

Introduction

- Disaster Management is a strategic planning and procedure that is administered and employed to protect critical infrastructures (also known as "critical assets") from severe damages when natural or human made calamities and catastrophic even occur

Disaster management

- Disaster management plans are multi-layered and are aimed to address such issues as floods, hurricanes, fires, bombings, and even mass failures of utilities or the rapid spread of disease (John, 2004)

Types of Disasters

Natural Disasters

- Geological Disasters
- Hydrological Disasters
- Climatological Disasters
- Meteorological Disasters
- Biological Disasters
- Space Disasters

Man-Made or Technological Disasters

- Environment Degradation
- Pollution
- Terrorism
- Accidents

Natural Disasters

hybrid disaster

- Food Insecurity
- Epidemics and Pandemics
- Displaced Populations

Natural Disasters

"Adverse event that results from natural processes of the Earth"

Geophysical

- Earthquake
- Volcano
- Landslide (Dry)
- Rockfall (Dry)

Biological

- Epidemic
- Infectious diseases
- Insect bites

Meteorological

- Local storm
- Tropical and Extratropical Cyclones
- Tornadoes

Hydrological

- Tsunami
- Flood
- Hailstorm
- Landslide (Wet)
- Rockfall (Wet)

Climatological

- Heat wave
- Cold wave
- Drought
- Forest fire

Natural disasters

emergency/disaster

- **Natural disasters.** These disasters include floods, hurricanes, earthquakes and volcano eruptions that can have immediate impacts on human health, as well as secondary impacts causing further death and suffering from floods causing landslides, earthquakes resulting in fires, tsunamis causing widespread flooding and typhoons sinking ferries

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- **Environmental emergencies.** These emergencies include technological or industrial accidents, usually involving hazardous material, and occur where these materials are produced, used or transported. Large forest fires are generally included in this definition because they tend to be caused by humans.

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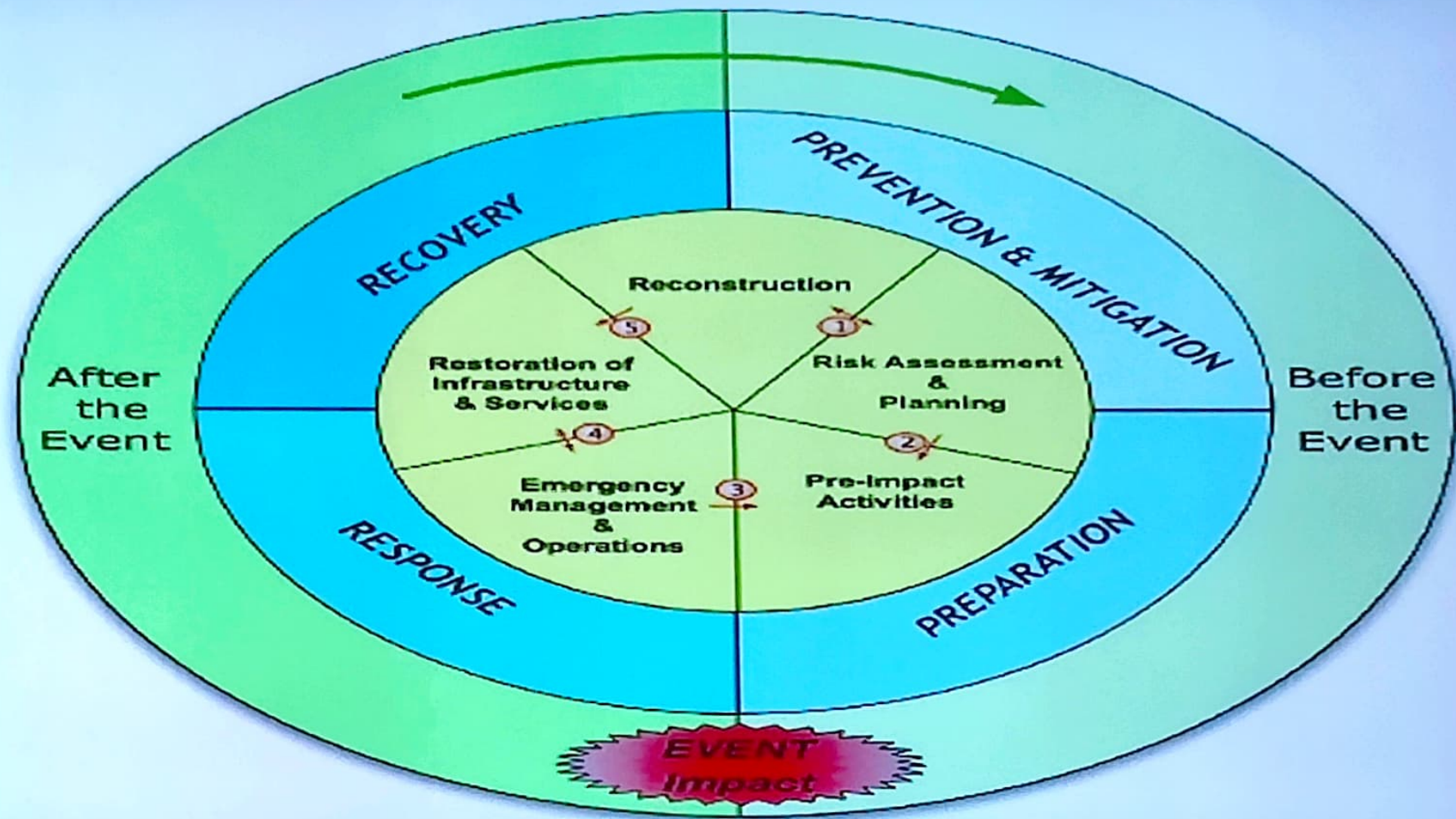
- **complex emergencies.** These emergencies involve a break-down of authority, looting and attacks on strategic installations. Complex emergencies include conflict situations and war.

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- **Pandemic emergencies.** These emergencies involve a sudden onset of a contagious disease that affects health but also disrupts services and businesses, bringing economic and social costs.

Disaster Management

- Disaster Management (or Emergency Management) is **the discipline of dealing with and avoiding risks**. It is a discipline that involves preparing, supporting and rebuilding when natural or human made disasters occur. ... In any event, an effective emergency management system will rely on the emergency plans available.



Emergency Management

- Emergency Management is the generic name of an interdisciplinary field dealing with the strategic organization management processes used to protect assets of an organization from hazard risks that can cause disasters



Disaster Management

- **Mitigation:** actions taken to eliminate a hazard or reduce its potential impact.
- **Preparedness:** planning for major emergencies, including training and exercises.
- **Response:** actions taken in response to emergencies.
- **Recovery:** actions taken after a disaster to restore services and reconstruct communities.