DISASTER AND EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE:

SAVING THE WHOLE FAMILY

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World Society for the Protection of Animals
Global Wellbeing - a Partnership of Animal and Human Health

- Partnerships for effective prevention, control and emergency response
  - Strengthening collaboration for prevention and elimination of zoonotic diseases
  - Public and Veterinary partnerships in controlling disease
  - Disaster and emergency preparedness and response: ‘Saving the whole family’
Cyclone Nargis 2008
## Animals losses in Cyclone hit areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No</th>
<th>States/ Divisions</th>
<th>Buffalo</th>
<th>Cattle</th>
<th>Goat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Opening stock</td>
<td>Losses</td>
<td>Opening stock</td>
<td>Losses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Ayeyawaddy</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Yangon</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Bago</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Kayin</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Mon</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total loss</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>559</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Loss %</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total value loss</td>
<td>20,464</td>
<td>13,650</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
World Population: 1950-2050

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base, December 2008 Update.

Over the next 50 years, the world’s farmers and ranchers will be called upon to produce more food than has been produced in the past 10,000 years combined, and to do so in environmentally sustainable ways.

Jacques Diouf, FAO Director General, 2007

Source: IUCN/WWF Living Planet Report
Disasters: Asia vs the Rest of the World

Population
- Rest of the World 48%
- Asia 52%

Casualties
- Rest of the World 13%
- Asia 87%

Inhabitants of Asia are more likely to be a disaster casualty than anywhere else in the world.

Source: World Bank
World Society for the Protection of Animals
Poor & Very Poor Livestock Keepers

- Poor: 179
- Very Poor: 256

- ROW: 23
- Oceania: 105
- SE. Asia: 65
- E. Asia: 47
- S. Asia: 330
- C. Asia: 174

FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
What is a Disaster?
Photo Mary-Anne Leighton
INTERNATIONAL LARGE ANIMAL RESCUE CONFERENCE 2013
2 & 3 NOVEMBER

RESCUE DISASTERS TRANSPORT EVENT INCIDENTS

INFO & REGISTRATION
www.horse.org.au

SPONSORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE
horsasa@horsesa.asn.au

HELD AT
The University of Adelaide Roseworthy Campus, located on the edge of the world renowned Barossa Valley wine region, South Australia.

OPEN TO
Emergency responders, Large Animal Rescue volunteers, veterinarians, animal industry workers, owners, educators & researchers.

GET INVOLVED
Scientific Poster Competition, Community of Practice (share your stories) and Call for two presentations.

OPEN EVENT
Welcome BBQ
6pm 1 November

SPEAKERS
Jim Green
www.horse.org.au/speakers

Dr Rebecca Gimenez
www.iaea.org

Dr Ian Dacre
www.wpsa.org.au

Hayley Squance
www.wpsa.org.au

Professor Christopher Riley
www.wpsa.org.au

SPEAKERS INCLUDE
Dr Belinda Noble
University of Adelaide

Dr Christine Smith
Australian Equine Veterinary Association

Dr Kirrily Thompson
Appin Equine, Central QLD University

Dr Peter Thornber
Australian Animal Welfare Strategy

Anthony Hatch & David King
Newcastle SES

Mary Anne Leighton
Aust, Equine Emergency Rescue

Cara Shelley
Equine Welfare Officer, Racing Victoria

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What is a Disaster?

CRED defines a disaster as “a situation or event which overwhelms local capacity, necessitating a request to a national or international level for external assistance; an unforeseen and often sudden event that causes great damage, destruction and human suffering”. For a disaster to be entered into the database, at least one of the following criteria must be fulfilled:

- 10 or more people reported killed;
- 100 or more people reported affected;
- declaration of a state of emergency;
- call for international assistance.
China: Demographics

Projection of human population in China from 1950 to 2050, showing an increase in both urban and rural populations. The graph highlights the growing urban population trend compared to the rural population.
...the last decade...

- 2004 Boxing day tsunami / Indian ocean tsunami
- 2005 Hurricane Katrina
• Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act 2006

‘One of the Family’

• The health and safety of humans in disasters is becoming increasingly recognised as to being linked to the fate of their animals. There is mounting evidence that people will compromise their own safety in order to protect their animals (Glassey, 2010)

• Pet owners are more likely to refuse to evacuate if they are required to leave their pets, placing them and emergency service personnel at risk (Anderson & Anderson, 2006; Basler, 2006; Edmonds & Cutter, 2008; Heath, 1999; Irvine, 2009; Leonard & Scammon, 2007; Shiley, 2006)
Australia

- 2009 Victoria bush fires
- 2011 Queensland floods
Black Saturday – February 2009, Victoria

- 179 people died, $18 million direct losses from loss of livestock.

- Link between human responsibility for pets/livestock and human deaths.

Where do animals fit in?

- Animals - essential part of people’s lives, providing food and fibre, transportation, companionship and part of our living environment.
- People will **not evacuate** without livestock and pets (*part of the family*).
- Currently, state/territory disaster plans may or may not include animals in Australia.
- Preserving animals and ensuring their welfare is an important part of **recovery**.
In the Queensland floods of 2011 in Australia the Royal Commission of Inquiry found that people were reluctant to evacuate without their animals, as has been noted in several other published papers (Glassey, 2011).

This may also be seen in peri-urban areas as well where ‘hobby-farmers’ or owners of equines may be ill-prepared to look after animals under their care when faced with a rapid onset disaster such as a bushfire.

Of the witness testimonies provided to the Royal Commission into the Black Saturday Victorian bushfires 2009, over one-third included reference to animals (Victoria, 2010). Testimony included references to residents who died when they attempted evacuation with animals.
National Advisory Committee for Animals in Emergencies

Committee is working towards a national approach to integrating animals into emergency management planning

Taking a collaborative approach with the state/territory jurisdictions

Not prescriptive. Aim to set high level national principles for animal plans but allow for jurisdictional customisation… because every state is different
Australia 2013

• Stakeholders at the 2012 Building Resilience workshop endorsed the need for a national approach

• Next workshop September 2013

• Progress is being made towards integration of animals in many jurisdictions: Victoria, NSW, Queensland, NT, Tasmania…
New Zealand

2004 Lower North Island floods

2006 NAWEM formed

2007 first NAWEM stakeholder meeting

2011 Christchurch earthquake
NZ Best Practice

- CHRISTCHURCH CITY COUNCIL ANIMAL WELFARE EMERGENCY RESPONSE TASKFORCE (AWERT)

- Mark Vincent: “So, what did I do? I commenced discussions with the Civil Defence organisation in Christchurch, I networked with like minded animal welfare/people groups (RSPCA, volunteer animal groups, Local Vets, Civil defence staff, Red Cross and Salvation Army) to develop a plan to prevent the sort of tragic situation that happen in New Orleans.”

- Operations Genie, How and Pandora
WSPA

- WSPA has developed a veterinary curriculum targeted to undergraduates. In 2012 these modules were being taught to veterinary students from 12 universities.

- WSPA continues to work with the OIE and FAO in discussions on the writing of standards for animals in disasters.
Veterinary Emergency Response Unit (VERU)

Disaster response teams of volunteer veterinary students trained for rapid response, with the aim of benefiting the welfare of animals and community livelihoods in disasters.
Veterinary Training areas for Disaster and Emergency Response

• Animal Care
• Epidemiology
• Bioterrorism
• Zoonotic diseases
• Leadership
• ICS

• Search and Rescue
• Human care
• Euthanasia
• Medical supplies and equipment
• Community planning and outreach
The Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS)

1st Edition 2009
SPHERE Companion 2011
2nd Edition 2014
What is LEGS?

✓ A set of international standards
✓ Assist in the identification of most appropriate livestock-related interventions in emergencies
✓ Provide standards, indicators and guidance based on good practice
✓ Focus on regions prone to repeated or large-scale disasters
LEGS Objectives

A formal companion of SPHERE Handbook: “...well known for introducing considerations of quality and accountability to humanitarian response”

- **Provide rapid assistance** to crisis-affected communities through livestock-based interventions
- **Protect the key livestock-related assets** of crisis affected communities
- **Rebuild the key livestock-related assets** of crisis affected communities
The LEGS Approach

Stage 1: Preliminary Assessment
- Assessment Checklists

Stage 2: Response Identification
- PRIM

Stage 3: Analysis of Technical Interventions & Options
- Implications; Decision Trees; Advantages and Disadvantages; Timing; Standards & Guidelines

Stage 4: Monitoring and Evaluation
- Standards & Guidelines M & E Checklists

Tools for the LEGS Approach
The Structure:

Each Chapter includes: **Minimum Standards, Key indicators, Guidance notes**

- Introduction to LEGS
- Livelihoods-based Livestock Responses in Emergencies
- Assessment and Response

- Standards Common to all Livestock Interventions
  - Destocking
  - Vet. Services
  - Feed Supplies
  - Water
  - Livestock Shelter and Settlement
  - Provision of Livestock (‘Restocking’)

**LEGS**

For the Protection of Animals
Asia-Pacific LEGS Training 2012-13

- LEGS TOT 2012: Philippines (Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand, Philippines) TOT 2013 Mongolia
- Vietnam 2012: INGOs 2012; MARD (3); 2013: MARD (4)
- Myanmar 2012: LBVD; 2013: LBVD
- Thailand 2012: DLD & DDPM 2012; 2013 DLD & DDPM (2)
- Philippines 2012: BAI
- SPC 2012: in Fiji funded by GIZ
- CVA/SPC 2013: in Fiji
- ASEAN 2012: Bangkok
Technical Advisor for Animals (TAA)
for the Shelter Coordination Team (SCT)

Background
People displaced or rendered homeless by disasters often have livestock or companion animals that they depend upon for their livelihoods and well-being. Affected individuals and communities may survive the initial stage of a disaster, but if their main source of livelihood or companionship is not saved, their long term economic and psychological recovery may be adversely affected.

The shelter coordination team (SCT) may include a technical advisor for animals (TAA) who deploys when the Shelter Cluster is activated in response to a disaster. A technical advisor for animals performs an important role and covers a number of key activities that can impact the Shelter Cluster with an emphasis being on the roles of raising awareness of animal related issues, liaison within and external to the cluster, and coordination of stakeholders’ activities surrounding animals.