

Module 3

SHORT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS:

1. Summarize different types of disaster response.

1. Search and rescue
2. First aid and emergency medical care
3. Evacuation
4. Evacuation centre management
5. Development of Standard Operation Procedure (SOPs)
6. Immediate repair of community facilities and services
7. Relief Aid
8. Coordination and Communication
9. Psycho-social counselling and stress debriefing
10. Medical services.

2. Discuss any six international relief organizations.

1. Action Against Hunger (AAH),
2. Catholic Relief Services, (CRS - USCC),
3. Food For The Hungry International (FHI),
4. International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),
5. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
6. International Organisation For Migration (IOM)

3. Summarize the types of Disaster Preparedness.

1. Target oriented preparedness
2. Task oriented preparedness
3. Disaster oriented preparedness

4. Discuss the objectives of Disaster Mitigation.

a)Hazard likelihood reduction

- This objective is only appropriate for a few natural hazards, as it is not possible to reduce the occurrence of many hazards.
- Eg:, the likelihood of floods occurrence can be reduced by mitigation measures such as sea defence walls.

b)Risk consequence reduction

- This is a reduction in the impact of a hazard, via a reduction in exposure and/or vulnerability.

- It involves ensuring that the population, structures, or other systems are able to withstand such an event with as few negative consequences as possible.

5. List out the core elements of Disaster Risk Management.

1. Risk Identification and assessment
2. Prevention and Mitigation.
3. Preparedness.
4. Recovery

6. Summarize the measures for disaster risk reduction

The following measures should be taken for disaster risk reduction:

1. Governance
2. Risk identification, assessment, monitoring and early warning
3. Knowledge management and education
4. Reducing underlying risk factors
5. Preparedness for effective response and recovery.

7. Define the measures for disaster prevention

There are two measures for preventing a disaster

1. Structural measures
2. Non-structural measures.

1. Structural measures

- Structural measures includes all the engineering knowledge for preventing a disaster
- E.g.: flood wall, base isolation techniques.

2. Non-structural measures

- It includes the awareness class prior to a disaster.
- Raising awareness about potential hazards and how to address them
- Educating the public about how to properly prepare for different types of disaster

Installing and strengthening prediction and warning systems

8. Discuss the Components of a Comprehensive Disaster Preparedness Strategy.

- ☐ Response mechanisms and strategies
- ☐ Preparedness plans
- ☐ Coordination
- ☐ Information management
- ☐ Early warning systems

- ☐ Resource mobilisation
- ☐ Public education, training & rehearsals
- ☐ Community-based disaster preparedness

9. Discuss the objectives of Disaster Response.

- Aimed at providing immediate assistance to maintain life, improve health and support the affected population.
- Focused at meeting the basic needs of the people until more permanent and sustainable solutions can be found.
- Preparedness for the first and immediate response is referred to as “emergency preparedness”

10. List out the factors affecting Disaster Response.

- The type of disaster
- The ability to take pre-impact actions
- The severity and magnitude of disaster
- The capability of sustained operations
- Identification of likely response requirements

11. Summarize the requirements for effective response.

a) Information

- An **early warning system provides** vital information for effective response operation despite the unpredictability of some disaster events.
- An effective warning system must be robust to transmit warnings as early as practicable.
- Information gained from these systems could help in the planning and decision making as well as inform the general public.

b) Resources

- **Resources form an essential component** of disaster response.
- The need for disaster management organisations to be resource ready cannot be over emphasised considering the untimely occurrence of disasters, which most often is on short notice.
- The ability to mobilise the needed resources on short notice is most often hampered by many factors. Its effect on systems gives little room for procrastination of actions.

12. Discuss any 6 principles guiding relief.

1. Response to disasters must have humanitarian imperative.

2. Aid is provided based on needs alone and must be done without discrimination of any kind (race, creed or nationality of the recipients).
3. Aid will not be used to further a particular political or religious standpoint.
4. Aid agencies do not to act as instruments of government foreign policy.
5. That culture and custom are respected in response and relief activities.
6. Disaster response is built on local capacities.

13. Discuss the 5 component of project cycle management.

- 1) Assessment
- 2) Planning & Designing
- 3) Implementation
- 4) Monitoring
- 5) Review and Evaluation

14. Describe the components of disaster risk management cycle.

1. Risk Identification and assessment
2. Prevention and Mitigation.
3. Preparedness.
4. Recovery

15. Discuss the types of Disaster Prevention.

Types of Disaster Prevention

Disaster prevention may be considered as either primary or secondary.

- ❖ **Primary prevention** is to reduce, avert or avoid the risk of the event occurring, by getting rid of the hazard or vulnerability, e.g. to avoid overcrowding, deforestation, choked drainage and to provide services.
- ❖ **Secondary prevention** means to recognise promptly the event and to reduce its effects, e.g. by staying alert to possible displacements of population; by being ready to provide immunisation, food, clean water, sanitation and health care to the affected population.