

### Disaster Management Cycle

#### Aims & objectives of Disaster Management

- 1. Reduce (Avoid, if possible) the potential losses from hazards.
- Assure prompt and appropriate assistance to victims when necessary.
- 3. Achieve rapid and durable recovery.
- Governments, CSR, and civil society plan to reduce the impact of disasters
- 5. React during and after disaster.



# Why Disaster Management



### **Elements At Risk**

- This includes who and what can be damaged
  - People their lives and health
  - Household and community structures like houses,
    community centers, schools, public buildings etc.
  - Community facilities and services like access roads, bridges, hospitals, electricity, water supply etc
  - Livelihood and economic activities like jobs, production facilities and equipments, crops.
  - The natural environment like natural resources base



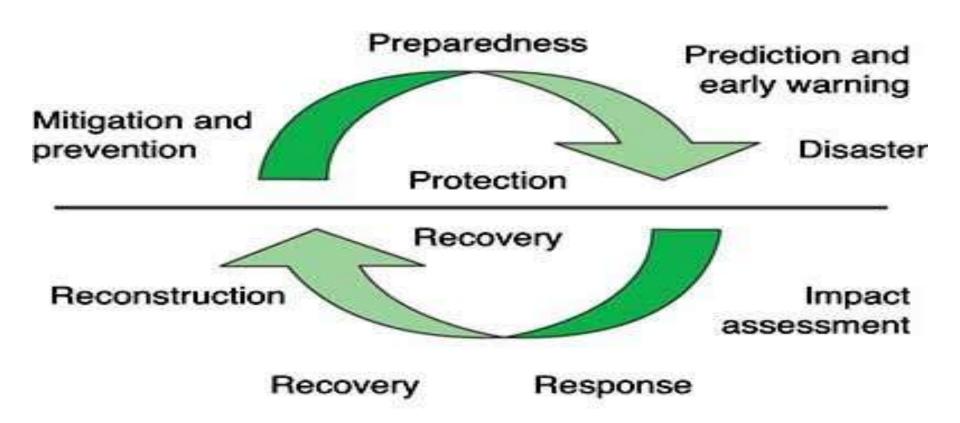
### Elements at risk

- People
- Livestock
- Rural Housing Stock
- Houses Vulnerable
- Crops, Trees, Telephone, Electric poles
- Nets and Boats, , Working Implements
- Personal Property
- Electricity, Water and Food Supplies
- Infrastructure Support



### Disaster Management Cycle

#### RISK MANAGEMENT



CRISIS MANAGEMENT



## Risk Management

#### **Disaster Prevention**

- Activities designed to provide permanent protection from disasters.
- Activities to provides outright avoidance of the adverse impact of hazards and means to minimize related environmental, technological and biological disasterS



### Risk Management

#### **Disaster Mitigation**

- Measures taken in advance of a disaster aimed at reducing its impact on society and the environment.
- Structural and non structural measures undertaken to limit the adverse impact of natural hazards, environmental degradation and technological hazards.



### Risk Management

### **Disaster Preparedness**

- Ability to predict, respond to and cope with the effect of a disaster.
- The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, professional, organizations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to, and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current hazard events or conditions



### Response/Relief

- Actions taken immediately following the impact of a disaster when exceptional measures are required to meet the basic needs of the survivors.
- Measures that are required in search and rescue of survivors, as well to meet the basic needs for shelter, water, food and health care.



### **Recovery/ Rehabilitation**

 Actions taken in the aftermath of a disaster to assist victims to repair their dwellings, re-establish essential services, revive key economic and social activities.



#### Reconstruction

 Permanent measures to repair or replace damaged dwellings and infrastructure and to set the economy back on course.



#### Development

 Sustained efforts intended to improve or maintain the social and economic well-being of a community.