



Needs, possibilities and limits of emergency planning within the management of natural hazards

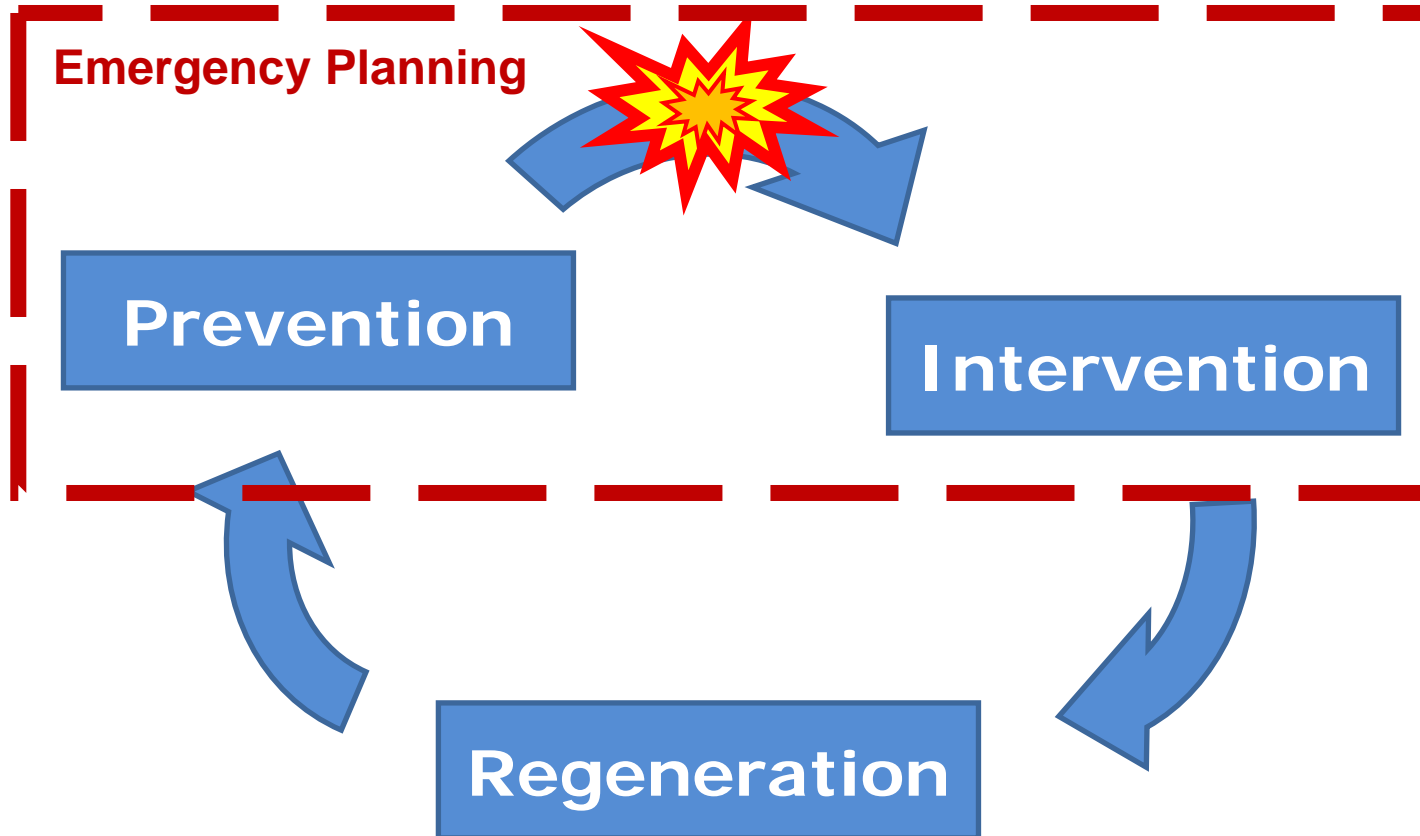
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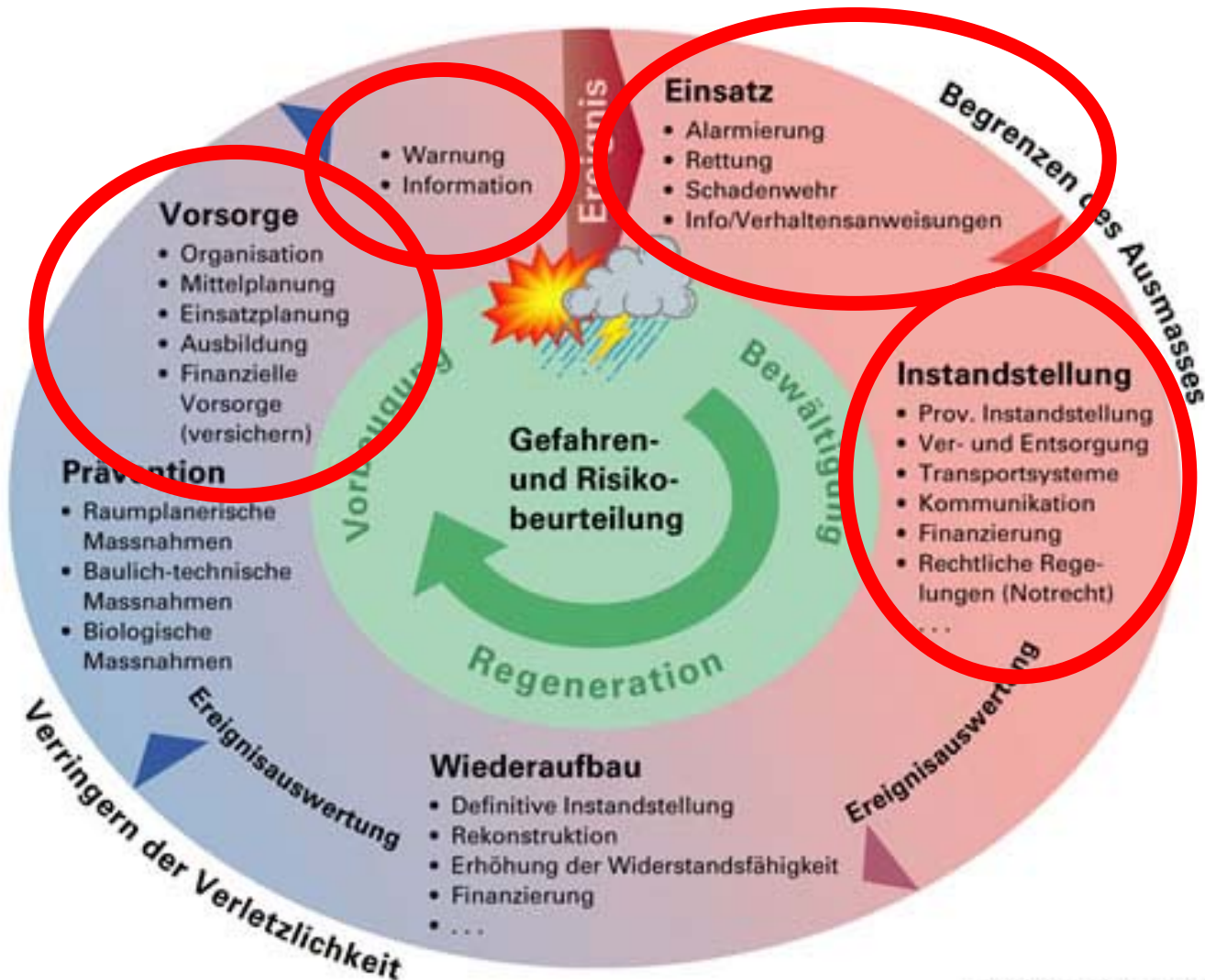
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Structure of presentation

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Requirements**
- 3. Necessity for standardisation**
- 4. Regular evaluation and reviews**
- 5. Conclusion**





Advantage

- cost-effectiveness
- decrease of damage during an emergency

Disadvantage

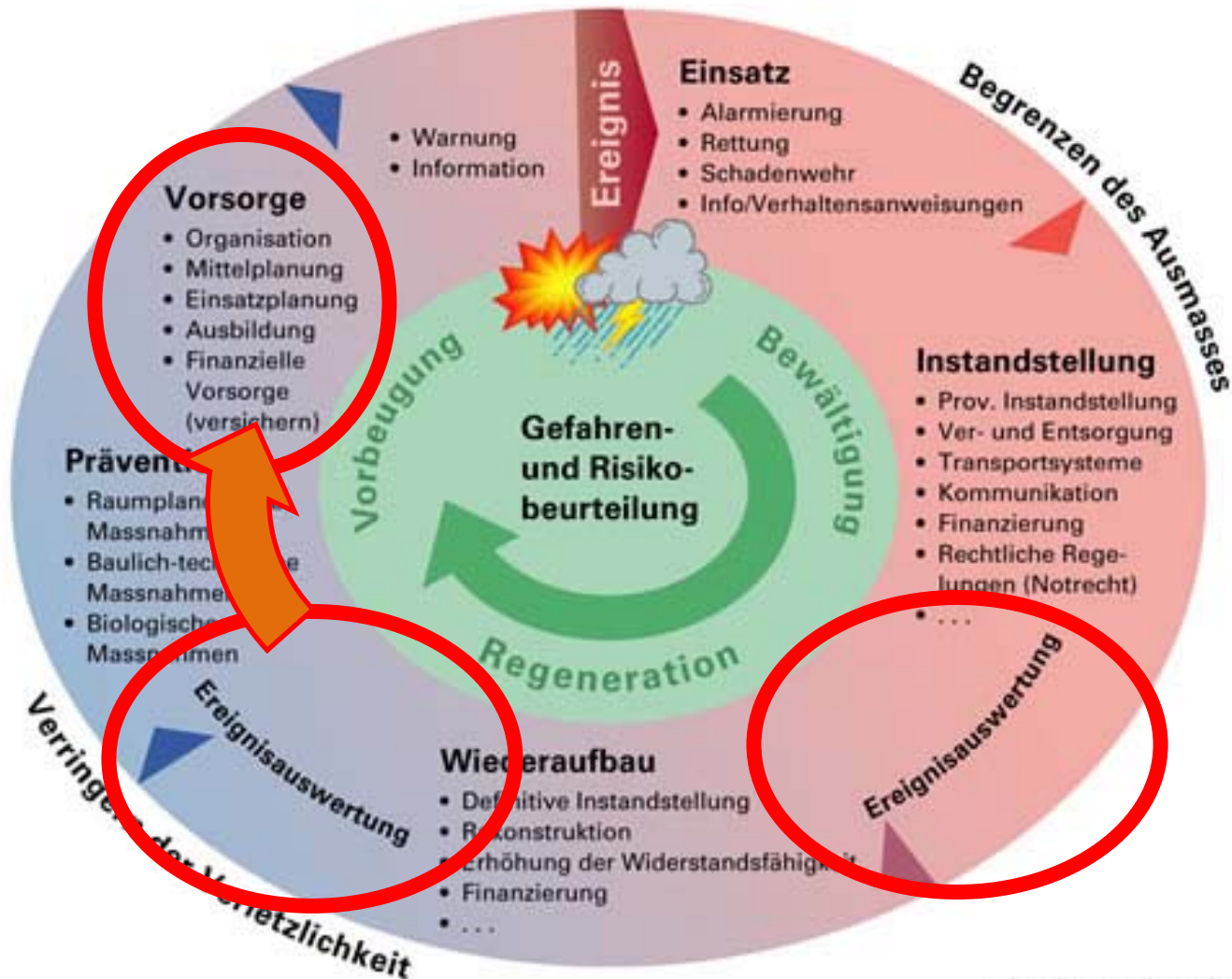
- requires risk-assessment, hazard-maps etc.
- profound knowledge of hazard-processes and technical procedures of relief-units

- Used for education and instruction
- Used as support during an emergency
- Active participation of the relief units during the process of emergency planning

- Today: various existing systems and interpretations of emergency planning
- Standardisation enables better transfer of experiences to a large number of relief units
- Easier and more practicable, coherent education for involved organisations

- Regular updates guarantee actual emergency planning
- Too less emergency-experiences from the point of view of the relief-units
- An increased amount of suitable events occur as “near-misses” (or “missed-hits”) that can be evaluated to gain valuable information by regular reviews

Regular reviews (II)



- Emergency planning has to be understood as a continuous, perpetual process
- Relief units have to be involved from the beginning in the emergency planning process
- A standardisation of emergency plans enhances the possibilities of reviews in geographical dimension
- Systematic reviews enhance the quantity of statistical data to gain relevant response findings