

## Disaster Management



## DEFINITION

"A sudden accident or a natural catastrophe that causes great damage or loss of life"

"a catastrophic, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man-made cause, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area"

## GENERAL EFFECTS OF DISASTER

- LOSS OF LIFE.
- INJURY, ILLNESS, DISEASE
- DAMAGE TO AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.
- DISRUPTION OF LIFESTYLE.
- LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD.
- DISRUPTION TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES.
- DAMAGE TO NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE.
- DISRUPTION TO GOVERNMENTAL SYSTEMS.
- NATIONAL ECONOMIC LOSS.
- SOCIOLOGICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL AFTER EFFECT.
- ENVIRONMENTAL DISRUPTION

# DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HAZARD AND DISASTER

A hazard is a natural event while the disaster is its consequence. A hazard is a perceived natural event which threatens both life and property....a disaster is a realization of this hazard..."

## **COMPONENTS OF DISASTER**

**Risk** is a measure of the expected losses due to a hazardous event of a particular magnitude. The level of risk depends on:

- Nature of the hazard
- Vulnerability of the elements which are affected
- Economic value of those elements

**Vulnerability** is the extent to which a community, structure, service, and/or geographic area is likely to be damaged

**Hazards** are phenomena that pose a threat to people, structures, or economic assets and which may cause a disaster.

The extent of damage in a disaster depends on:

- The impact, intensity and characteristics of the phenomenon
- How people, environment and infrastructures are affected by that phenomenon

This relationship can be written as an equation:

**DISASTER RISK = HAZARD + VULNERABILITY** 

## TYPES OF DISASTER

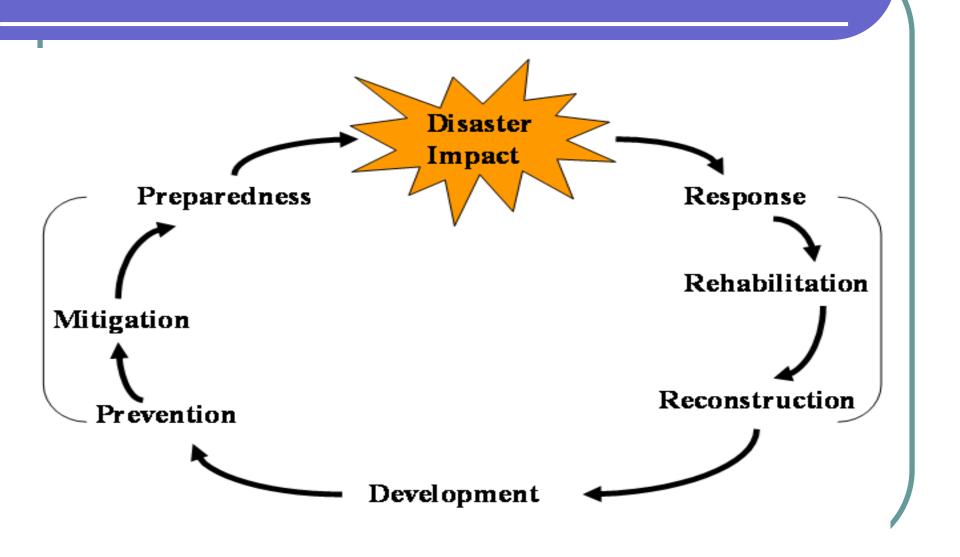
## NATURAL

- Flood
- Cyclone
- Earthquake
- Volcanic eruption
- Epidemics
- Tsunami



- · Air crash
- Sinking ship
- Train accidents
- Building collapse
- Bridge collapse
- · Bomb blasts
- Warfare (conventional, chem. bio, nuclear)

## DISASTER MANAGEMENT



## Cont.....

## pre-disaster phase

- Prevention
- Mitigation
- Preparedness

## post-disaster phase

- Response
- Rehabilitation
- Reconstruction

Disaster management can be defined as the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and recovery in order to lessen the impact of disasters.

### Cont.....

A CONTINUOUS AND INTEGRATED PROCESS OF PLANNING, ORGANISING, COORDINATING AND IMPLEMENTING MEASURES WHICH ARE NECESSARY OR EXPEDIENT FOR:

- (i) Prevention of danger or threat of any disaster
- (ii) Mitigation or reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences
- (iii) Capacity-building
- (iv) Preparedness to deal with any disaster
- (v) Prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster
- (vi)Assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster; evacuation, rescue and relief
- (vii) Rehabilitation and reconstruction

## Disaster Preparedness

Integral part of the national system responsible for developing plans and programmes for

disaster management,

prevention,

mitigation,

response,

rehabilitation and

reconstruction.



## Cont.....

### Co-ordination of a variety of sectors to carry out-

- > Evaluation of the risk.
- > Adopt standards and regulations.
- > Organize communication and response mechanism.
- > Ensure all resources- ready and easily mobilized.
- > Develop public education programmes.
- Coordinate information with news media.
- Disaster simulation exercises.

## DISASTER RESPONSE

Immediate reaction to disaster as the disaster is anticipated, or soon after it begins in order to assess the needs, reduce the suffering, limit the spread and consequences of the disaster, open up the way to rehabilitation.

### By-

- > Mass evacuation
- > Search and rescue
- > Emergency medical services
- > Securing food and water
- Maintenance of Law & Order



## DISASTER RECOVERY

- Repatriation after the emergency is over, displaced people return to their place of origin.
- Rehabilitation -restoration of basic social functions.
  - Providing temporary shelters,
  - Stress debriefing for responders and victims,
  - Economic Rehabilitation,
  - Psycho-social Rehabilitation,
  - Scientific Damage Assessment,
- Elements of recovery
  - Community recovery (including psychological).
  - Infrastructure recovery (services and lifelines).
  - Economy recovery (financial, political).
    - Environment recovery.

## RECONSTRUCTION

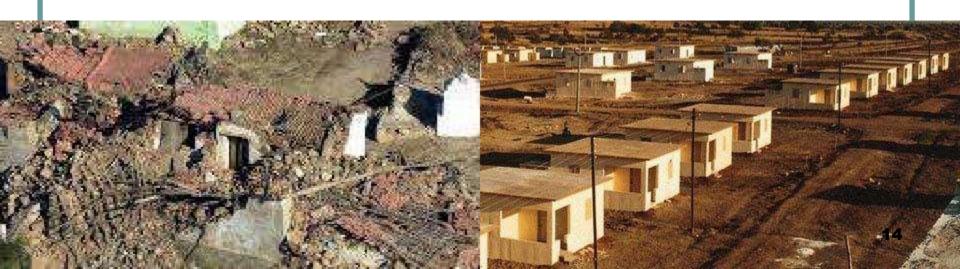
Rebuilding homes.

Permanently repairing and rebuilding infrastructures.

Elements –

Speedy reconstruction.

Linking reconstruction with safe development.



## DISASTER MITIGATION

Permanent reduction of risk of a disaster, to limit impact on human suffering and economic assets.



- Primary mitigation reducing hazard & vulnerability.
- Secondary mitigation- reducing effects of hazard.
- Components:
  - Reducing hazard protection against threat by removing the cause of threat.
  - Reducing vulnerability reducing the effect of threat

# DEVELOPMENTS IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

High Powered Committee set up in August 1999.

National Disaster Management Authority established 28th September 2005.

Inclusion of Disaster Management in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

On 23 December, 2005, Disaster Management Act.

#### CONCLUSION

Enthusiasm in disaster preparedness generally fades once an emergency phase is past, collections offer a good entry point for keeping communities alert and making disaster risk management more sustainable.

Everyone can play an important role in spreading knowledge and keeping their communities well-prepared.

Responsible citizens of our country should be a part and parcel of the disaster preparedness drive taken up in the country

# Thank You