CENTRE FOR RESEARCH
ON THE EPIDEMIOLOGY
OF DISASTERS

RESEARCH SCOPE

CRED research includes two main axes: natural disasters and crisis situations caused by civil strife, conflict or others.

CRED studies broader aspects of humanitarian crises and emergencies, such as socio-economic, gender and environmental issues, with a strong focus on the special needs of vulnerable groups such as women and children.

**NATURAL DISASTERS**

**THE EMERGENCY EVENTS DATABASE (EM-DAT)**
- Reference database in disaster research field
- Collect data on occurrence and impact of natural and technological disasters since 1900
- Strengthen the evidence base
- Improve rational decision making
- Set priorities for policymaking

**ASSESS HEALTH AND HUMAN IMPACT**
- Understand health and socio-economic impacts
- Make disaster profiles of countries and overviews of certain periods
- Participate in high-level consortia to address knowledge gaps
- Collect primary and secondary data through fieldwork and collaborations

**IMPROVE DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE**
- Analyse preparedness policies and disaster response
- Advise different governance levels on strategies
- Assess risk awareness of the general public and vulnerable groups
- Analyse the needs and resilience of healthcare facilities

**USE TECHNOLOGIES TO IMPROVE EFFECTIVENESS**
- Explore application of Earth Observation satellite systems
- Support decision making awareness in inaccessible or dangerous environments
- Apply web mapping to improve visualisation of heavily affected areas

**CRISIS SITUATIONS CAUSED BY CIVIL STRIFE, CONFLICTS OR OTHERS**

**THE COMPLEX EMERGENCY DATABASE (CE-DAT)**
- Database with mortality and malnutrition rates of affected communities
- International survey repository with epidemiological (SMART) surveys
- Encourage rational, evidence-based humanitarian decision making
- Set priorities for human and financial resources of humanitarian organisations

**ASSESS HEALTH AND HUMAN IMPACT**
- Identify and measure the health status of affected communities
- Map and model mortality and nutrition patterns
- Assess excess mortality in conflict affected areas
- Improve the database through data collaboration

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