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# Disaster Vs Development

# Disaster

- **A serious disruption of the functioning of a community causing widespread human, material or environmental losses which exceed the ability of the affected community to cope using its own resources**

# Indicators of Disasters effect

- Killed
- Missing
- Injured
- Diseases
- Displaced
- Evacuated

## Economic losses (direct/indirect)

- Insured losses (divided by sectors)
- Lines of business affected
- Business interruption of Industry, Supply industry, Commercial sector of Construction sites of Agriculture
- Aquaculture

# Indicators of Disasters effect

- Livestock
- Forestry o Marine
- Onshore, Offshore

## Infrastructure/

- Roads, Railways, Bridges o Water supply, Irrigation, Sewage  
Food supply, Electricity, Communication, Transport (air, rail,  
shipping)

## Environmental damage

-

# Development

- Development is a comprehensive economic, social, and political process . . . That aims at the constant improvement of the well-being of the population and all individuals on the basis of their active, free, and meaningful participation in development.



# Development Indicators

- No poverty
- Zero hunger
- Good health and well-being
- Quality education
- Gender equality
- Clean water and sanitation
- Affordable and clean energy
- Productive employment and economic growth
- Industry, innovation, and infrastructure.
- Reduced inequalities
- Sustainable cities and communities
- Responsible consumption and production
- Climate action
- Peace, justice, and strong institutions

# Disaster and Development

- Disasters and development are closely linked
- Disasters can both destroy development initiatives and create development opportunities.
- Development schemes can both increase and decrease vulnerability.



# Disaster and Development

- Disasters were seen in the context of emergency response-not as a part of long term development programming.





# Disaster and Development

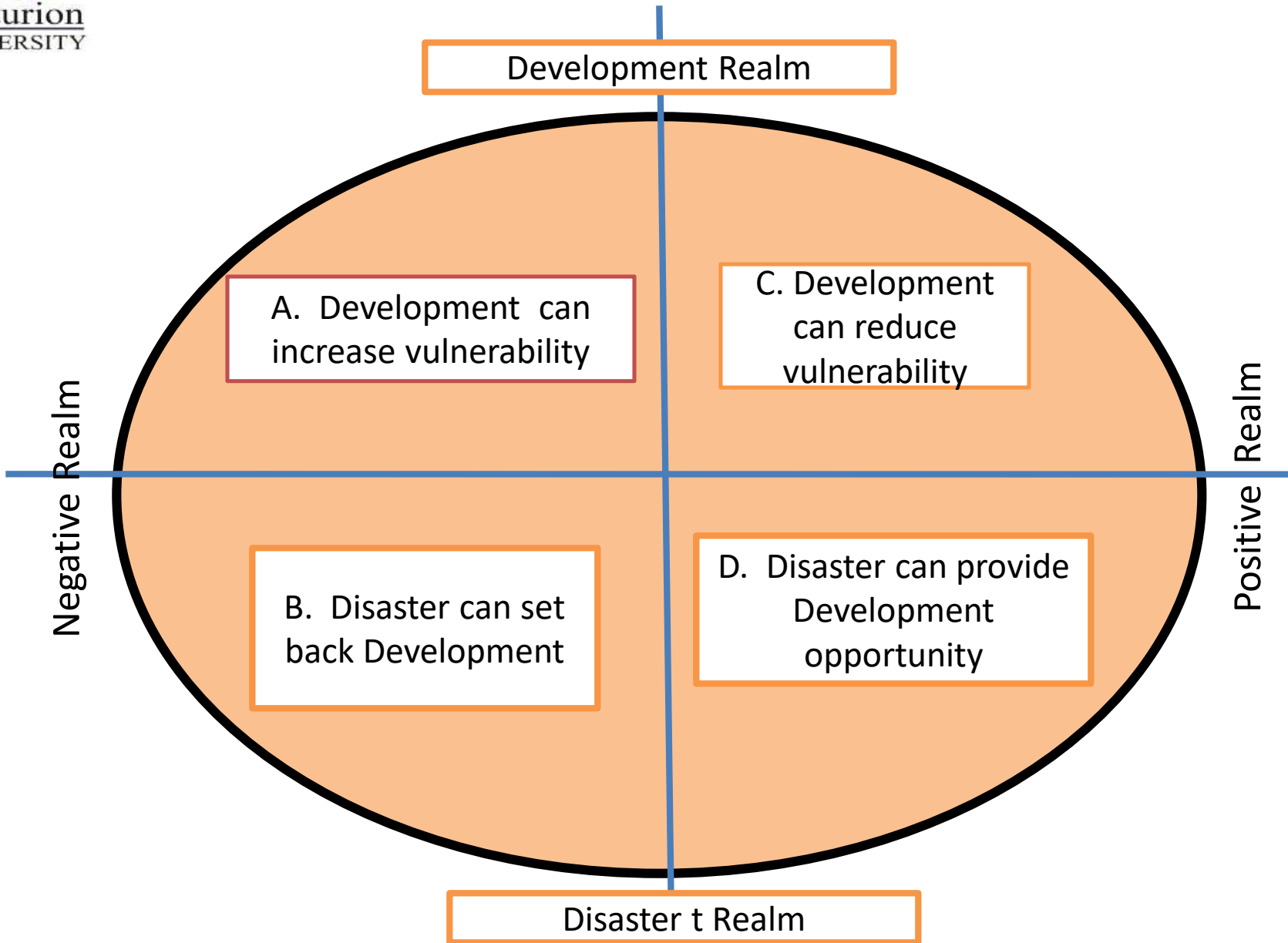
- When a disaster did occur, the response was directed to emergency needs and cleaning up

# Disaster-Development Relationship

- Disasters Hamper Development
- Development Increases Vulnerabilities
- Development Reduces Vulnerabilities
- Disasters Provide Development Opportunities

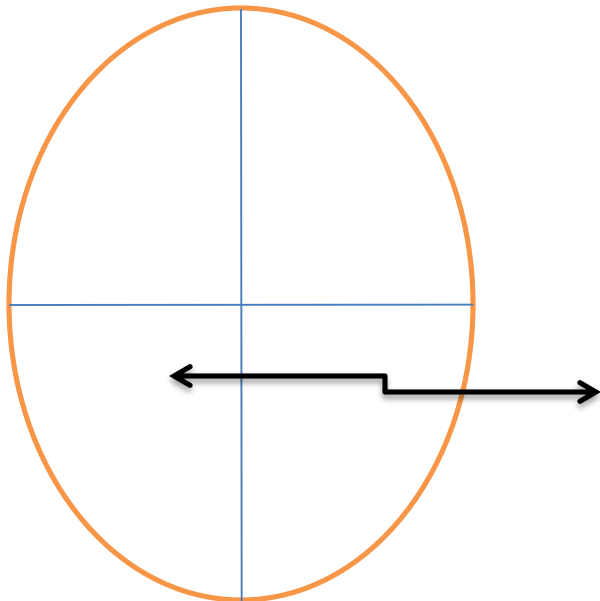


# Disaster Vs Development



# Disaster set back Development

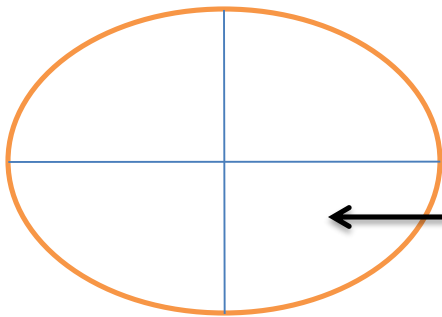
1. Disasters set back development programs destroying years of development initiatives.



Infrastructure improvement e.g. transport and utility systems are destroyed by a flood.

# Disaster can provide Development opportunity

2. Rebuilding after a disaster provides significant opportunities to initiate development programs.

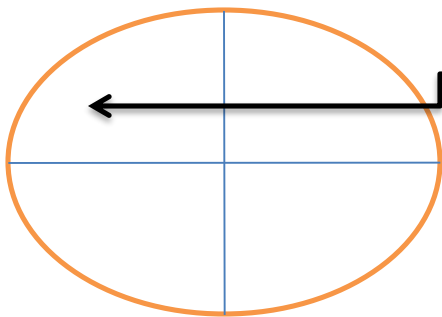


Houses , road, communication are reconstructed, revive crops, upgrade skills and techniques,



# Development can increase vulnerability

## 3. Development programs can increase an area's vulnerability to disasters.

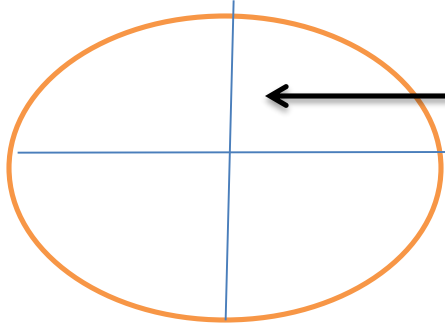


A major increase in livestock development leads to overgrazing, which contributes to desertification and increases vulnerability to famine.



# Development can reduce vulnerability

4. Development programs can be designed to decrease the susceptibility to disasters and their negative consequences



Housing projects constructed under building codes designed to withstand high winds result in less destruction during the next tropical storm.



# From Relief to Development



# From Relief to Development

- It is essential to analyze vulnerabilities exposed by a disaster
- When planning for relief activities, always define long term objectives aimed at restoring the systems as defined by the people

# How Can Development Increase Disaster Risk?

- Economic growth and social improvement generating new disaster risks
- The growth of informal settlements and inner city slums, whether fuelled by international migration or internal migration from smaller urban settlements or the countryside, has led to the growth of unstable living environments.
- These settlements are often located in HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS



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# EXTRA CONTENT

# Factors influencing vulnerability to landslides and other secondary hazards

- The preliminary analysis shows that there are a number of factors that have influenced the progression of vulnerability in the region. Some of the most important factors include
  1. Lack of access to political power, decision-making, and resources,
  2. Insecure livelihoods,
  3. Environmental degradation,
  4. Globalised trade and unequal exchange of benefits,
  5. Shortsighted development plans and ineffectiveness of the state approach to disaster risk reduction,
  6. Neglect of local knowledge and other coping capacities, and
  7. Co-existence of multiple hazards. These are briefly described as follows.
  8. Poverty
  9. Old age, Unemployment, lack of communication etc

## **Lack of access to political power, decision-making, and resources**

- Scheduled Tribes or Scheduled Castes, who are the historically
- marginalized in the mainstream development processes of the region and the State. Traditionally
- up to the present, these communities have been isolated in the name of caste and occupational
- privileges, and have lacked access to political power and decision-making structures. Moreover,
- their access to resources such as cultivable land and water resources has been limited. While the
- mainstream communities were able to find livelihoods in the lower plains, these groups had to
- find alternatives in the upper hills or encroach on the forest lands. Unemployment, both
- chronic and seasonal

# Insecure livelihoods

- Most of the farmers are involved in the crop cultivation which is always at loss due to various disasters.
- People are also involved in alternative livelihoods such as cattle and goat rearing but no fodder.
- Farmers are involved in the cultivation of cash crops that are integrated with the world market, lack fair prices.
- This higher dependence of the population on agriculture and its greater integration with the
- world market has increased the risk of the population to livelihood uncertainties and casualties such as farmers' suicides

## The most important recommendations to reduce vulnerability

- Increase hazard awareness and knowledge
- Improve early warning systems and evacuation procedures.
- Improve communication and cooperation.
- Strengthen environmental protection and post-disaster rehabilitation.
- Integrate disaster risk reduction into sustainable development strategies

**Thank you**