Prevention: This phase focuses on identifying potential hazards and taking proactive steps to prevent them from escalating into disasters.

 • Understanding the concept of disaster helps us to develop effective strategies for prevention, mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery.

Traditional Approach (Relief-Centric): • Focus: Primarily on responding to disasters after they occur, providing immediate relief like food, water, and shelter.

Exposure: The presence of people, livelihoods, assets, or systems in places that could be adversely affected by a hazard.

 Why Levels Matter: • Resource Allocation: Helps determine the type and scale of resources needed for an effective response.

• Pandemics: The COVID-19 pandemic showed how quickly a disease can spread globally, causing widespread health, social, and economic disruption.

 • Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of many disaster events, making it a critical global challenge.

 Here's a table summarizing the key differences: Feature Natural Hazards Man-made Hazards Origin Natural processes Human actions Predictability Often unpredictable, some forecasting possible Often preventable Control Limited control, focus on mitigation and preparedness More control through regulations, safety measures, and responsible behavior Examples Earthquakes, floods, storms Industrial accidents, terrorism, pollution Export to Sheets Why it Matters: • Prevention and Mitigation: Different strategies are needed to address natural vs. man-made hazards.

lOMoARcPSD|48990092 • Streamline decision-making: Develop clear lines of authority and decision- making processes to avoid delays in response.

Can occur suddenly with little warning, but sometimes preceded by signs like ground cracking or changes in water flow.

Export to Sheets Important Notes: • Forewarning levels can vary: Even with advanced technology, predicting the exact timing and intensity of some hazards remains challenging.

lOMoARcPSD|48990092 o Surface rupture: Displacement of the ground along a fault line can cause significant damage to structures.

o Liquefaction: Ground can lose its strength and behave like a liquid, causing buildings to sink or tilt.

o Pyroclastic flows: Fast-moving currents of hot gas and volcanic matter that can incinerate everything in their path.

This is not an exhaustive list, but it covers some of the most common and destructive natural hazards.

Why Hazard Assessment is Important: • Risk Reduction: Helps identify and prioritize the most significant risks facing a community.

o Low Income Levels: Limited financial resources make it difficult to invest in disaster preparedness, insurance, and recovery efforts.

o Lack of Institutional Capacity: Limited resources, training, and coordination among government agencies can hamper effective disaster management.

This may include specific populations (elderly, disabled, low-income), critical infrastructure (hospitals, schools, transportation networks), or essential services (water supply, healthcare).

lOMoARcPSD|48990092 o Building Occupancy: Time of day (e.g., schools during an

earthquake) influences casualties.

 • Response: Providing immediate assistance to affected communities (search and rescue, medical aid, relief).

 • Sound legal and policy framework: Provides a supportive environment for disaster management.

It seems you're interested in how the concept of "development" relates to our previous conversation about disaster management.

• Wildfire prevention: Creating defensible spaces around homes, managing forests to reduce fuel loads, implementing fire restrictions during dry periods.

• Develop a distribution plan: Determine how relief items will be distributed, considering: o Equity and fairness: Ensuring that aid reaches those most in need.

Community Empowerment • Community-based disaster risk reduction: Empowering communities to take ownership of their safety and participate in decision-making processes.

By investing in capacity building, we can create a more disaster-resilient world where people are better equipped to face the challenges of natural and man-made hazards.

Counter-disaster resources encompass a wide range of assets, tools, and capabilities that are essential for effective disaster management.

o Utility: Play a vital role in community-based disaster risk reduction, assisting with evacuation, first aid, damage assessment, and relief distribution.

• Resource Mapping: Identify and map available resources (human, physical, financial, informational, technological) to ensure their efficient deployment during emergencies.

Talk to someone you trust, seek professional counseling if needed, and engage in stress-reducing activities (exercise, meditation, deep breathing).

lOMoARcPSD|48990092 • Seek long-term support: If needed, continue with counseling or therapy to address ongoing emotional challenges.

lOMoARcPSD|48990092 o Examples: ■ Reframing the situation to see it in a new light.

By understanding the range of alternative adjustment processes, communities can make informed choices about how to best manage disaster risks and build resilience.

lOMoARcPSD|48990092 • Whistle: To signal for help • Sanitation and hygiene items: Toilet paper, wet wipes, hand sanitizer.

• Real-time information: During a disaster, media provides updates on the situation, evacuation orders, shelter locations, and available assistance.

• Media ethics: Journalists should adhere to ethical guidelines when reporting on disasters, respecting the privacy and dignity of affected individuals.

Risk Assessment and Analysis: • Hazard identification: Identify potential hazards that could affect the community (e.g., earthquakes, floods, storms, industrial accidents).

Conduct Risk Assessment • Hazard identification: Identify potential hazards that could affect the community (e.g., earthquakes, floods, storms, droughts, industrial accidents).

India has a multi-tiered organizational structure for disaster management, designed to ensure coordination and efficiency at various levels.