# TORQAID ONLINE DRM PROGRAM: MODULE 2 (THE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CYCLE) OVERVIEW

*Version 5*

**The TorqAid Online Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Program**

TorqAid – www.torqaid.com offers an accredited online Disaster Risk Management (DRM) program[1], which can be taken either as a self-paced study, and/or as a twelve week intensive. A total of **six** modules (ie Mods 1, 2, 3a, 3b, 4, 5) are offered. Students who wish to claim Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) for accreditation purposes need to complete all of these modules plus the assignment[2]. Individuals not interested in RPL, can choose any number of modules (ie from 1 to 5) to suit their professional needs. The *Intended Outcome* of the complete DRM program plus assignment is therefore:

***To provide the required understanding and skills across the Disaster Risk Management Cycle to enable the humanitarian and development practitioner to better understand, prepare for, respond to, and recover from, a range of natural disasters and complex emergencies.***

**DRM Details**

The six key DRM modules are outlined below.

- Module 1: Key Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Issues
- **Module 2: The Disaster Risk Management Cycle (DRMC)**
- Module 3a: The Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) diagram
- Module 3b: Risk Management
- Module 4: Participatory Project Management (PPM)
- Module 5: Complex Humanitarian Emergencies (CHEs)

**Module 2: The Disaster Risk Management Cycle (DRMC) [3]**

The DRMC, together with the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) diagram (covered in module 3), are two of the key illustrations undergirding this online DRM program. The DRMC model used here clearly demonstrates that there are normally three main stages for any potential or actual disaster, namely Normal/Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR); Emergency Response; and Recovery. It is furthermore suggested that there are two variations of the DRMC, the first one of which relates to medium to sudden-onset events such as earthquakes, flooding and bushfires (where there is often a distinct 'impact point'); and a slower-onset version which better describes occurrences such as drought or climate change.

[1] See blog at www.torqaid.com/online-drm-program which includes the DRM brochure; a summary of each of the six modules; the assignment details; and a registration form

[2] The assignment can be accessed from www.torqaid.com/online-drm-program

[3] A summary of the subject material covered is included at Appendix A

This module then focuses on the key parameters which tend to be found in the Emergency Response and Recovery Stages of the DRMC. Other key patterns which emerge from this training module include the following:

- There is often a high level of media exposure in major disasters, this mainly occurring in the Emergency Response Stage. This can often be translated into funding opportunities
- When the emergency response and recovery initiatives work well, these can lead to a 'building back better' situation, where the communities involved may well become more resilient and better prepared to withstand future potential disasters

- A rainbow-coloured series of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) initiatives should ideally be included in both the Normal/DRR and Recovery Stages of the DRMC. Explanation and analysis of DRR will be covered in Module 3, with a separate DRR diagram devoted to this phenomenon.

Included in this module is a variation of the DRMC for the Cox's Bazar situation in Bangladesh, where Rohingya refuge communities face a 'Crisis within a Crisis', from the particular threats from both heavy monsoonal rains, as well as tropical cyclones.

**Registration**

People interested to enrol should complete the registration form[4] which can be found at www.torqaid.com/online-drm-program. Note that there are discounts offered to a range of stakeholders.

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[4] Which can be found on the link www.torqaid.com/online-drm-program

## MODULE 2: THE DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CYCLE (DRMC) - DETAILS

Summarised below is the subject material covered in this Module 2.

### Module 2: The Disaster Risk Management Cycle (DRMC)[5]

2.0. Recall from Module 1/Overview of Module 2

2.1. The Disaster Risk Management Cycle (DRMC)[6]

2.2. Early Warning, Evacuation, Registration

2.3. Combatting Hazards to prevent Disasters occurring

2.4. Search and Rescue (SAR) & Burying the Dead

2.5. Establishing Essential Services. Clearing and Managing Logistical Routes

2.6. Leadership, Management, Coordination[7], Communications[8], and Information Sharing

2.7. Vulnerable Groups Protection and Humanitarian Assistance[9] Provision

2.8. Damage and Needs Assessment. Clearing Rubble/Debris

2.9. Media Exposure

2.10. Temporary Accommodation and Repair/Rebuilding of Houses & other Key Buildings

2.11. Psychosocial Support and Restoration of the Social and Political Environments

2.12. Restoration of the Economic, Built & Natural Environment

2.13. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

2.14. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and Building Back Better

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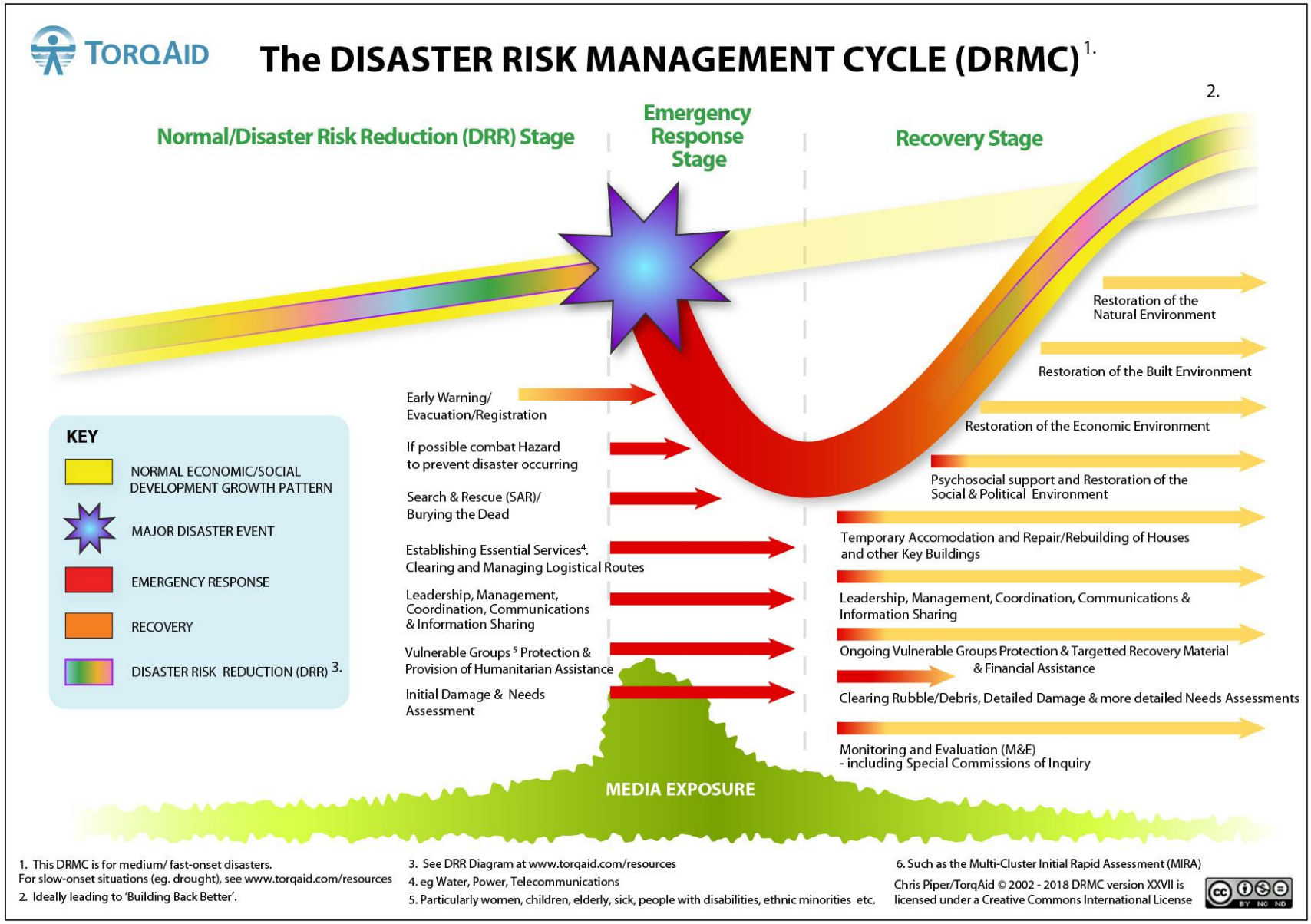
[5] See www.torqaid.com/resources for this diagram

[6] There are two versions of this, the first one relating to fast onset hazards such as earthquakes, floods or bushfires; and the second to slower-onset hazards such as drought or climate change

[7] This including use of Government-led 'Clusters'

[8] This including an overview of the Australasian Inter-Service Incident Management System (AIIMS).

[9] For example Protection; Food Security; Health; Nutrition; Education; Shelter/Non Food Items (NFI); and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).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The DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CYCLE (DRMC) 1.
2.
Normal/Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Stage
Emergency Response Stage
Recovery Stage
KEY
NORMAL ECONOMIC/SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT GROWTH PATTERN
MAJOR DISASTER EVENT
EMERGENCY RESPONSE
RECOVERY
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) 3.
Early Warning/ Evacuation/Registration
If possible combat Hazard to prevent disaster occurring
Search & Rescue (SAR)/ Burying the Dead
Establishing Essential Services[4]. Clearing and Managing Logistical Routes
Leadership, Management, Coordination, Communications & Information Sharing
Vulnerable Groups [5] Protection & Provision of Humanitarian Assistance
Initial Damage & Needs Assessment
Restoration of the Natural Environment
Restoration of the Built Environment
Restoration of the Economic Environment
Psychosocial support and Restoration of the Social & Political Environment
Temporary Accomodation and Repair/Rebuilding of Houses and other Key Buildings
Leadership, Management, Coordination, Communications & Information Sharing
Ongoing Vulnerable Groups Protection & Targetted Recovery Material & Financial Assistance
Clearing Rubble/Debris, Detailed Damage & more detailed Needs Assessments
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) - including Special Commissions of Inquiry
MEDIA EXPOSURE
1. This DRMC is for medium/ fast-onset disasters.
For slow-onset situations (eg. drought), see www.torqaid.com/resources
2. Ideally leading to 'Building Back Better'.
3. See DRR Diagram at www.torqaid.com/resources
4. eg Water, Power, Telecommunications
5. Particularly women, children, elderly, sick, people with disabilities, ethnic minorities etc.
6. Such as the Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA)
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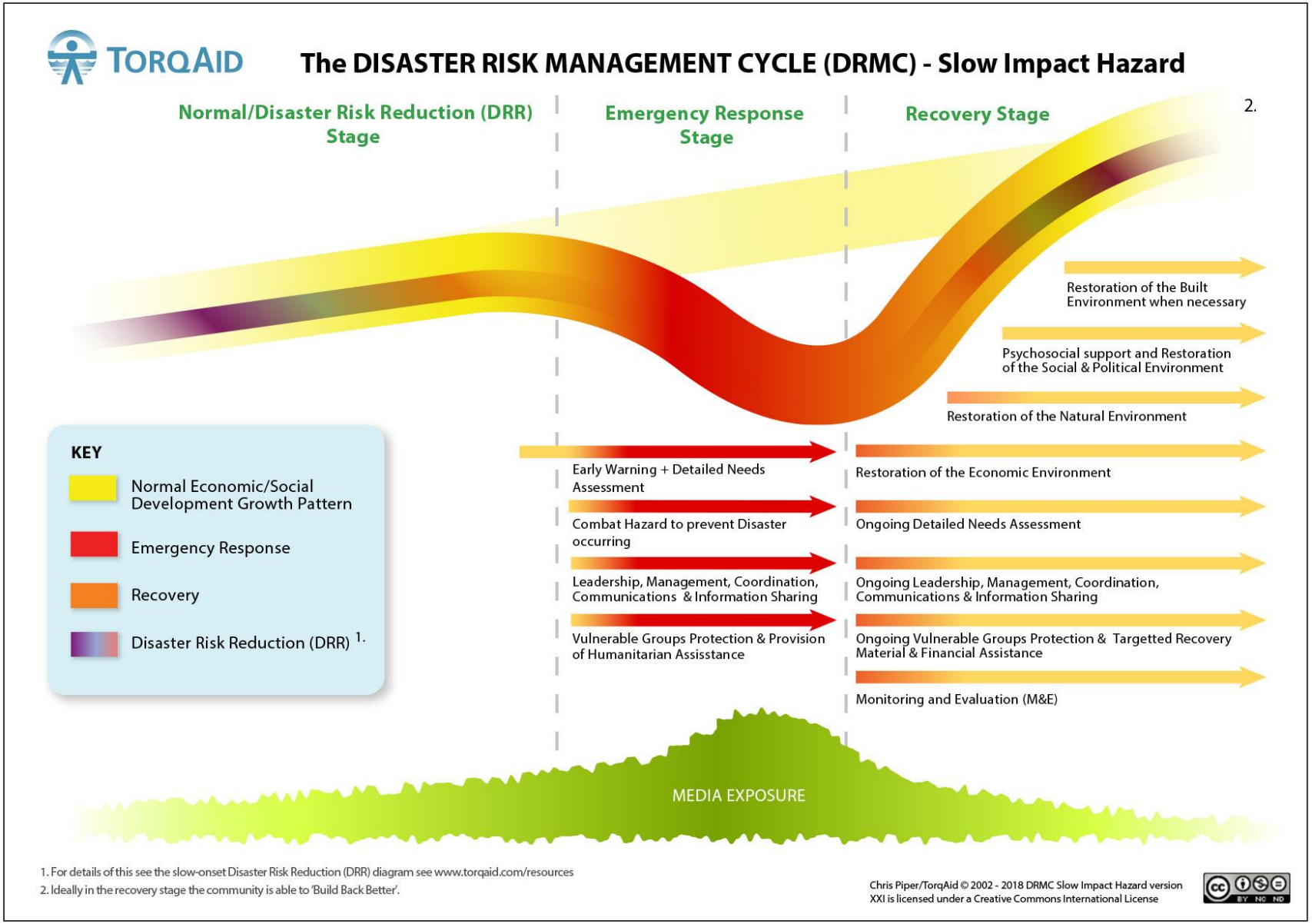
TORQAID
The DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT CYCLE (DRMC) - Slow Impact Hazard
Normal/Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Stage
Emergency Response Stage
Recovery Stage
2.
Restoration of the Built Environment when necessary
Psychosocial support and Restoration of the Social & Political Environment
Restoration of the Natural Environment
KEY
Normal Economic/Social Development Growth Pattern
Emergency Response
Recovery
Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) 1.
Early Warning + Detailed Needs Assessment
Restoration of the Economic Environment
Combat Hazard to prevent Disaster occurring
Ongoing Detailed Needs Assessment
Leadership, Management, Coordination, Communications & Information Sharing
Ongoing Leadership, Management, Coordination, Communications & Information Sharing
Vulnerable Groups Protection & Provision of Humanitarian Assisstance
Ongoing Vulnerable Groups Protection & Targetted Recovery Material & Financial Assistance
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
MEDIA EXPOSURE
1. For details of this see the slow-onset Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) diagram see www.torqaid.com/resources
2. Ideally in the recovery stage the community is able to 'Build Back Better'.
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