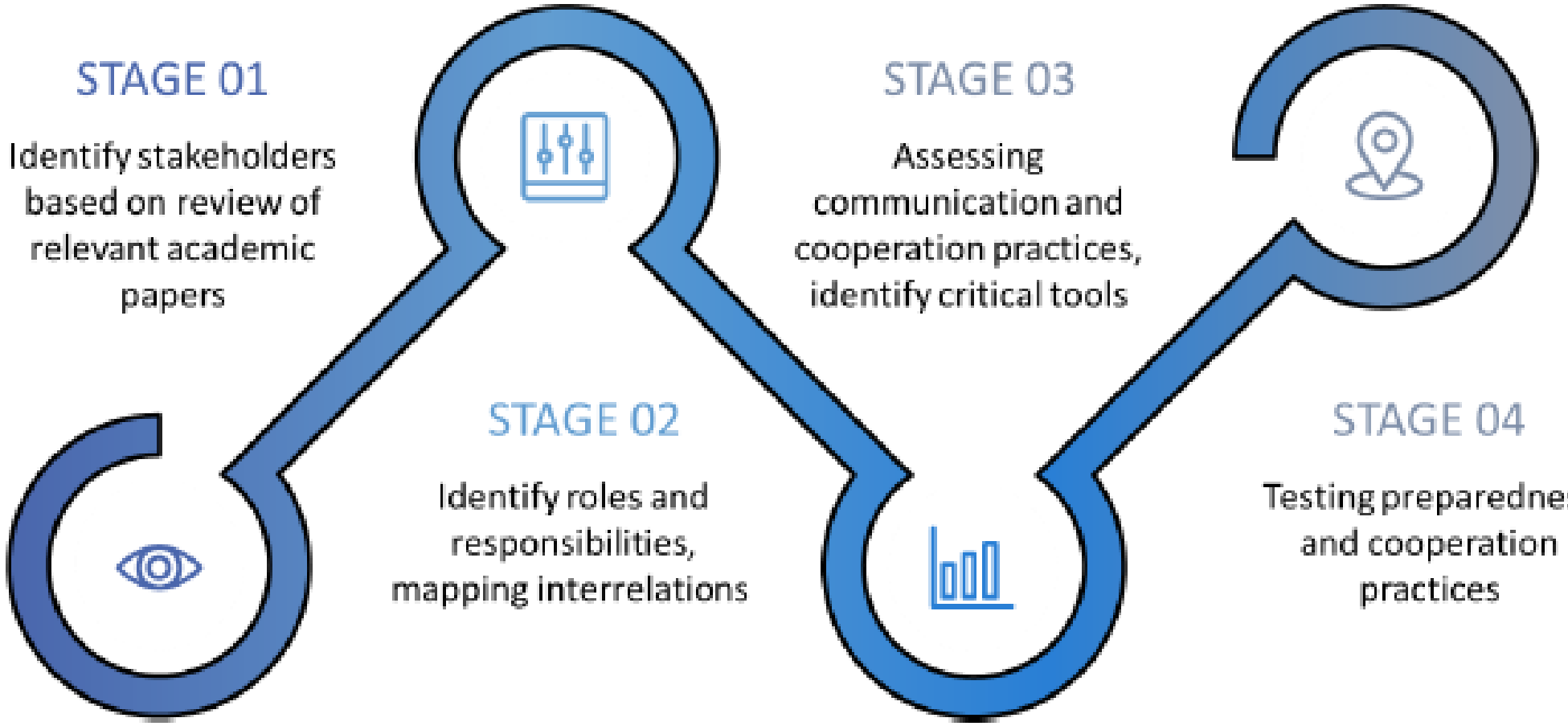


Figure 1: Research activites to build better understanding of disaster management

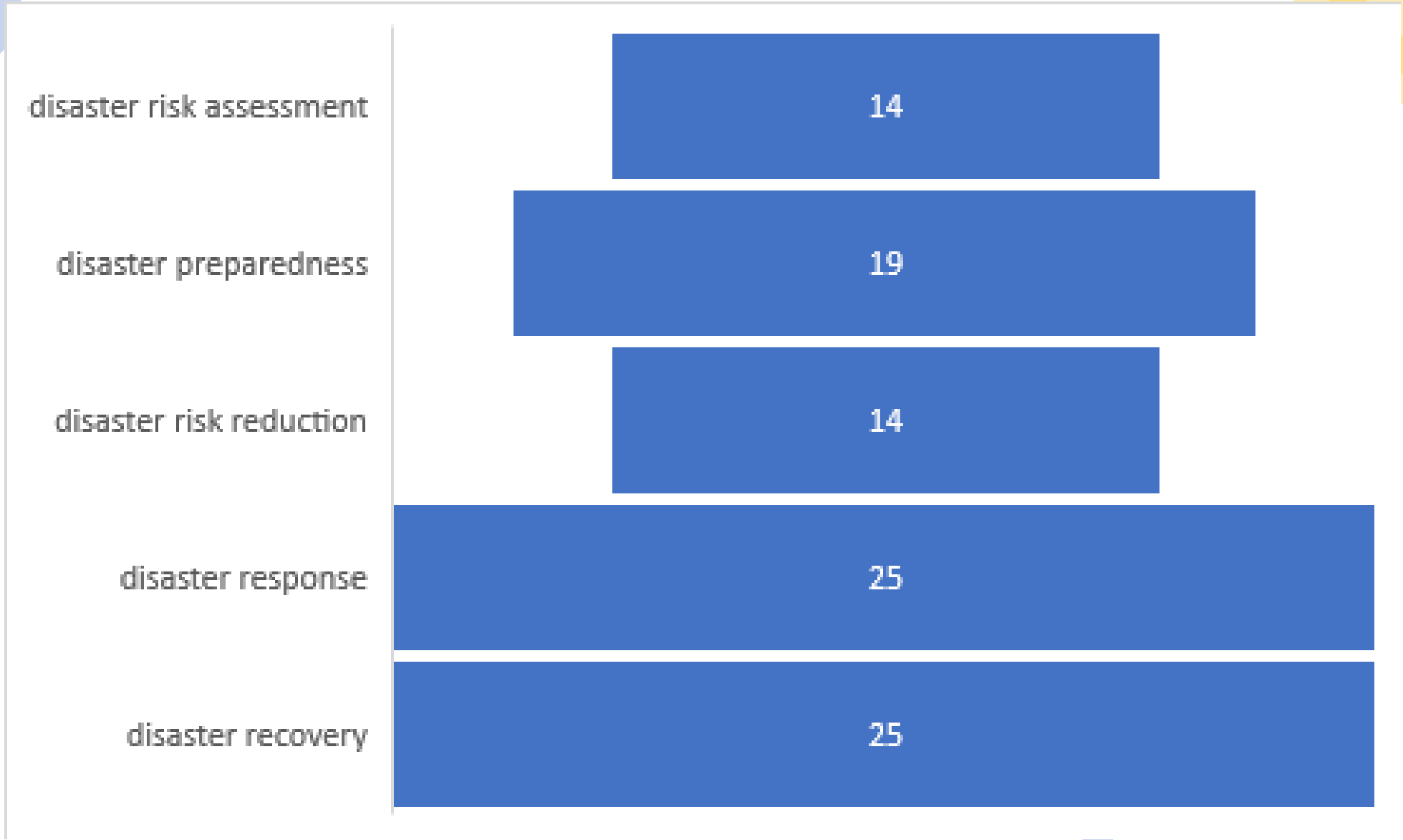
According to Wiley Encyclopedia of Management, a stakeholder is a group or individual that can affect or affected by an organization (or an action). The term itself can be understood on a wide spectrum, and usually includes two larger groups: internal and external stakeholders. (Freeman, 2015)

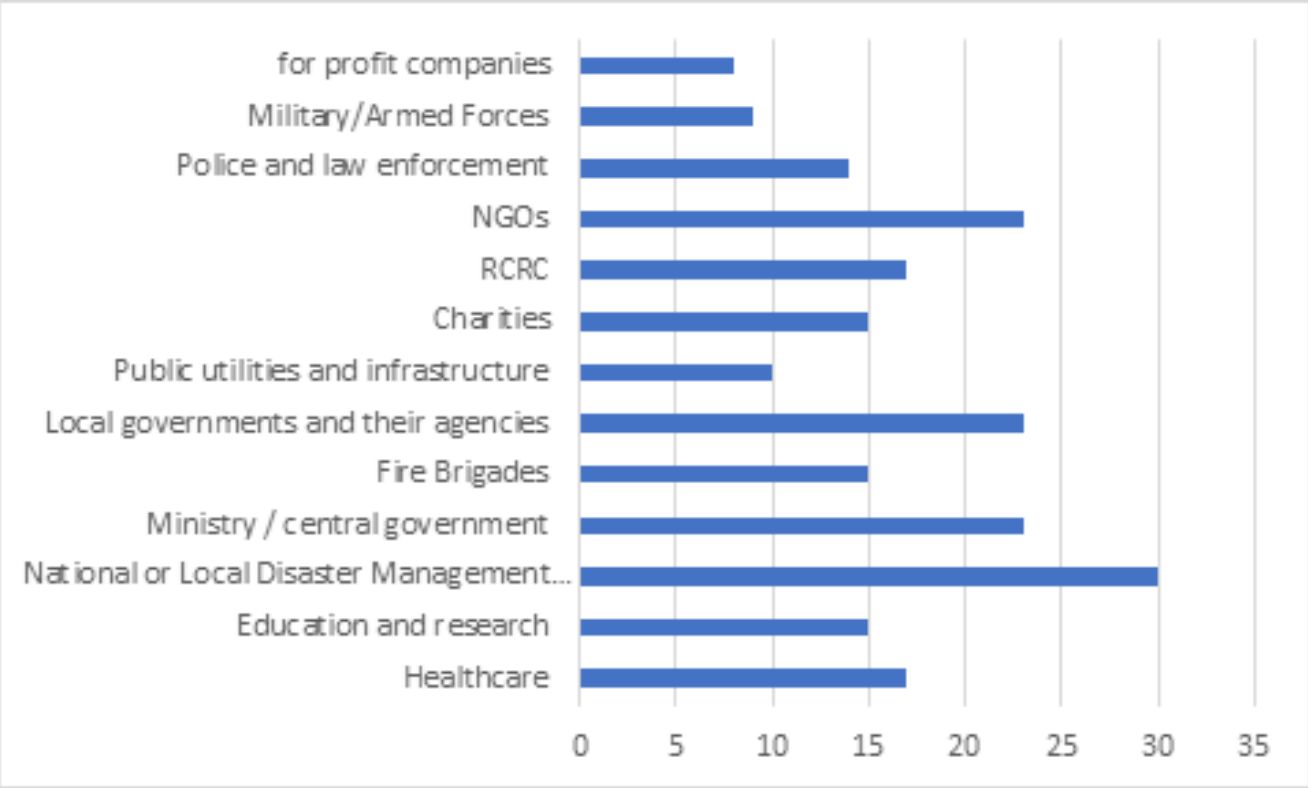
Direct stakeholders of Disaster Management activities are organizations, either public or private, involved in risk analysis and risk reduction, preparedness, operational planning, response and recovery activities.

INDIMA aims to further develop knowledge and networks of disaster management actors. Research activities of INDIMA therefore needs to be focused on the connections and partnerships of the stakeholders.

Methodology and data

- Systematic review of 42 academic articles
- Articles identified by structured search in google scholar
  - „Stakeholder” AND „disaster”
  - „Stakeholder” AND „civil protection”
  - „partnership” AND „disaster”
  - „partnership” AND „civil protection”


disaster risk assessment
14
disaster preparedness
19
disaster risk reduction
14
disaster response
25
disaster recovery
25



1. Healthcare providers (emergency medical services, incl. hospitals and ambulances)
2. Education and academics (incl. public education, higher education and research facilities)
3. National or Local Disaster Management Authority (designated governmental bodies)
4. Central government (ministries and agencies)
5. Fire Brigades and other rescue services
6. Local governments and their public bodies
7. Public utilities and infrastructure providers
8. Charities
9. Red Cross Red Crescent
10. NGOs
11. Police and law enforcement
12. Military/Armed Forces
13. for profit companies (incl. donors and insurance)

Networking plays an important role, and the creation of formal opportunities is encouraged by scholars. (Howes et al., 2015) These opportunities can lead to formalized collaboration, where partners know more each other's capabilities and responsibilities. Academic literature highlights that interorganizational collaboration in disasters should be based with preestablished interorganizational structures and clarified relationships between organizations (Curnin & O'Hara, 2019).

„Understanding the impacts of the wide range of stakeholders involved in disaster recovery projects is essential to achieve recovery performance targets. Effective stakeholder management can improve the performance of disaster recovery projects, while poor management can lead to low project performance in terms of schedule, cost, quality, environment, return on investment and communications." (Mojtahedi & Oo, 2017b, p. 841)