

Ireland Disaster Management

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Implementation Pattern

- Implementation is divided into three levels: Local, regional, and national.
- At the local level, individual agencies are responsible for having plans, procedures, and arrangements in place to respond effectively.
- At the regional level, there are defined regions where principal response agencies collaborate to form regional steering groups.
- At the national level, different governmental agencies meet to form the National Steering Group. The NSG is responsible for providing the framework and implementing provisions.
- National response agencies coordinate the local response effort. If these resources are overwhelmed, the agencies will reach out to the regional response agencies.
- National principal response agencies are only called upon for help if the level of the disaster is completely beyond regional capabilities.

Covering the Basics

- Ireland is divided into 32 counties, 26 in the Republic of Ireland, and 6 in Northern Ireland.
- 4 provinces
- Each county has its own council.
- 5 cities: Dublin, Galway, Limerick, Cork, and Waterford have city councils.
- Climate is largely influenced by the Atlantic ocean.

Disasters in Ireland

- Natural Disasters including: severe weather, flooding, frost, ice, and heavy snow.
 - Night of the Big Wind- 1839
 - Pollatormish Landslides- 2003
 - Severe Flooding and Extreme Cold- 2009-2010.
- Chemical Spills
- Nuclear Accidents
- Transportation Accidents- Air India Plane Crash in 1985 and Bus crash at Kentstown in 2005.
- Pandemics- Influenza pandemics in 1918, 1957 and 1968.
- Animal Diseases- Foot and Mouth Disease, Avian Influenza, Newcastle Disease, Classical Swine Fever, and Bluetongue.

The Framework for the Major Emergency Management

The framework for the major emergency management is a multi-layered system that involves the coordination of various agencies and organizations. It is designed to ensure a rapid and effective response to major emergencies, such as natural disasters, chemical spills, and nuclear accidents. The framework is based on the principle of 'joined-up government', where all agencies work together to provide a seamless response to the public.

Participants in Disaster Management

The participants in disaster management are the various agencies and organizations that are involved in the response to a disaster. These include the police, fire service, ambulance service, and the health service. They also include the military, the coast guard, and the emergency services. The participants are responsible for providing the resources and expertise needed to manage a disaster effectively.

Potential Obstacles to Disaster Management

There are several potential obstacles to disaster management. These include a lack of resources, a lack of coordination, and a lack of communication. It is important to be aware of these obstacles and to take steps to overcome them. This can be done by ensuring that all agencies are working together, that resources are shared, and that communication is clear and effective.



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The Framework for the Major Emergency Management

The framework for the major emergency management is a multi-layered system that involves the following:

- The National Emergency Management Committee (NEMC) is the highest level of coordination.
- The Regional Emergency Management Committees (REMCs) are responsible for coordinating the response at the regional level.
- The Local Emergency Management Committees (LEMCs) are responsible for coordinating the response at the local level.

The framework is designed to ensure that the response is coordinated and effective across all levels of government.

Participants in Disaster Management

The participants in disaster management are the various agencies and organizations that are involved in the response. These include:

- The Garda Síochána (Irish Police)
- The Irish Fire Service
- The Irish Coast Guard
- The Irish Air Corps
- The Irish Army
- The Irish Navy
- The Irish Civil Defence Corps
- The Irish Red Cross
- The Irish St John Ambulance
- The Irish St Vincent de Paul Society
- The Irish St Andrew's Society
- The Irish St Mary's Society
- The Irish St Patrick's Society
- The Irish St Peter's Society
- The Irish St Paul's Society
- The Irish St James's Society
- The Irish St George's Society
- The Irish St Michael's Society
- The Irish St Nicholas Society
- The Irish St Elizabeth Society
- The Irish St Anne's Society
- The Irish St John the Baptist Society
- The Irish St John the Evangelist Society
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Potential Obstacles to Disaster Management

Being a complex system of management, the system has several potential obstacles to its effectiveness. These include:

- Lack of communication between agencies and organizations.
- Lack of coordination between agencies and organizations.
- Lack of resources and personnel.
- Lack of training and experience.
- Lack of information and intelligence.
- Lack of public awareness and participation.
- Lack of political support and funding.

These obstacles can be overcome by ensuring that the system is well-coordinated, well-resourced, and well-trained.



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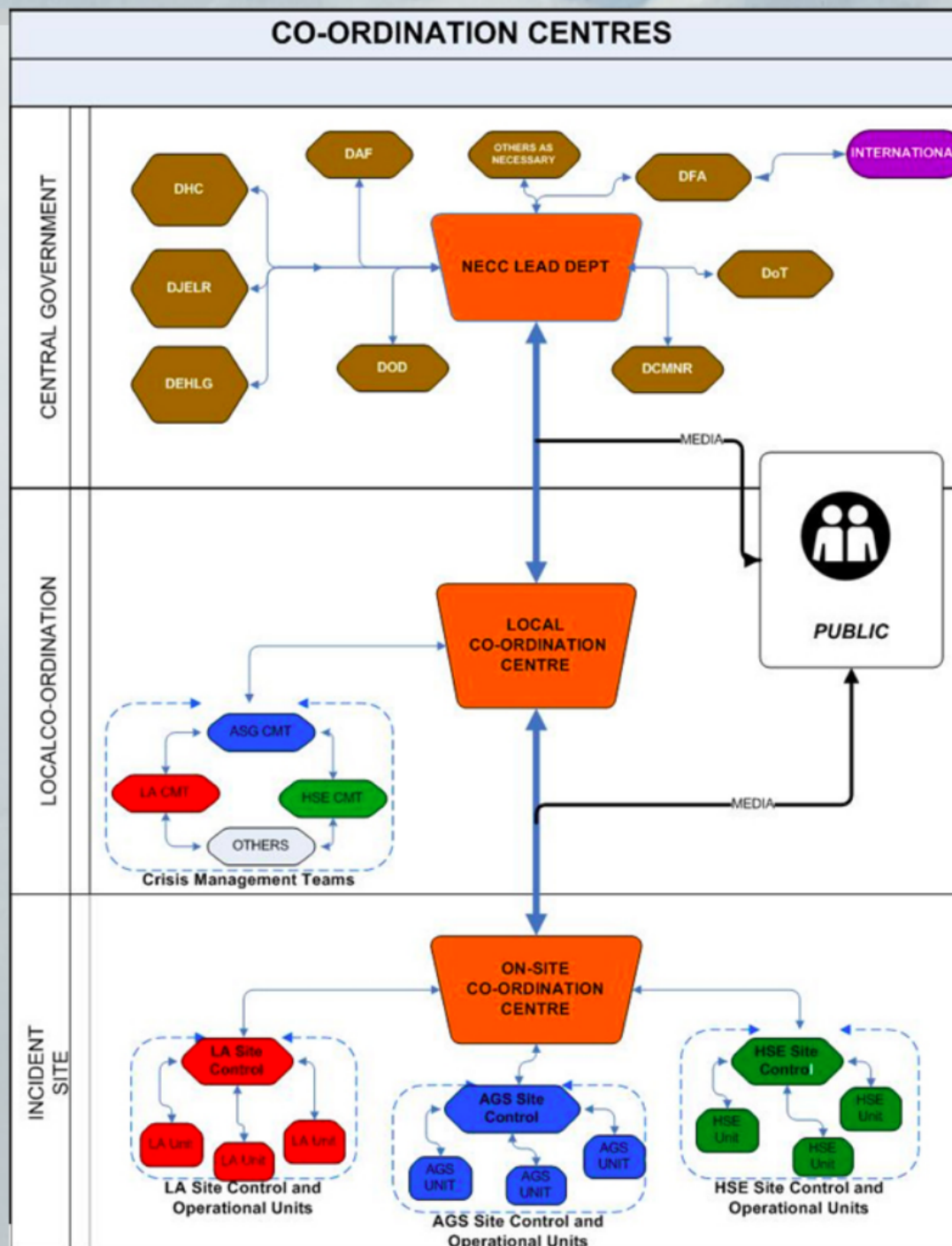
The Framework for Major Emergency Management

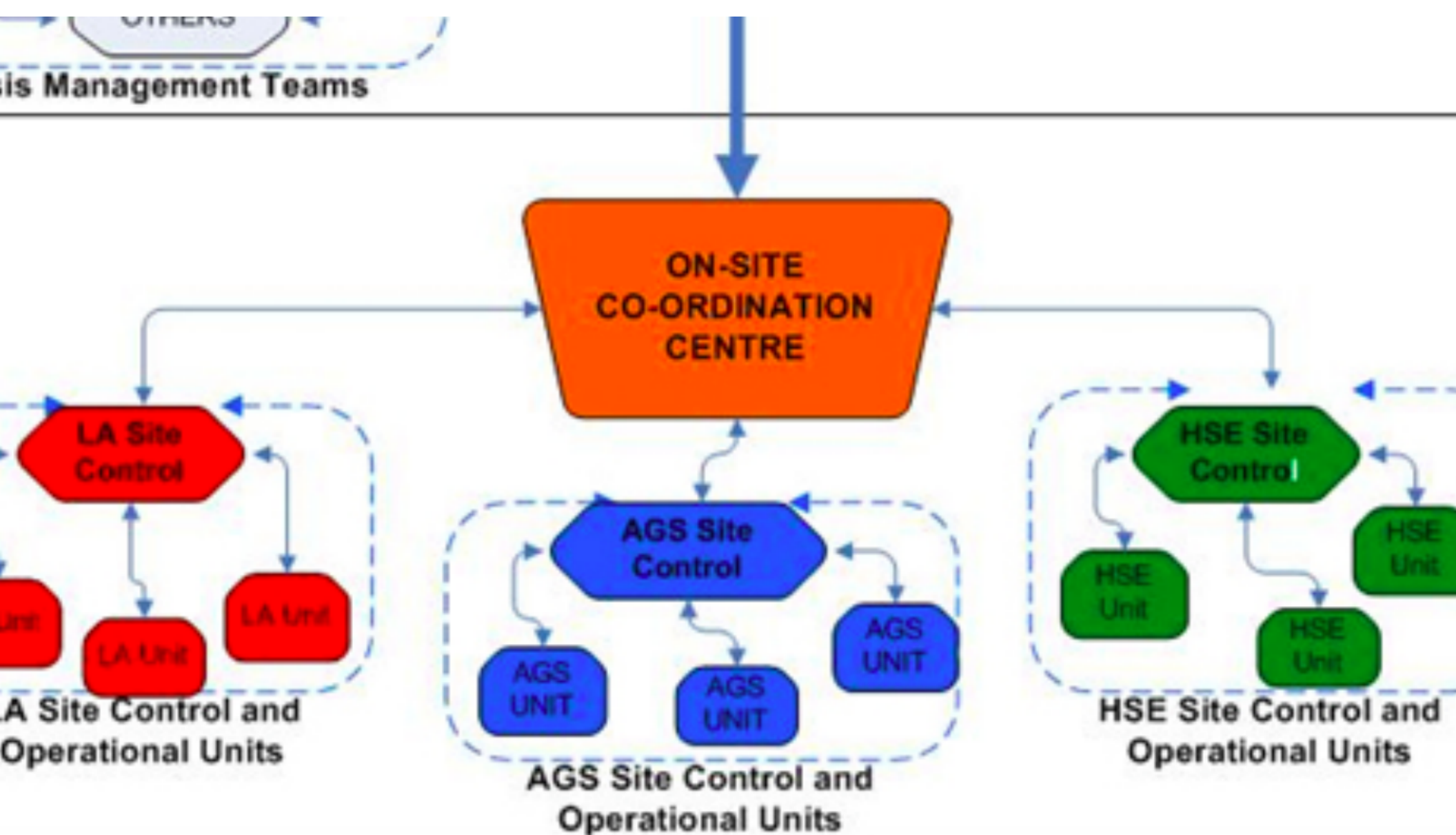
- Developed in 1984 by the Inter-Departmental Committee on Major Emergencies.
- Three Principal Agencies are responsible for responding to disasters: An Garda Síochána (police representatives), the Health Service Executive and the Local Authorities.
- Goal of the Framework is to provide for the protection, support and welfare of the public in times of emergency through a flexible approach.
- It includes sections on planning, hazard analysis, mitigation, and recovery.
- "All-hazards" approach to response.

Implementation Pattern

- Implementation is divided into three levels: Local/agency, regional, and national.
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- At the regional level, there are defined regions where principal response agencies collaborate to form Regional Steering Groups.
- At the national level, different governmental agencies meet to form the National Steering Group. The NSG is responsible for promoting the Framework and implementing provisions.
- Bottom-up pattern. Local response agencies coordinate the initial response effort. If these resources are overwhelmed, the agencies will reach out to the regional response agencies.
- National principal response agencies are only called upon for help if the scope of the disaster is completely beyond regional capabilities.







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