Paper 404(A)
Disaster management

SOS LIFELONG EDUCATION EXTENSION AND SOCIAL WORK

JIWAJI UNIVERSITY

Disaster

- Disaster is a sudden, calamitous event bringing great damage, loss, and destruction and devastation to life and property.

- Losses exceed the ability of affected to cope with it using its own resources

DM act 2005 --defines

(d) "disaster" means a catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or man made causes, 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;

Definitions—Disaster/ emergency management

- As the discipline of dealing with and avoiding risks (Wikipedia)
- Involves
  - Preparing for disaster

  - Disaster response

  - Supporting and rebuilding post disaster

DM act defines

(e) "disaster management" means 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;

(vii) evacuation, rescue and relief;

(viii) rehabilitation and reconstruction;

Disaster management

- Is a continuous process
- Managed at all levels— interlinked
  - Individual
  - Groups
  - Communities
- Actions based on risk perception
- Integration of plans – government/ private

Disaster management

- Commonly responsibility with government
- Replaced civil defense activities
- Emphasis more on prevention
  - Called disaster risk reduction
  - Focus on preparedness, mitigation
- Covers both war and peace times

Disaster management

- In India
  - Apex body- NDMA
  - EMRI – improve community preparedness
  - DM Act 2005
  - UNDP funded disaster risk management programme
  - National disaster management framework

Role of Ministry of Railways

- Part of nodal agency
  - Manage all disasters

- Creation and capacity building of state level agencies

- Training and capacity building of railway officers and staff

Characteristics of disaster

- Unpredictability
- Unfamiliarity
- Speed
- Urgency
- Uncertainty
- Threat

Types of disasters

Major natural disasters:	Minor natural disasters:
• Flood • Cyclone • Drought • Earthquake	• Cold wave • Thunderstorms • Heat waves • Mud slides • Storm
Major manmade disaster: 1. Setting of fires 2. Epidemic 3. Deforestation 4. Pollution due to prawn cultivation 5. Chemical pollution. 6. Wars	**Minor manmade disaster:** • Road / train accidents, riots • Food poisoning • Industrial disaster/ crisis • Environmental pollution

Associated terms

- **Risk:**
    - Risk is a measure of the expected losses due to a hazardous event . The level of risk depends on:
        - Nature of the Hazard
        - Vulnerability of the elements which are affected
        - Economic value of those elements
- **Vulnerability:**
    - *Predisposition of a community, structure, service, and/or geographic area to damage on account of their nature, construction and proximity to hazardous terrain or a disaster prone area"*
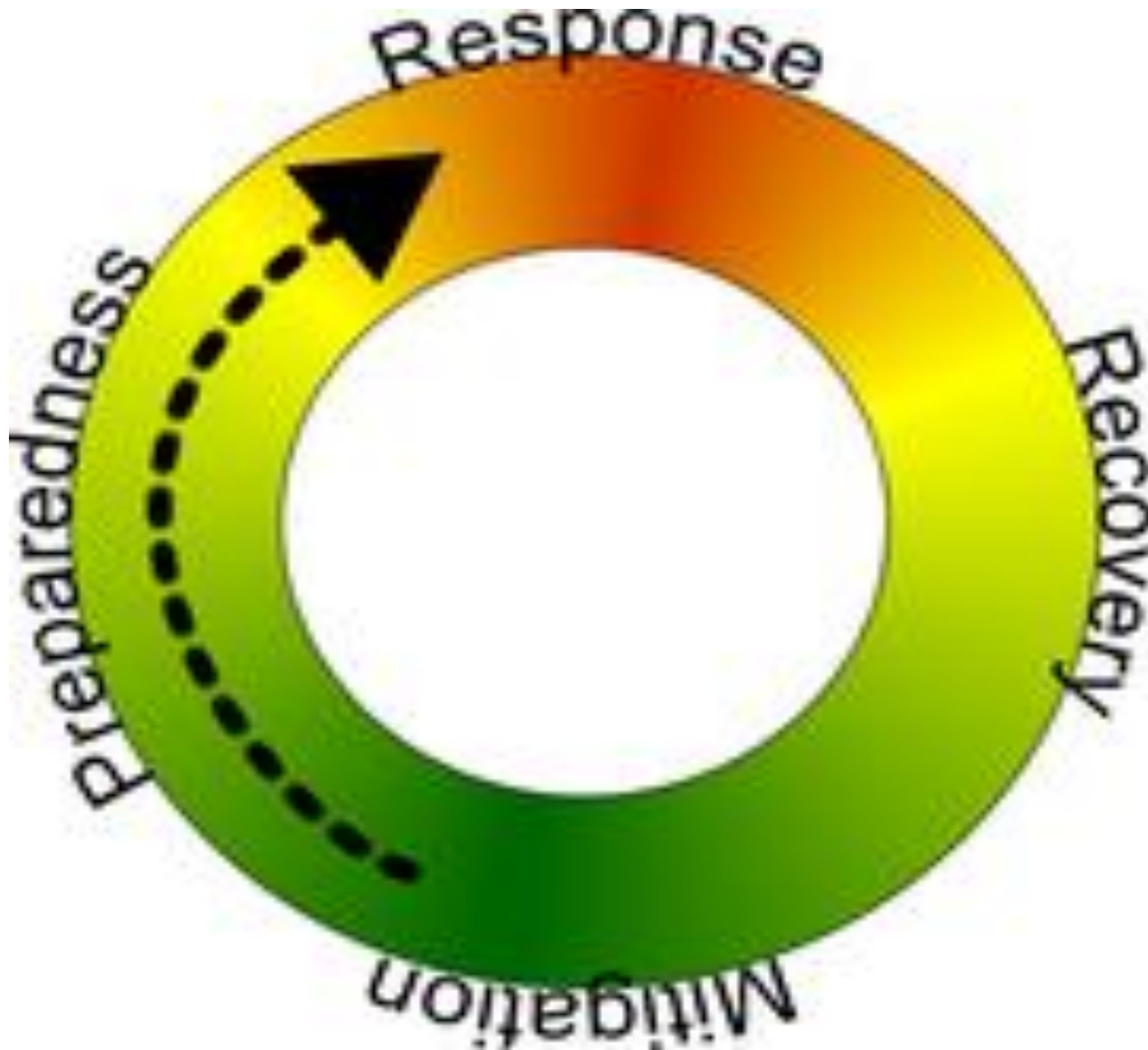
- **Hazards:**
    - *"Phenomena that pose a threat to people, structures, or economic assets and which may cause a disaster.*

Disaster risk management programme

- Goal
  - *"Sustainable Reduction in Natural Disaster Risk"*

- Objectives
  - Awareness
  - capacity building at all levels
  - Preparedness
  - Creation of knowledge

Cycle of disaster management

Terminology

- Mitigation
  - Prevention of hazards developing into disasters
  - Reduce effects of disasters
  - Focuses on long term measures
  - Is part of recovery process
  - Actions
    - structural – use technology
    - Non structural –legislation
  - Most cost effective
  - Necessitates identification of risk

Terminology

- Preparedness
  - Prepare action plans
    - Communication plans
    - Emergency response teams
    - Emergency warning methods
    - Shelters, evacuation plans
    - Resources inventory building
    - Develop trained volunteers
    - Casualty prediction- helps in evacuation

Terminology

- Response
  - Mobilization of
    - Emergency teams
      - Core emergency services
      - Specialist teams
    - First responders in area
    - Search and rescue efforts
  - Runs on
    - principle of unified command
    - Mutual aid
  - Immediate needs are addressed

Terminology

- Recovery
  - Restore affected area to previous state
  - Rebuild , employ and repair
  - "window of opportunity" for implementing harsh measures of mitigation

Golden hour

- Critical for saving lives of trauma and shock affected people
- Begins from occurrence of disaster
- Arrange for rescue and giving life saving measures
    - Stoppage of bleeding
    - Shock management

Management of Golden hour

- Require integrated plan
    - with state disaster management units
    - Trained rescue teams
    - Access to tools and equipment at site
    - Swift evacuation measures

Management of disasters

- Implementation of disaster management plan
  - Single command team at control centre- planning, monitoring, resource mobilization, liaison
  - At site team- rescue and evacuation, flow of information, recovery at site
  - Management of communication- separate teams at site and control, flow of reliable, verified information to public at large

THANK YOU