



International Fund for Animal Welfare

Disaster Contingency Planning



The **Human-Animal Bond**:

- Is a mutually beneficial and dynamic relationship between people and animals that is influenced by behaviors that are essential to the health and well-being of both.
- This includes but is not limited to emotional, psychological and physical interactions of people, animals and the environment.

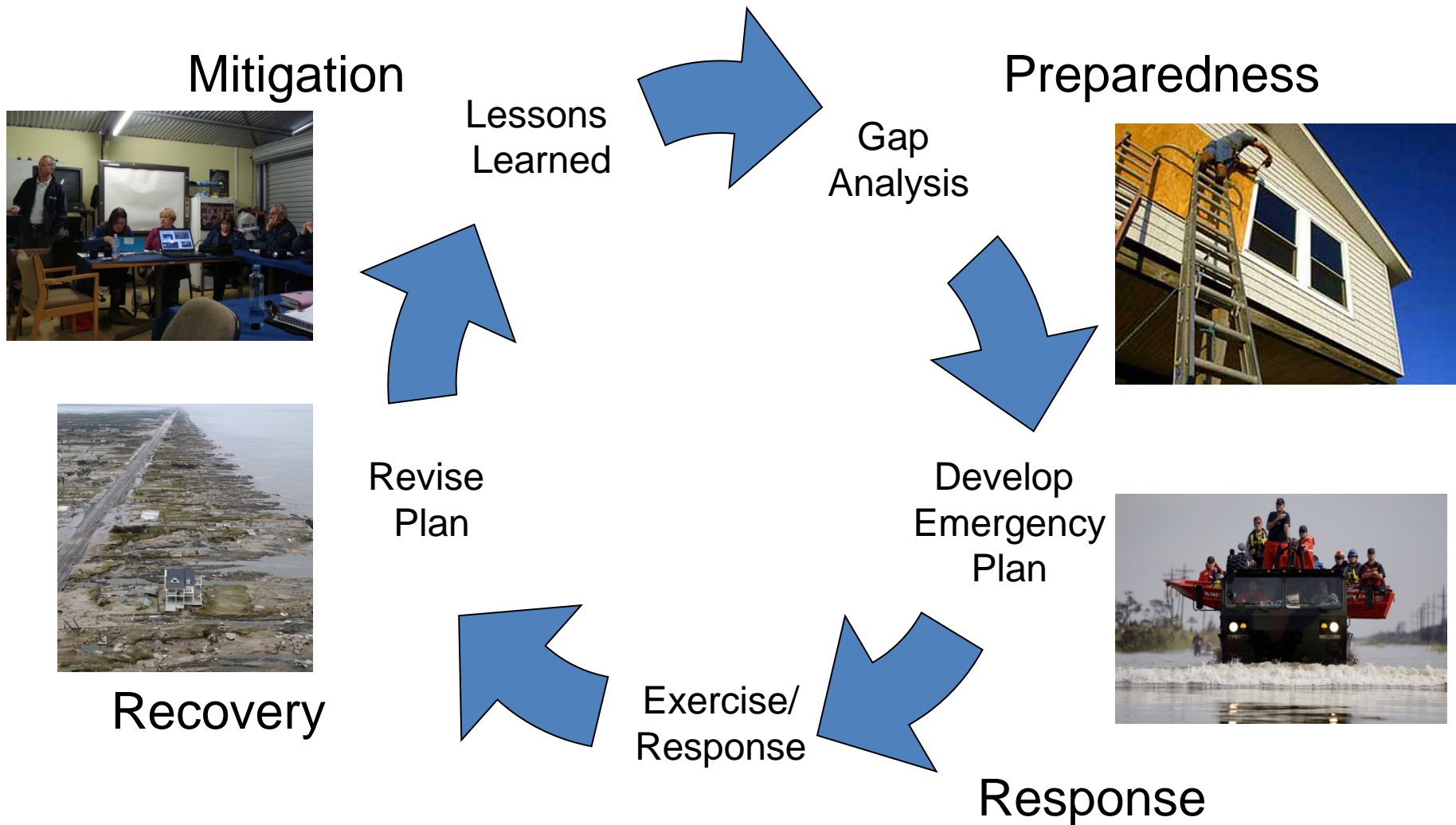
- **Fires**
- **Floods**
- **Oil Spills**
- **Cyclones**
- **Explosions**
- **Earthquakes**
- **Winter Storms**
- **Zoonotic Diseases**
- **Pandemic Diseases**
- **Radiological Accidents**
- **Transportation Accidents**

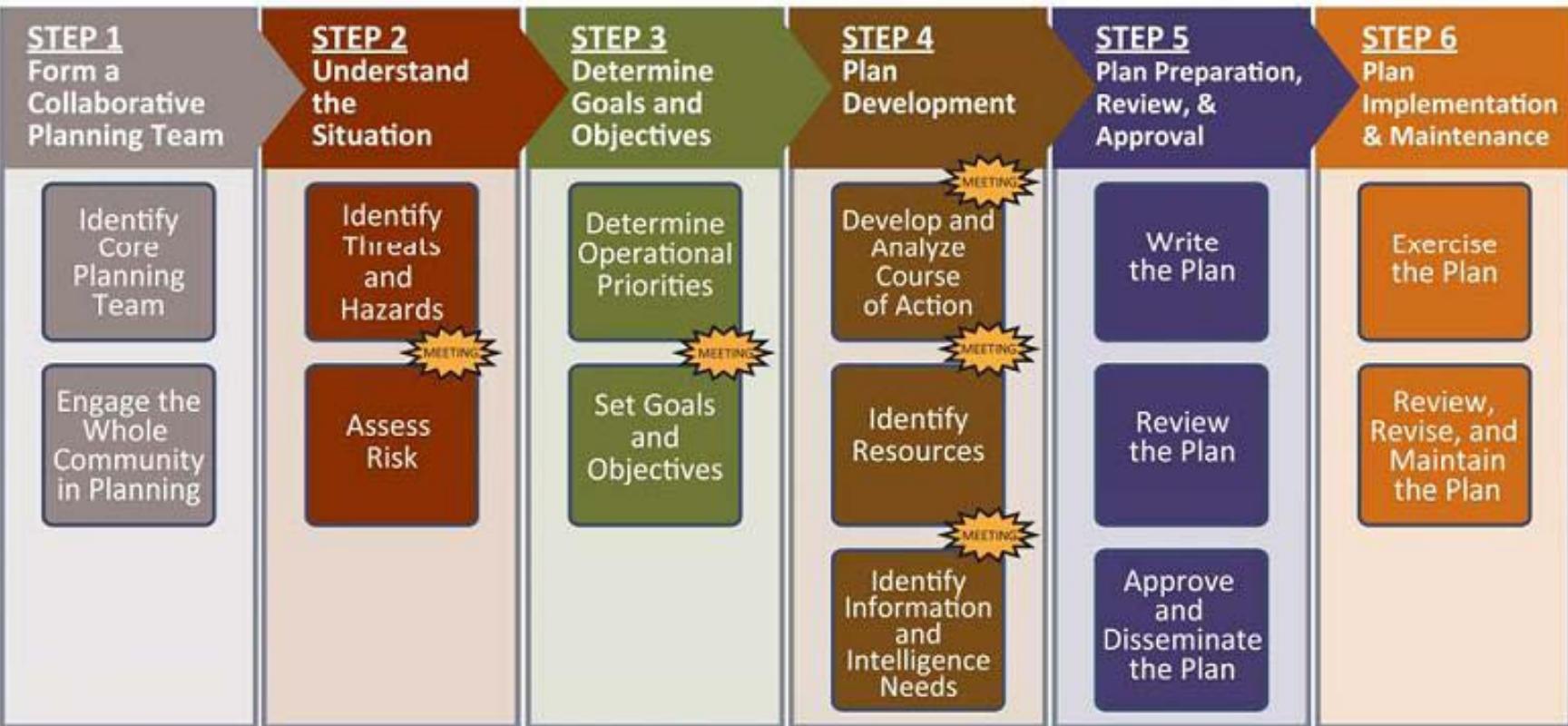
Every community is at risk

Every animal is at risk



Cycle of Disaster Work





*From 'Developing and Maintaining
Emergency operations Plans
FEMA Comprehensive Preparedness
Guide (CPG 101) Version 2.0 November
2010*

Step 1: Form a Collaborative Planning Team

Identify Core Planning Team

Engage the Whole Community

- Local and State stakeholders
 - Fire/police/EMS/Public Works/utilities
 - These groups will help identify local codes and regulations, environmental organizations, fire codes, zoning regulations, etc
 - Emergency medical personnel
 - Animal control agencies
 - Emergency Managers
- Non-governmental organizations
 - Local or regional animal welfare organizations
- Others
 - Veterinary practices, associations, colleges
 - Pet service industry
 - American Red Cross

Risk Assessment

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability} - \text{Capacity}$$

Risk Assessment Procedure

1. Form a team
 - Who should be on this team?
 - Determine method of conducting assessment
2. Identify the known hazards
 - Identify the typical weather hazards
 - Human-made hazards
 - On-grounds hazardous materials?
 - Animal related hazards like venomous snakes, quarantine, dangerous animals
3. Determine the likelihood that a hazard will occur
 - Discuss the likelihood and prioritize hazards

Step 2: Understand the Situation

4. Determine your facility's vulnerability to specific hazards
 - Glass windows?
 - Wood structures?
 - Access to water or emergency rescue?
5. Thoroughly examine the consequences to your facility if a given hazard occurs
 - Loss of animal life, flooding, hazardous materials spills, communication outages, short-term closure for cleanup, loss of revenue, closed access roads to and from the facility, key vendors unable to reach facility

Step 3: Determine Goals and Objectives

What do you want to set as a goal to accomplish during a disaster?

- Human safety is TOP priority!

- Who can evacuate and who is released?

- Continue normal daily care?

Set objectives to achieve identified goals

- Evacuation plan

- Sheltering in place plan for daily care

Lists of 'tasks' will be formed to achieve objectives

Develop scenarios for each goal to be tested and evaluated

Your Plan should have 4 sections:

1. Executive summary
2. Emergency management elements
3. Emergency response SOPs
4. Support documents

1. Executive Summary

Brief overview of plan

- identify key people
- establish emergency management policy
- determine location of Emergency Operations Center (EOC)

2. Emergency Management Elements

Identify authority and Incident Command Structure (ICS)

Determine communications plan

Consider human and animal safety issues

Establish community relations

3. Emergency Response SOPs

Existing fire protection plans, environmental policies, building schematics, security procedures, closing policies, hazmat plans, etc.

Insurance policies finance and purchasing agreements

Employee manuals, Union contracts, employee benefits contracts

Existing MOU and MAA

Employee/volunteer notification

Evacuation procedures

Response to **specific** hazards

Vital record protection / Restoration of operations COOP

4. Supporting Documents

Create supporting documents for all information that will be needed in an emergency

- Emergency call list

- Records/id for each animal in your care

- Building/site maps, including locations of animals, shutoffs, fire extinguishers

- Resource list including suppliers, other shelters, carers, vets, ACOs

Write the Plan

Keep language simple: checklists, maps and flowcharts may be very helpful

The amount of detail in the plan itself will depend on many factors, including the recommendation and requirements of local emergency management, where appropriate

Format your plan so contents are organized, and information can be quickly located

The plan itself need not include every detail of facility Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) or Standard Operational Guidelines (SOGs). This level of detail may be more than is necessary in an emergency plan.

Review the Plan

Are the plans **adequate**? For both emergencies and scalable for disasters?

Are plans **feasible**? Can you acquire the resources required for a planned response?

Are the plans **acceptable**? Can the facility carry out the emergency plans without incurring excessive risk to staff, visitors or first responders?

Are the plans **complete**? Are all appropriate tasks identified, responsibility for carrying out the tasks assigned?

Approve and Disseminate the Plan

Once a plan has been written, it should be approved by senior facility officials, and passed thru the appropriate jurisdictional authority for their approval.

Step 6: Plan Implementation and Maintenance

Training

During and after plan development, keep in mind that it is essential for facilities to train their personnel so they have the skills, knowledge and ability to perform the tasks required of them to implement the plans.

Exercise the Plan

To evaluate the effectiveness of the plan, table-top exercises, scenarios, training events and actual incidents will help to determine the usefulness of the plan.

“After-Action Reports” should be performed after an incident or exercise

Review, Revise and Maintain the Plan

Plans can evolve as lessons are learned, priorities change, or new equipment is added to the facility; establish a timeline for reviewing and updating the plan: **at least once yearly**

Identify key stakeholders for your planning team, build an assessment team, build a goals and objectives team

Set timeline for plan development

Set timeline for plan implementation

Hold regularly scheduled meetings to keep teams on task and everyone aware of progress / challenges

Set timeline for AIIMS training and plan a tabletop exercise!



QUESTIONS?

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