Natural Disasters and their Solution

Natural disasters are not directly caused by social or physical interactions, but human behavior can increase the likelihood that they will occur and amplify their impact. Effectively eliminating disaster risks requires attending to both the social and physical facets. For instance, it is possible to lessen the effects of climate change by engaging in responsible environmental activities, utilizing sustainable land-use planning, and strengthening infrastructure. Societies can try to become more resilient and reduce the harm that natural catastrophes inflict on people and property by educating people about these relationships.

Physical Interactions Leading to Disaster:

The 1990 International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction was the latest formal process. Natural disasters threatened "developing countries" at the time. In developing countries physical impacts of climate change are significant elements. Two human activities in underdeveloped countries that contribute to the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere and the subsequent development of global warming are the burning of fossil fuels and the cutting down of trees. Consequently, this increases the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as heatwaves, droughts, and storms. These circumstances have the potential to worsen and develop into natural catastrophes that cause extensive property damage and harm already vulnerable communities.

Social Interactions Leading to Disaster:

In developing countries the social interactions regarding the environmental policy and management is also major factor that natural disaster to occur. Also, decisions that people make about how to handle resources and protect the environment can affect how often and how bad certain disasters are. Cutting down trees changes natural landscapes and makes it more possible for soil erosion, landslides, and flash floods to happen. One bad way to use land that can make disasters worse is to build in flood-prone places or on unstable slopes.

Scientific Solution:

Policy issues were identified at the 1994 midterm World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction in Yokohama. These included overemphasizing scientific solutions, selling technologies to "developing" countries to reduce dangers, and ignoring catastrophes' social (economic and political) effects.

The 2005 Hyogo World Conference on Disaster Reduction goal:

- Make catastrophe risk reduction a national and local goal with strong institutions.
- Assess and improve disaster risks and early warning systems:

- boost everyone's skills, knowledge, and inventiveness to prevent risk.
- Disaster preparedness, mitigation, and vulnerability reduction should be part of sustainable development. Risk mitigation should be part of disaster response, rehabilitation, and reconstruction.
- National, regional, and municipal governments should prepare together, says HFA. It was voluntary and unenforceable.

Health is a Sendai Framework priority for global catastrophe risk reduction. Local governments and companies should help the state lower catastrophic risk. The UNDRR Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction (GAR) shows the Sendai Framework's progress every few years. Because disaster risk has many forms, levels, and repercussions, the GAR adopts a nuanced approach.

Final Thoughts:

It would be easy to think that the risks of disasters are not as big of a deal as the bad effects of climate change. That's not the right thing to do. People usually think of emergency reactions to disasters as short-term fixes. However, climate change is seen as a problem that will last for a long time. The truth is that they are linked. Adapting to climate change (CCA) is an important part of sustainable development because it lowers the chance of disasters. This shows how closely society and the environment are linked in ways that make it impossible to ignore or study individually. It is important to understand how complicated things are so that partnerships can be used to lower environmental risks from all angles in a more complete and long-lasting way for a better future.