DIPLOMA IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

ASC 050: INTRODUCTION TO DISASTER MANAGEMENT

ASC 051: ENVIRONMENTAL DISASTERS

ASC 052: SOCIAL SERVICES IN DISASTER SITUATIONS

ASC 053: DROUGHT, FAMINE AND FOOD SECURITY

ASC 054: LOGISTICS IN DISASTERS
Definitions. Understanding logistics in disasters, scope and types of logistics, mobilization of resources and key stakeholders: International Aid agencies, Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Volunteers, Community Based Organizations (CBOs). Notification, response strategy and mobilization. Logistic planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Movement of personnel, resources, and equipment. Back-up strategies and resources. Challenges in disaster logistics.

ASC 055: FOOD AID
The concept of food Aid. Food security and self-sufficiency. Sources of food aid: domestic and international. Strategic food reserves, food Storage, warehousing and packaging. Food distribution, logistics role of relief Agencies: Government, NGO’s, CBO’s. Financing of food aid, food aid policy: national, regional and international, the political economy of food aid. Social cultural issues in food aid.

ASC 056: THEORETICAL APPROACHES IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT
theoretical approaches to disaster management. Nexus between theory and practice in disaster management.

**ASC 057: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION**

**ASC 058: PROJECT MANAGEMENT FOR DISASTER SITUATIONS**

**ASC 059: DISASTER AND DEVELOPMENT**

**ASC 060: GENDER ISSUES IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

**ASC 061: DISASTER INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION**
Definitions. Objectives and importance of emergency information management. Disaster survival skills and life guarding information and communication. Dissemination procedures. Documentation process and documentation centers. Disaster rules and regulations. Disaster victim recognition, rescue and first aid skills. Disaster information systems and the use ICT in disaster information management. Geographic Information System and disasters. Legal, ethical and policy issues in disaster information and communication.
ASC 062: DISASTER ASSESSMENT

ASC 063: RESEARCH METHODS AND STATISTICS
Definitions: Research and statistics. Population and sampling, data collection, qualitative and quantitative analysis and data presentation. Preparation of proposals; research problem, research objectives and questions, literature review, theoretical perspectives and conceptual framework, report writing, field work requirements, ethical issues in social research. Basic concepts in statistics, principles of statistical applications, types of statistics, sources of statistical data, function and limitations of statistics. Qualitative and quantitative data, scales of measurements, standardization, measures of central tendency, association and dispersion, sampling distributions, point and interval estimates.

ASC 064: HEALTH, WATER AND SANITATION IN EMERGENCIES

ASC 065: COUNSELING AND COPING IN DISASTER SITUATIONS

ASC 066: STAFF SECURITY IN EMERGENCY SETTINGS

ASC 067: DISASTER MANAGEMENT FOR SPECIAL GROUPS
Definition. Identification of persons with special needs in disaster situations: women, children, and the mentally and physically challenged, older persons. Responses targeting specific groups. Evacuation plans and procedures for specific groups. Information and communication modes for special groups. Emergency supplies for special groups. Rehabilitation, counselling, resettlement and reintegration.
ASC 068: DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICIES
Definitions. Types of policy: Broad and specific. Goals and importance of specific policies with special reference to agriculture, economy, industry, health and social services. Theoretical approaches to policy making. Process of policy formulation, disaster management policy goals, target groups for disaster policy, gaps between policy and implementation, disaster policies for special groups: women, children, elderly, disabled, displaced. Role of different agencies in policy making, challenges in policy development.

ASC 069: REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION
Definition of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Types and plans for rehabilitation: temporary and long term relief. Assessment for rehabilitation. Rehabilitation of disaster victims, affected areas and communities. Relief and disaster management projects, Logistics and strategies in reconstruction. Reconstruction for post disaster situations: markets, buildings, transport, communication, schools, hospitals and housing. Risk assessment in reconstruction. Stages in reconstruction process. Cases of reconstruction from Africa and Asia: Role of governments, international organizations, civil societies, non-governmental organizations and communities.

ASC 070: CONVENTIONS AND LEGAL ISSUES IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

ASC 071: CULTURE, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND DISASTERS
Definitions: culture, science, technology; interface between culture and technology. Diffusions of technology; culture and disasters; types of technologies: intermediate technology, information technology and the third wave. Impacts of increasing technology use on the environment; use of technology to detect, locate, monitor, prospect and manage disasters: Global Information System (GIS) and Global Position System (GPS). Disaster surveillance using historical cycles. The future of technology.

ASC 072: PROJECT WRITING (EQUIVALENT TO 2 UNITS)
Students will undertake field work on a topic relevant to disaster management. The field work will be undertaken within the final semester. They will then write a project paper which should be submitted before the final exams.

SOC/DGR 010 Social and Cultural Context of Ageing (Core)

SOC/DGR 011 Family Relations and Ageing (Core)

**SOC/DGR 012 Population and the Ageing (Core)**


**SOC/DGR 013 The Physiology of Ageing (core)**


**SOC/DGR 014 Socio-economic Issues in Ageing**


**SOC/DGR 015 Health and The Ageing Process**


**SOC/DGR 016 – Ageing in Rural and Urban Contexts Ageing in Rural and Urban Context**

Understanding ageing as a social process. Ageing in industrial and agrarian societies. Rural and urban ageing: social and demographic dimensions. Levels, nature, grading, behaviour, characteristics of ageing and ageism. Income and continuum of care for rural and urban older persons. Challenges of growing old in rural and urban settings. Transportation challenges in rural and urban contexts. Shelter for older persons: housing and living arrangements for older
persons in rural and urban areas. Institutional versus home-based care for older persons. Community roles of older persons in rural and urban settings.

**SOC/DGR 020 The Psychology of Ageing (Core)**


**SOC/DGR 021 Research Methodology in Gerontology (Core)**

Importance of research in Ageing, the rules and logics of scientific research, the role of theory in searching for ageing problems. Research design and sampling. Approaches in research: qualitative, quantitative, triangulation, macro and micro, experimental research, social survey, opinion polls, historical, comparative, longitudinal, panel, cohort, trend analysis, cross-section and case studies. Formulation of hypothesis and research questions. Applying theory: the cohort size and life chance. Participatory research with older people. Writing a research report.

**SOC/DGR 022 Theories of Ageing (Core)**


**SOC/DGR 023 Ageing, Religion and Spirituality**


**SOC/DGR 024 Gender Issues and Ageing**

dialogue: systems of knowledge and skills transfer. Women/men as custodians and creators of knowledge within communities.

SOC/DGR 025 Health care Delivery for Older Persons


SOC/DGR 026 Sexuality and Ageing


SOC/DGR 030 Nutrition and the Ageing Process (Core)


SOC/DGR/031 Ageing and Poverty (Core)


SOC/DGR 032 Policy, Legislation and Ageing (Core)

International conventions on ageing. The role of the older persons in policy formulation. Review of rights and privileges of older persons. The social security policy and the retirement legislations. Comparative analysis of policy and legislations concerning older persons and ageing in developed and developing countries: Europe, Asia, America and Africa. Case study of the Republic of Kenya constitutions as it affects older persons and the ageing.

SOC/DGR 033 Creativity and Ageing

Concept of creativity. Performing and creative arts among older persons, artistic activities for older persons. Levels of participation in creative art: composer, performer, listener. Groups activities. Aesthetics and perception of art. Appreciation of art expressions. Recall spontaneity in

**SOC/DGR 034 Ageing and Disability**

Definition of disabilities; Types and levels of disabilities. Female and male disabilities and dependency in old age. Old age and disability in/out of the family. Ageing and disabilities in rural and urban areas. Institutionalisation and disability in old age. Treatment and rehabilitation. Ageing, mental and physical disabilities in developing countries. Cultural context of disability in old age.

**SOC/DGR 035 Cultural diversity and Ageing**


**SOC/DGR 036 Communication and Older Persons**


**SOC/DGR 040 Recreation and Leisure for Older persons (Core)**


**SOC/DGR 041 Ethics and Ageing (Core)**

**SOC/DGR 042 Ageing, Crime and Deviance**


**SOC/DGR 043 Disaster issues and Older Persons**


**SOC/DGR 044 Resource Mobilization and Management for Older Persons**

Resources: meaning, types, sources, availability and adequacy. Planning for resource generation. Mobilizing resources. Resource use and management with regard to older persons. The role of older persons in community resource mobilization and management.

**SOC/DGR 045 Older Persons and Information Technology**

Definitions: technology, information. The concepts of ‘global village’ and information age. Older persons and modern tools of communication such as cellular phones, computers, radio and cable TV. The Internet and older persons. Effects of technology in the arts, entertainment and the professions on older persons. The impact of future technologies on the life of older persons.

**SOC/DGR 046 Practicum (Core)**

Students will undertake field visits to an institution or community center caring for older persons for a duration of 8 weeks during which time they will collect information on the history, objectives and administrative structure of the organization or center. In addition, they will make an evaluation of the working and performance of the organization or center based on its objectives and write a report. This practicum will be equivalent to 2 units.