SafeHouse Model

A new approach to Emergency Management Infrastructure

Pattama S. Ulrich
I am not here to represent the Department of Health and Human Services nor Public Health Service. The SafeHouse Model was developed as a result of a graduate study project. I have no financial relationship with any of the private industries mentioned in this presentation. I do not claim to be an expert.
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Impacts from natural disaster

- **55 million** people impacted by extreme weather disaster in 2009

- **94.25%** of all people killed by disasters (1975-2000) were low income or lower-middle income people and **68% of them were the poorest.**

- **USD 78 billion** in economic losses in 2007 due to hazards but only **USD 30 billion were covered by insurance.**
Key message: Human and social vulnerabilities combined with overall capability to respond to or mitigate the impact of natural hazards are critical to improve quality of life.

“It is only by addressing these two issues together that we can make the difference between a community trapped in a grinding poverty cycle, and one with secure lives and livelihoods,” stated by Yiping Zhou, Director, Special Unit for South-South Cooperation, UNDP.
Where were you when...?

- September 11, 2001
- Asia Tsunami 2004
- Katrina

The buoy was provided by the US (cost was shared with Thailand) (BBC.COM, Dec 1, 2006)
It is an intersectoral collaboration framework for emergency preparedness and community development programs. It aims at two strategies: poverty reduction and disaster risk reduction. The ultimate goal is to improve quality of life of the population and increase disaster resiliency to create a sustainable community. It is a community-based approach that integrates essential health, social and economical and emergency management components to address current vulnerabilities and emergency preparedness program.
**Vulnerability and Risk Deduction**

- **Vulnerability**: Relative and specific term related to a particular hazard with economic dimension.
- **Social positioning** that determine poor people’s vulnerability: class, ethnicity, community structure, community decision-making processes and political issue aspects.
- **Risk reduction strategies** should work towards reducing economic vulnerability and enhancing or nurture the inherent social and cultural capacities of poor communities (Asian Development Bank).
Some approaches have evolved in a few years:

- **First**, the livelihood framework developed in the context of bilateral development aid
- **Second**, community-based disaster management, evolved in the disaster management sector
- **Third**, specific financial instruments to deal with risk transfer, encouraged by multilateral agencies

(Yodmani, 2001: Asian Development Bank)
Considerations for Developing Community & Disaster Resilience

- Engage communities in planning
- Communicating effectively with at-risk individuals
- Smooth response to recovery transition
- Children are not small adults
- Mental health considerations (TFAH)
- Economic appraisal (World Bank, ProVention)
- Community sustainability (UN/ISDR, ahaProcess Inc.,
- Other considerations specific to local profile
U.S. Model Community

CDC’s TIIDE
(Terrorism Injuries: Information, dissemination and exchange)

2008:
- Orlando, FL
- Minneapolis/St Paul, MN
- Indiana county, PA
- Aurora, Colorado, Danbury, Connecticut, Southern New Jersey
- Kalamazoo, MI

2007:
- Palm Beach County Healthcare Emergency Response Coalition, FL
- Pinellas County FL
- San Diego County, CA, & Southeast Region
- Wisconsin Hospital Emergency Preparedness Program, WI

2006:
- Boston, MA;
- Eau Claire County, WI;
- Erie County, NY;
- Livingston County, NY;
- Erie County, NY;
- Louisville, KY; Monroe County, NY

Promising practices
- Columbus Public Health
- The Villages, San Jose, CA (a retirement community)

Note: This study only reviewed 2006 model communities and promising practices.
Case Study: Ohio's Modular Emergency Medical Systems

Ohio's MEMS:

- Total 7 acute care centers (ACCs) and 1 Neighborhood Emergency Health Center (NEHC) deployed units
- Each unit has 250 beds capability
- Flexible and comprehensive system

Strategically located in:

- 3 ACCs and 1 NEHC in WC Region
- 2 ACCs in NW Region
- 2 ACCs in SW Region
Global best practices and promising practices (examples)

- **Community Organizations** to Implement DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) Activities in Communities, *Practical Action, Bangladesh*

- **Micro-credit scheme for better livelihood** for communities living in disaster prone areas of Kalutara (Sri Lanka), *Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre*

- **Project Impact**, a community-based mitigation initiative, in six Central American and Caribbean countries that were devastated by hurricanes Georges and Mitch

*UN/International Strategy for Disaster Reduction*
Consistent strategies focused on partnership collaboration, return of investment, and financial management
Inextricable links between poverty, disaster vulnerability and development (World Bank)

During wartime, disaster and persistent poverty, populations are impacted in multiple ways:

- being forced into the tyranny of the moment,
- use reactive skills to survive,
- become problem solvers
- may be taken advantage of
- are disconnected from social structures
- poor are hit the hardest (Devol, 2007)
Poverty

Reducing poverty was seen more as supplementing growth with social spending. It was based on monetary measures alone.

Relation between the external donors and beneficiaries (not through government)

if income is not the sum total of well-being, then lack of income cannot be the sum total of poverty. Poverty was not about income but was multidimensional.

Linked to national development program focusing on making growth favorable for poor by targeting inequalities and emphasize empowering the poor.

Poverty is now measured in terms of human poverty indicators such as lack of access to resources necessary to sustain basic human capabilities.

Disaster

One-off events responded by government & relief agencies

Contingency planning (stockpile...)

>efficiency vs < efficiencies

Technocratic paradigm (public policy on geophysical and engineering)

People’s vulnerabilities
Vulnerability analysis
disaster management tool

Comprehensive risk management
-hazard assessment, vulnerability analysis & > management capability

Asian development Bank
Getting Ahead in a Just-Getting’-By World group curriculum and Bridges Out of Poverty

- **Getting Ahead**: co-investigate and create personal and community plans for building resources
- **Bridges Out of Poverty** includes processes to increase economic stability, choice making, and planning and building “future story.”
  - Mental Models (today and tomorrow’s picture
  - Mutual respect relationship
- **Individual and community impacts (examples)**
  - Community Properties of Ohio
  - Foodbank (Healthy food drive; DC, 90% call spike)
  - Department of Justice
  - Electricity industry
Community Sustainability Grid
| United Way of Ventura County                  | St. Joseph County Bridges Out of Poverty Initiative | Crawford County Solutions |
| Camarillo, CA                                | South Bend, IN                                      | Bucyrus, OH                |
| Lambton County Social Services               | Peace Connections                                   | Hancock County Bridges     |
| Sarnia, Ontario, Canada                      | Newton, KS                                          | Findlay, OH                |
| Boulder County Bridges                      | BC Carriers                                         | Mahoning County Bridges    |
| Boulder, CO                                 | Battle Creek, MI                                    | Youngstown, OH             |
| Bridges Out of Poverty Mesa County          | Bridges and CNY Circles Coalition                   | Empower Portage            |
| Grand Junction, CO                         | Syracuse, NY                                        | Ravenna, OH                |
| United Way, Catholic Charities              | Bridges Coordinating Team                           | Think Tank, Inc.           |
| Pensacola, FL                               | Charlotte, NC                                       | Springfield, OH            |
| Lewiston Action Partnership                 | Butler County Bridges Out of Poverty Program        | Kosice Bridges             |
| Lewiston, ID                                | Hamilton, OH                                        | Kosice, Slovakia           |
| Evansville Bridges                          | Columbiana Bridges Steering Committee               |                             |
| Evansville, IN                              | Lisbon, OH                                          | Bridges Out of Poverty Initiative Charleston SC |
| Goodwill Industries                         | Committee to Address Poverty                        | Menominee Nation           |
| Indianapolis, IN                            | Toledo, OH                                          | Keshena, WI                |
| HOPE, Helping Overcome Poverty’s Effects    | Community Properties of Ohio                        |                             |
| Warsaw, IN                                 |                                                 |                             |
## Emerging Bridges Sites

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<tr>
<th>Little Rock</th>
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<th>Oklahoma City</th>
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<td>Arkansas</td>
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A small village dealing with poverty and persistent flooding

- A community CO-OP project
  - Biofuel initiative/Jatropha farm
  - Organic fertilizer and wholesale purchasing of local seeds, local fertilizer and equipment
  - Canal irrigation and digging wells
  - Annual and short-term growing cycles
Biofuel Initiative

Jatropha farm
Thank you very much

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