posters that can be reproduced and disseminated.



Health library for disasters (Helid)

By PAHO/WHO, IFRC, UNHCR, SPHERE Project, UNICEF
PAHO/WHO, 2003
CD-ROM
ISBN 9241590688

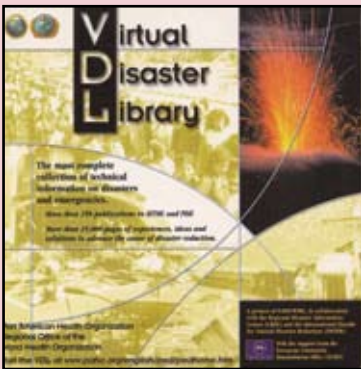
The virtual health library for disasters incorporates the works of many new partner organizations and consequently offers a much broader variety of information. The virtual health library for disasters is now truly a global collection. It is the result of a process of consultation and exchange among the disaster and emergency programs of WHO and PAHO, all WHO technical divisions, other United Nations agencies such as UNHCR, UNICEF, the ISDR, the International Committee for the Red Cross, Project SPHERE, NGOs such as OXFAM and national organizations such as Costa Rica's National Emergency Commission. Thanks to support from these organizations, the new virtual disaster library contains more than 400 scientific and technical documents including the most important works published by these agencies on disasters and emergencies. It also has an easy-to-use powerful and improved search engine that allows searching by topics, country, keyword, title, publisher or any other word.



Safe hospitals from disasters

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO), 2007
DVD

PAHO has produced a new video, in DVD format, to promote the concept and strategy of Safe Hospitals. It makes it clear that this issue is of universal concern, extending beyond the health sector. The video explains what a safe hospital is and why we must safeguard these critical facilities. It highlights examples of best practices in the region, destroying the myth that it would be too expensive or even impossible to build hospitals with safeguards to ensure they continue to function after disasters.



Virtual Disaster Library (VDL)

By the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), World Health Organization (WHO), Humanitarian Aid Office of the European Commission (ECHO)
PAHO/WHO, 1999
CD-ROM

The Virtual disaster library is the most complete electronic information tool for disaster reduction. It incorporates the works of many new partner organizations and consequently offers a much broader variety of information. It is the result of a process of consultation and exchange among the disaster and emergency programs of WHO and PAHO, all WHO technical divisions, other United Nations agencies such as UNHCR, UNICEF, the ISDR, the International Committee for the Red Cross, Project SPHERE, NGOs such as OXFAM and national organizations such as Costa Rica's National Emergency Commission. In addition to being available on the Internet, free of charge worldwide, the collection is on CD-ROM to facilitate its use, especially in areas where the access to Internet is still limited. The CD-ROM is distributed primarily in developing countries through institutions where a single copy can be used by groups.



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