

Disaster Case Management

**by
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Disaster Case Management

History:

Disaster Case Management has been around for many years. Faith based organizations and voluntary agencies have been providing assistance to clients in both small and large scale disasters and unreimbursed.

Traditionally, agencies used their own resources to support case management services.

To support mega size case management program in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina – FEMA funded KAT.



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Katrina Aid Today

Bridge Case Management

State Disaster Case Management &
ACF Disaster Case Management



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Katrina Aid Today – Nine national partners

- October 2005 to March 31, 2008
- \$66 million of international donation.
- 783 case managers provided \$129 million to over 70,000 households: in 34 states.
- Coordinated Assistance Network (CAN).
- FEMA: DCM as part of the recovery process.



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Congress passed the Post-Katrina Emergency Reform Act of 2006 (PKEMRA) Section 689f (Section 426, Stafford Act) Case Management Services:

"...that the President may provide case management services, including financial assistance, to State or Local government agencies or qualified private organizations to provide such services to victims of major disasters to identify and address unmet needs."



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WHAT IS DISASTER CASE MANAGEMENT?

- Disaster Case Management is a partnership between the case manager and the client who together develop a comprehensive disaster recovery plan.



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Bridge Case Management Program (MS and LA)

- Involved: Mississippi and Louisiana
- April 1, 2008 through May 31, 2008
- Financed by Cora Brown fund
- Assisted 1,713 households previously case managed by KAT



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State Disaster Case Management Pilot (DCMP-P)

*KAT: Necessary to involve the State partner in DCMP

- June 1, 2008 to March 1, 2009
- Provide Case Management assistance to clients in FEMA manufactured homes, hotels, and remaining from the Cora Brown program.



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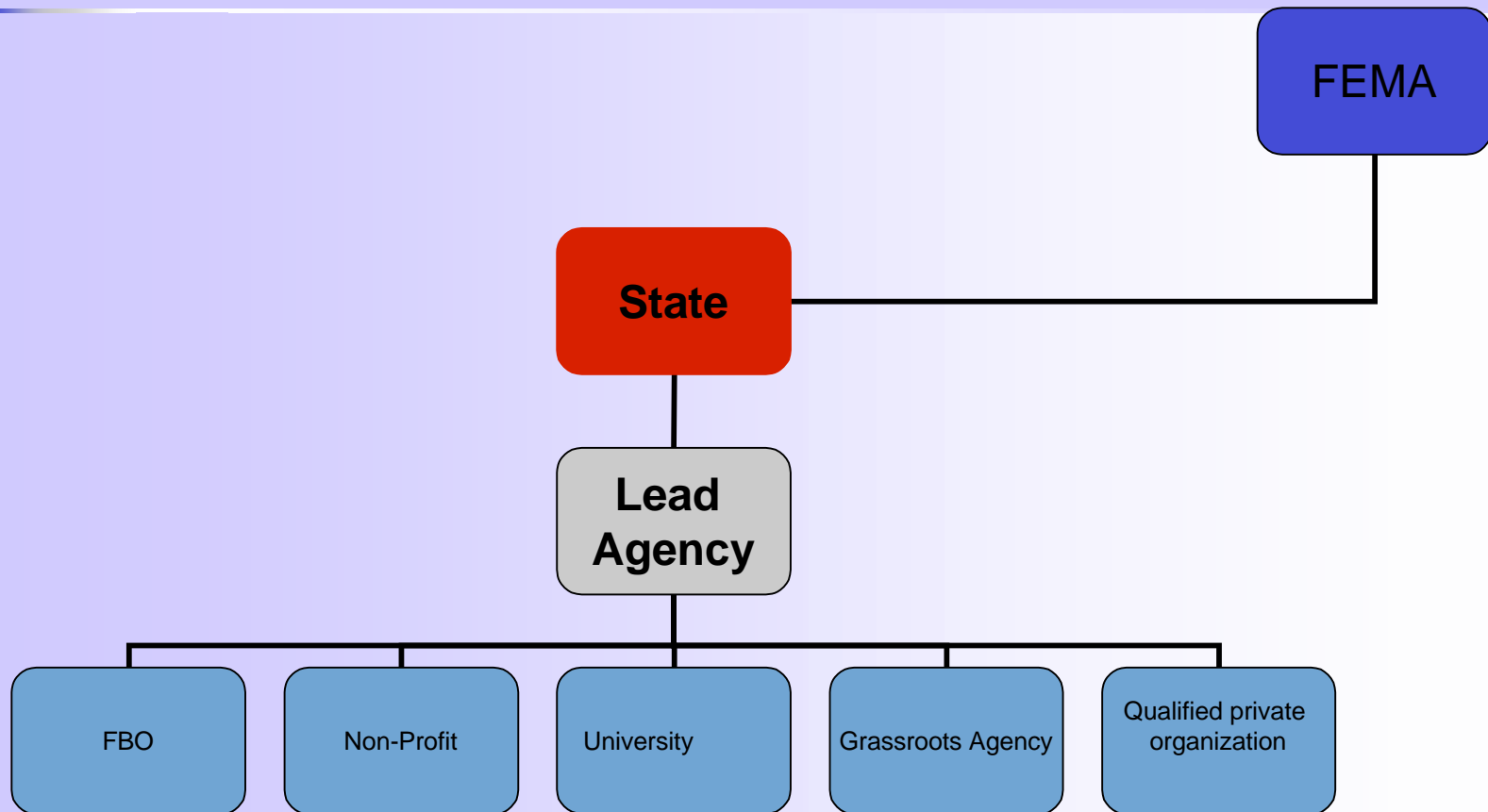
State Case Management Structure:

- a. FEMA provides funding.
- b. State applies for funding.
- c. Lead Agency provides program oversight: standardizes case management, coordinates communication, distributes funds.
- d. Service provider provides case management services and ensures recovery objectives are met.



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Disadvantages:

- a. Application and funding process can take several weeks
- b. State needs time to identify lead agency and service providers
- c. Case management process not standardized
- d. Case managers not readily hired and trained in large number



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Advantages:

- a. State involves in the program development process
- b. State identifies needs and determines funding amounts
- c. State builds case management capacity
- d. State forms new partnership with local providers
- e. State understands its resources and services



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Third-party Evaluation:

- a. Evaluate program implementation process
- b. Evaluate financial outcomes
- c. Evaluate proposed objectives
- d. Document comments from stakeholders

To compare with the ACF Case Management implementation model.

FEMA will determine which model will be used in future disasters.



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