APPENDIX A: Emergency management capabilities and associated functions

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| Capabilities | Functions | | | | |
| Communication | Nature of communication | Organizational communication | Basic communication processes | Written oral and nonverbal communication | Communication for a project unit or program |
| Community preparedness | Risk assessment | Community partnerships | Community engagement | Social networks |  |
| Community recovery | Modern recovery needs | Coordination of operations | Mitigate of actions |  |  |
| Business continuity | Business continuity | Continuity of emergency operations | Business recovery |  |  |
| Emergency management | Incident command system | Emergency operation center | Memorandums of understanding and mutual aid agreements | Prevention, preparedness, mitigation, response, recovery, or resilience | Emergency management |
| Emergency operations coordination | Assessing need for activation | Activation | Incident response strategy | Response management | Demobilization |
| Emergency public information and warning | Activation,  Needs assessment. | Emergency system operations | Public information alerts warnings and notifications | Crisis or Risk communication | Social media |
| Environmental health | Water, sanitation and hygiene | Hazardous material response | Pest and vector control | Solid waste management | Air quality |
| Fatality management | Determination of role for public health | Activation | Data collection | Mental behavioral health services | Fatality processing and storage |
| Food | Food security | Nutrition | Food safety |  |  |
| Health care | Emergency medical services, hospital emergencies, primary healthcare, mass casualty management, | Pediatrics, infectious disease, reproductive health, mental health, | Healthcare coalitions healthcare systems, medical need shelters | CBRNE, toxicology, or health physics | Medical conditions, noncommunicable disease |
| Health information management | Laboratory surveillance information | Public health surveillance information § | Epidemiological investigation information § | Health information systems | Health research |
| Hazard specific disaster knowledge | Natural disasters, man-made disasters or complex emergencies | Climate change | International Health Regulations | CBRNE, radiation-nuclear, or hazardous materials | Bioterrorism |
| Humanitarian assistance | Humanitarian aid | International teams, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) | Sphere standards | Human rights | UN Cluster system |
| Information management | Information sharing § | Stakeholder identification | Data standards | Exchanging information |  |
| Law | Public health law | Legal issues |  |  |  |
| Leadership | Nature of leadership | Approaches to leadership | Leadership styles | Management systems | Leading a project unit or program |
| Logistics | Materials management | Health infrastructure | Transportation | Emergency communications |  |
| Mass care | Determination of role of public health | Needs assessment | Public health medical or behavioral services | Monitoring population health | Utilities |
| Medical countermeasure dispensing | Strategy development | Receiving medical countermeasures | Activation of dispensing modalities | Dispensing medical countermeasures | Chempack |
| Medical matériel management and distribution | Activation | Acquiring an inventory of medical matériel | Security | Distribution | Recovery of material and demobilization |
| Medical surge | Needs assessment | Activation | Medical surge operations | Demobilization |  |
| Non-pharmaceutical interventions | Partner engagement | Determination of an intervention | Implementation | Monitoring |  |
| Occupational Health & Safety | Responder safety and health | Worker health | Industrial hygiene | Personal protective equipment |  |
| Organization | Organizational planning | Organizational structure | Organizational culture | Influence of the leader on organizational culture | Organizational structure for a project unit or program |
| Planning | Managerial planning | Types of plans | The planning process | Strategic and tactical plans | Plans for a project unit or program |
| Policy | Legislation treaties and authority | International health regulations | Ethics | Federal response plan |  |
| Population protection | Security | Evacuation | Shelter in place |  |  |
| Process control | Critical control points and standards | Process control is feedback mechanism | Real-time information and control | Feedforward control systems, measurement of variance | Basic control process for a project unit or program |
| Public health laboratory testing | Laboratory management | Sample management | Testing and analysis | Public health investigation | Reporting results |
| Risk management | Risk assessment | Risk reduction | Hazards and exposures | Vulnerability and capacity | Safe hospitals and healthcare facilities |
| Security | Cyber security | Critical facilities | Law enforcement | Physical security |  |
| Special needs populations | Children and elderly | Functional needs, Noncommunicable diseases | Functional needs | Women and girls, maternal child health | Cultural competency |
| Veterinary health | Fatality management | Companion animals | Veterinary services |  |  |
| Volunteer management | Coordination | Notification | Organization and management | Demobilization |  |