

# BUILDING YOUR SUSTAINABILITY TOOLBOX

**Brainstorm at least 3 tools you are confident using in your prevention work.**

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**Brainstorm at least 3 tools you would like to become more familiar with.**

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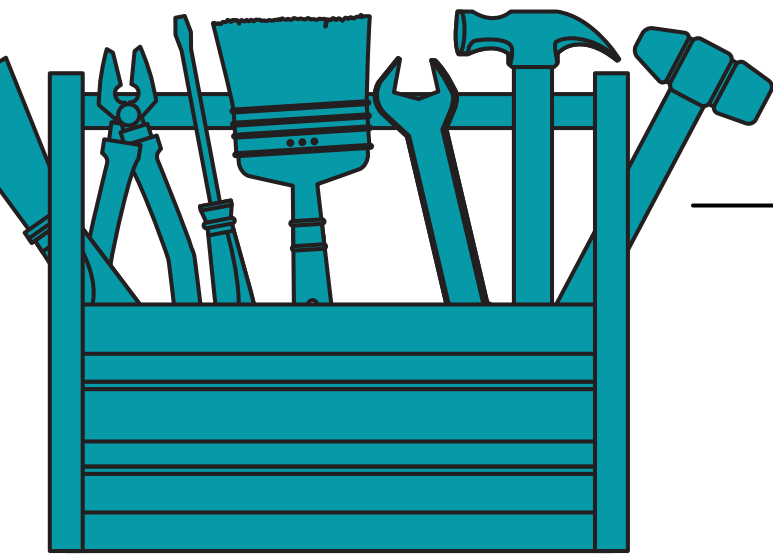
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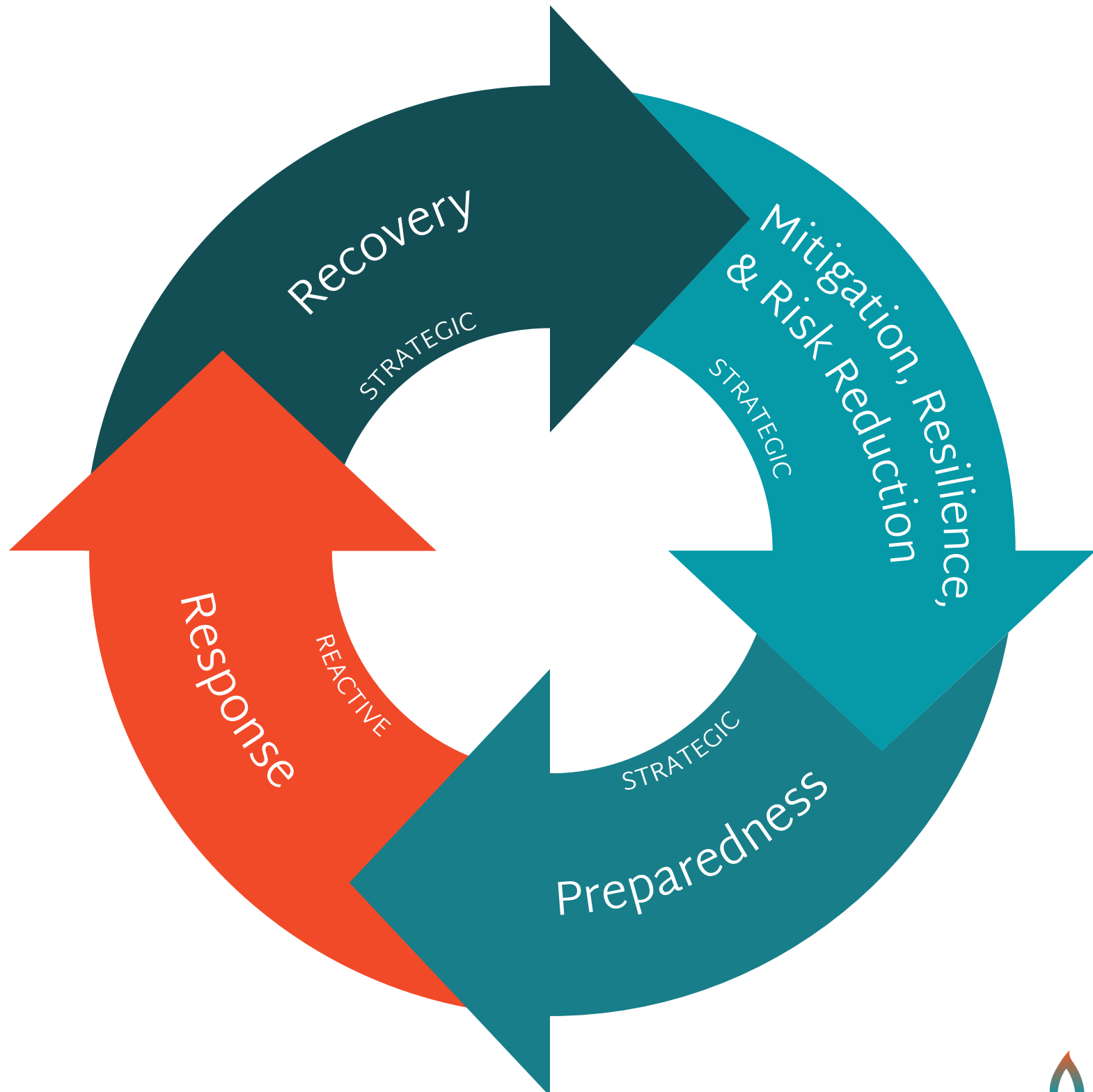
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# DISASTER LIFE CYCLE FRAMEWORK

Consider where the tools you've listed above fall within these 4 stages.

How might you shift tools into the more strategic stages- mitigation, preparedness, & recovery- to better meet all moments of adversity?



# DISASTER LIFE CYCLE FRAMEWORK

**Consider what you would need-- as an individual, staff, organization, community, etc.-- to sustain and grow these strategies.**

**List them below each stage and revisit this list to ground primary prevention efforts in this vision of sustainability.**

Mitigation, Resilience, & Risk Reduction:

Preparedness:

Response:

Recovery:

# DISASTER LIFE CYCLE FRAMEWORK

## Glossary

- Mitigation: Disaster mitigation work involves directly preventing future emergencies and/or minimizing their negative effects. It requires hazard risk analysis and the application of strategies to reduce the likelihood that hazards will become disasters, such as flood-proofing homes or buying insurance.
- Disaster preparedness: Disaster preparedness efforts include plans or preparations made in advance of an emergency that help individuals and communities get ready. Such preparations might include the stocking of food and water or the gathering and screening of willing volunteers, ready to mobilize post-disaster.
- Disaster response: Disaster response work includes any actions taken during or immediately following an emergency, including efforts to save lives and to prevent further property damage. Ideally, disaster response involves putting already established disaster preparedness plans into motion. Typically, this phase of the disaster life cycle draws the most attention. It is also known as “disaster relief.”
- Disaster recovery: Disaster recovery happens after damages have been assessed and involves actions to return the affected community to its pre-disaster state or better – and ideally, to make it less vulnerable to future risk. Risk identification includes understanding the nature of hazards as well as understanding the nature of vulnerabilities. Subsequent efforts may range from physical upgrades to education, training and public awareness campaigns.