



---

## PREPARING FOR THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A DISASTER MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT'S PERSPECTIVES

M.S. Mohamed Mufeez<sup>1</sup> and A.M. Rikasa<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>District Hospital, Rambukkana, Sri Lanka

<sup>2</sup>Department of Biosystems Technology, Faculty of Technology, South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka

[rikasaseusl@seu.ac.lk](mailto:rikasaseusl@seu.ac.lk)

### 1. INTRODUCTION

As the international community nears the end day by day, many countries have suffered from various natural disasters. These disasters have impacted many people's lives and caused immeasurable losses. There are many different ways to help with a disaster management plan of covid-19, but it is important to be aware that not every country is experiencing the same challenges. When the concern of the Covid-19 health disaster preparedness: Disasters often accompanied by panic and social disruption. The only way to stay safe during a pandemic is to keep away from those who are ill and those who have been in contact. Protect yourself with a vaccine. Identifying risks and hazards to understand more about what type of vaccines work best you have got you.

Health Sector Disaster Management is the area that deals with the health care needs of individuals and communities affected by disasters. This, in turn, includes aspects of acute illness management, psychosocial support, rehabilitation, and community engagement. The main goal in this sector is to reduce risks for disease or injury related to natural hazards by mitigating or eliminating exposure to potential health disasters. Prevention is better than cure (Bayntun et al., 2012). World public health is under threat by recent outbreaks of infectious diseases such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) or Covid-19, Ebola and HIV. The disaster management team needs ways to tackle such disaster situations. One of the most frightening things about pandemics is that they can happen at any time and anywhere. The Covid-19 Pandemic is one of the deadliest pandemics in recent memory (Synowiec et al., 2021).

The natural hazards in the world are something that would happen without any warning. One of the main goals in this sector is to reduce risks for disease or injury related to natural hazards by mitigating or eliminating exposure to potential disasters in other countries. The main goal in this field is to keep people safe from these events (Cosic et al., 2020).

The new coronavirus, which has caused the illness CoronaVirus Disease-2019, originated in Wuhan City, Hubei Province. It became prevalent throughout China in early December 2019. The World Health Organisation (WHO) declared it as Public Health Emergency of International Concern because those are spreading rapidly and causing public and health-care-related casualties around the world (Asselah et al., 2021). The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) created the Emergency Preparedness and Response website to encourage everyone to be prepared by developing their plan. Despite prevention and management being the best options for this disease, this paper will explore some of the things that should be known about SARS-CoV-2, how it could become a disaster, how it can overcome the pandemic, and what are some ways to overcome the pandemic.



Nearly 117 million cases and over 2.6 million fatalities had been reported as of March 7, 2021 (Hansen et al., 2021). The world is more vulnerable than ever before to disease and natural disasters. We live in a world where we're increasingly unprepared for the unexpected and increasingly irresponsible with our environment. If people want to survive in this world, people need to make some serious changes in the way we live our lives and think about our environment. Therefore, people need to prepare for disasters and come together as a global community (Khan et al., 2020).

## 2. METHODS

The preparations for the Covid-19 pandemic from the view of disaster management consultant's perspective were reviewed with the research findings using a meta-analysis process. For this review, around 40 recent research papers were used from indexed and peer-reviewed journals.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### What is Covid-19 and how can it be prevented?

It causes the worst flu of the season and has been seen in some people with asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). It's important to take precautions before getting the covid-19. People may also have more serious symptoms such as difficulty breathing, chest pain or vomiting.

The CDC recommends some basics: "Wash your hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds, use masks, cover your mouth when you cough or sneeze; stay home from school or work when you're ill, avoid touching your eyes, nose or mouth and getting the vaccine shots" (CDC, 2022). When a pandemic occurs (The Covid-19) pandemic preparedness blueprint is a guide to help prepare now, so that when this disease comes knocking on the door, people aren't caught off guard. This guide provides crucial information on how to prepare for the worst.

People in the area of pandemic preparedness urge individuals to take care of themselves, their loved ones, and their communities now to prepare for the worst. There are ways individuals can prepare for the pandemic now, including self-sufficiency plans that will help prepare for any infectious disease outbreak (Matthew and McDonald, 2006).

- **Pandemic preparedness plan:**

A pandemic preparedness plan is a set of guidelines that help individuals, families, and communities prepare for the possibility of health sector disasters.

- **Preparedness method:**

Create online resources for disaster prevention, emergency preparedness, and disaster management (Albris et al., 2020). It provides detailed best practice information on pandemic response plans to people, comprehensive primary health care, health systems approach, health systems preparedness, preparation plan, and more. It also offers consultancy services to tackle disasters.

### **The Role of the Health Sector in Disaster Preparedness**

When we're hit by Covid-19, the world knew it came to a complete and abrupt end. The health sector is responsible for giving healthcare services to the victims of covid-19 disasters. This



includes both mental healthcare and physical healthcare. The provision of these services can be hindered by natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, cyclones, etc.; by technological disasters like nuclear accidents; or by man-made events like terrorist attacks. The main purpose of the health sector is to maintain social stability in society; therefore, it has an important role when it comes to disaster preparedness. It can provide civil protection from the government.

### **Execute a healthcare crisis management plan:**

It deals with the crisis in the healthcare sector. There are many reasons for this crisis. The Healthcare sector is facing many problems like shortage of staff, lack of resources and unavailability of transport (Kwesigabo et al., 2012). Moreover, budget constraints and the scarcity of healthcare workers also contribute to this problem. Many solutions can be used to solve this crisis in the healthcare sector like- working on the existing staff capacity by training them and ensuring they have all facilities available; hiring more specialist doctors; improving transportation facilities.

Amidst the rising threat of the Covid-19 pandemic, it can be difficult to know what all of your responsibilities are. Some consultants offer the necessary skills and knowledge to teach individuals and organizations how to get involved, prepare for, and recover from potential health disasters (Hansen et al., 2021).

There are many risks involved with running a covid-19 hospital, but it is possible to take steps to reduce those risks so that hospital is better prepared for covid-19 disasters (Cobianchi et al., 2020). To achieve this goal, have listed out some steps you should take when creating the disaster management plan (Wang, 2012). There are many ways in which the health sector can prepare for the Covid-19 disaster. Some of these are outlined below (Phillips et al., 2020).

- i. Emergency evacuation plans.
- ii. Disaster-response strategies.
- iii. Disaster-recovery strategies.
- iv. Emergency medical care.
- v. Training for disaster response.
- vi. Maintaining availability of services during covid-19 disasters.

### **Get a Disaster Management Consultant**

A disaster management consultant is an individual who advises organizations and communities on how to respond to natural disasters. They are responsible for explaining the best course of action if a disaster strikes, as well as handling any media enquiries from the public. In Sri Lanka; the Epidemiology unit ministry of health and Presidential task force on Covid-19 doing their job (Perry and Lindell, 2003). The role of a disaster management consultant may also include assessing whether a country has enough resources to deal with the pandemic crisis, or advising a government on how they could improve their response in the event of a future emergency in the country.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

The article highlights the importance of having an emergency preparedness team and how they should be trained before any disaster. The next pandemic is coming. As the climate changes, the likelihood of deadly pandemics increases. It is important to understand what you can do to



protect yourself and your family. Prevent as much as possible with a home composting system. Wash the hands often, use hand sanitiser when soap is not available, and avoid. A list of actions and measures that need to be taken by the government where mark as high risk occurs, better knowledge on the spread of covid-19, the chain of commands to ministries, a list of tasks that need to be undertaken by stakeholders to help other departments, details about who should do what in case someone is not able to perform their duty. Execute a healthcare crisis management plan. Get Covid-19 disaster management consultants from WHO and other countries. These components of a strategic plan are the vision, mission, goals, objectives, policies and procedures to end the covid-19. All of these types of documents may also be called a health disaster preparedness for covid-19.

## REFERENCES

- Albris, K., Lauta, K. and Raju, E., (2020). Strengthening Governance for Disaster Prevention: The Enhancing Risk Management Capabilities Guidelines. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 47, p.101647.
- Asselah, T., Durantel, D., Pasmant, E., Lau, G. and Schinazi, R., (2021). COVID-19: Discovery, diagnostics and drug development. *Journal of Hepatology*, 74(1), pp.168-184.
- Bayntun, C., Rockenschaub, G. and Murray, V., (2012). Developing a health system approach to disaster management: A qualitative analysis of the core literature to complement the WHO Toolkit for assessing health-system capacity for crisis management. *PLoS Currents*,
- Cobianchi, L., Pugliese, L., Peloso, A., Dal Mas, F. and Angelos, P., (2020). To a New Normal. *Annals of Surgery*, 272(2), pp.e49-e51.
- Cosic, K., Popovic, S., Sarlija, M. and Kesedzic, I., (2020). IMPACT OF HUMAN DISASTERS AND COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON MENTAL HEALTH: POTENTIAL OF DIGITAL PSYCHIATRY. *Psychiatria Danubina*, 32(1), pp.25-31.
- Hansen, C., Michlmayr, D., Gubbels, S., Mølbak, K. and Ethelberg, S., (2021). Assessment of protection against reinfection with SARS-CoV-2 among 4 million PCR-tested individuals in Denmark in 2020: a population-level observational study. *The Lancet*, 397(10280), pp.1204-1212.
- Khan, M., Dar, O., Erondur, N., Rahman-Shepherd, A., Hollmann, L., Ihekweazu, C., Ukandu, O., Agogo, E., Ikram, A., Rathore, T., Okereke, E. and Squires, N., (2020). Using critical information to strengthen pandemic preparedness: the role of national public health agencies. *BMJ Global Health*, 5(9), p.e002830.
- Kwesigabo, G., Mwangi, M.A., Kakoko, D.C., Warriner, I., Mkony, C.A., Killewo, J., Macfarlane, S.B., Kaaya, E.E. and Freeman, P., (2012). Tanzania's health system and workforce crisis. *Journal of public health policy*, 33(1), pp.S35-S44.
- Matthew, R. and McDonald, B., (2006). Cities under Siege: Urban Planning and the Threat of Infectious Disease. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 72(1), pp.109-117.
- Perry, R. and Lindell, M., (2003). Preparedness for Emergency Response: Guidelines for the Emergency Planning Process. *Disasters*, 27(4), pp.336-350.



---

Phillips, C., Caldas, A., Cleetus, R., Dahl, K., Declet-Barreto, J., Licker, R., Merner, L., Ortiz-Partida, J., Phelan, A., Spanger-Siegfried, E., Talati, S., Trisos, C. and Carlson, C., (2020). Compound climate risks in the COVID-19 pandemic. *Nature Climate Change*, 10(7), pp.586-588.

Synowiec, A., Szczepański, A., Barreto-Duran, E., Lie, L. and Pyrc, K., (2021). Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2): a Systemic Infection. *Clinical Microbiology Reviews*, 34(2).

Wang, J., (2012). Integrated model combined land-use planning and disaster management. *Disaster Prevention and Management: An International Journal*, 21(1), pp.110-123.