

Chapter 6.7 Doing research in Health EDRM

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Further reading

1. Reeve M, Wizemann TM, Altevogt BM, editors. Enabling rapid and sustainable public health research during disasters: Summary of a joint workshop by the Institute of Medicine and the US Department of Health and Human Services. Washington DC: The National Academies Press. 2015. http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=18967 (accessed 22 February 2022).

Summary of this document: Emergencies and disasters create highly dynamic research environments. Understanding the planning, organization, compliance, and funding aspects of Health EDRM work can better prepare researchers for these challenging contexts.

In this book, the authors report on a workshop convened by the Institute of Medicine and US Department of Health and Human Services on public health research in the disaster context. It discusses the integration of research into disaster response and how to conduct diverse study types (e.g., rapid vs. longitudinal). It also emphasizes the importance of partnerships, be it with communities, other researchers, or extramural research networks.

2. Sethi N. Research and Global Health Emergencies: On the Essential Role of Best Practice. *Public Health Ethics*. 2018; 11(3): 237–50.

Summary of this document: Lessons learned from past public health emergencies can guide Health EDRM researchers in incorporating best practices into their work.

In this article, author discusses the importance of best practices in global health emergency research. Using recent Ebola and Zika outbreaks as springboards, it discusses principle- and rule-like approaches to research guidance, and their respective advantages and drawbacks. It presents best practices as an evolution of these approaches, and how they can be created and disseminated to researchers in the field. The article concludes that best practices are an overlooked aspect of Health EDRM research but offer a useful case-based approach to improving health emergency research. Likewise, they offer a means to reflect on the successes and challenges of research efforts during past health emergencies.

3. United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction. 2019. Chapter 3, pp. 82-157. https://gar.unisdr.org/sites/default/files/reports/2019-05/full_gar_report.pdf (accessed 22 February 2022).

Summary of this document: The Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction offers an evaluation of progress made on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, an international Health EDRM framework from the UN.

In this longform report, the UN summarizes its approach to disaster risk reduction. It begins by defining the UN's evolving views on disaster and risk, in addition to how informed decisions and

resilience building can reduce risk. It then outlines the context and goals of the Sendai Framework, emphasizing its role in broadening the UN's approach to disaster risk. The report highlights how to implement the Sendai Framework and empowering national and local authorities to do the same. The report concludes that UN member states should act with urgency in reviewing, integrating, and executing their local disaster risk reduction plans, in addition to aligning them with the Sendai Framework's expectations.