

# DISASTER MANAGEMENT

OBJECTIVES/AIM, SCOPE & OUT COME

Lecture - 1



By

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# OBJECTIVES/AIM of DM

► The world over disaster management is seen as evolving process. There cannot be a single model or approach towards management of disasters. Thus the objective of disaster management comprises six elements: the pre-disaster phase includes prevention, mitigation and preparedness, while the post disaster phase includes response, rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery. Although the actions taken to address a specific disaster vary depending on the hazard, four objectives of disaster management apply to every situation:

- 1. Reduce Damages and Deaths**
- 2. Reduce Personal Suffering**
- 3. Speed Recovery**
- 4. Protect Victims**

# OBJECTIVES of DM..... Contd.

- ▶ Basically the main objective of disaster management is to reduce the damage. However, there are several objectives are integrated with it. Those are-
- 1. Identifying the hazard and its cause.
- 2. Reducing vulnerability and potential losses of hazard.
- 3. Assessing, reviewing and controlling the risk.
- 4. Applying efficient, effective, sustainable relief (food, shelter and money), medical and other facilities in disaster affected people thus they can survive.
- 5. Reducing the damage, death, sufferings and destruction of any natural and human induced disaster.
- 6. Giving protection to victims.
- 7. Increasing the strength among people to survive against disasters.
- 8. Building up capacity in every sector like- individual, social, economic, environmental, regional, national and international.
- 9. Ensuring the availability of local emergency equipment and transportation.

## OBJECTIVES of DM..... Contd.

- Ensuring the availability of local emergency equipment and transportation.
- Achieving quick recovery from disaster.
- Long-term planning for particular disaster to reduce its risk.
- Shifting exposure from vulnerable area into safe place.
- Ensuring safety, equity, equality to all organisms specially human beings.
- Increasing the availability, safety of natural resources.
- Creating awareness about disaster and its mitigation process among people.
- Giving warning before disaster thus people can be prepared and safe from that.
- To make the efforts for conservation of environment.

# Aim of DM

1. Implementing the disaster management cycle (mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery) in the aspects of disaster management.
2. Quick and effective communication system in every sector.
3. Formulating and implementing disaster management policy, plan, law and regulations in regional, national and global sector.
4. Reporting, analysing and monitoring risk performance, intensity etc.
5. Planning and executing community, society based CDMP (Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP), DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction), CRA (Community Risk Assessment), CCRM (Climate Change Risk Management) and HRD (Human Resource Development), risk assessment, vulnerability analysis and reduction etc.
6. Engaging with disaster education, training, research, adaptation and management activities.
7. Coordinating and collaborating with all disaster management and related organizations, NGO's, local and international agencies and creating strong network among them.
8. Integrating with all other human, resource and development programs.

# Scope of the DM

- ▶ The term “Disaster Management” encompasses the complete realm of disaster-related activities. Traditionally people tend to think of disaster management only in terms of the post-disaster actions taken by relief and reconstruction officials; yet disaster management covers a much broader scope, and many modern disaster managers may find themselves far more involved in pre-disaster activities than in post-disaster response. Those are-
- 1. The refugee field of disaster management is highly specialized and requires not only many development skills but also a broader awareness of political, legal, and humanitarian issues.
- 2. DM aims and objectives, elements, Natural/man-made Disasters,
- 3. Victims, Relief Systems,
- 4. Phases of Disaster Response/Relief Operations, Government’s Role,
- 5. Refugee Assistance Models,
- 6. Prevention and Mitigation Tools, Preparedness Tools,
- 7. Tools of Post-Disaster Management, Mapping,
- 8. Aerial Photography and Remote Sensing,
- 9. Information Management,
- 10. Logistics, Epidemiology.

# Outcomes of the DM

- Appropriate actions at all points in the cycle lead to greater preparedness, better warnings, reduced vulnerability or the prevention of disasters during the next iteration of the cycle.
- The complete disaster management cycle includes the shaping of public policies and plans that either modify the causes of disasters or mitigate their effects on people, property, and infrastructure.
- Capacity to obtain, analyze, and communicate information on risks, relief needs and lessons learned from earlier disasters in order to formulate strategies for mitigation in future scenarios with the ability to clearly present and discuss their conclusions and the knowledge and arguments behind them.