**VSB Engineering College, Karur-639111**

**Project Design phase – I**

**Problem Solution fit**

**Project name: Natural Disaster Intensity Analysis and Cassification Team Id :** PNT2022TMID33575

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| **1.Customer segments:-**   * Disaster management measures can **help removing people and property from a threatened location** by facilitating timely and effective rescue, relief and rehabilitation at the place of disaster thereby reducing loss of property, protecting people and reducing trauma among people.. | **6.Customer constrains:-**   * This report investigates the challenges to disaster risk reduction from the stakeholders' of Imizamo Yethu's perspectives. The identified challenges can be grouped into five different categories: **rapid community growth, lack of land, conflicting development agendas, institutional capacity and community risk behaviour** | **5.Available solutions**   * **Awareness, education, preparedness, and prediction and warning systems** can reduce the disruptive impacts of a natural disaster on communities. Mitigation measures such as adoption of zoning, land-use practices, and building codes are needed, however, to prevent or reduce actual damage from hazards |

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| **2.Jobs to be done :-**   * Identification and measuring disaster risk. * Education and knowledge development. * Informing people about their risk (awareness raising) * Incorporating DRM into national planning and investment. * Strengthening institutional and legislative arrangements. | **9.Problem route cause:-**   * Different disasters occur due to various causes. Causes for such calamities can be contributed to **deforestation, soil erosion, and pollution**. The major causes of catastrophic disasters are natural phenomena occurring in the earth's crust as well as on the surface. * **Structural damage to buildings**. Loss of utilities like electricity and water. Debris cleanup and waste management solutions | **7.Behavior:-**   * Disaster behavioral health is **the provision of mental health, substance abuse, and stress management services to disaster survivors and responders**. * **Emotional instability, stress reactions, anxiety, trauma and other psychological symptoms** are observed commonly after the disaster and other traumatic experiences. These psychological effects have a massive impact on the concerned individual and also on communities. |

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| |  | | --- | | 3.Triggers:-   * Disasters are serious disruptions to the functioning of a community that exceed its capacity to cope using its own resources. Disasters can be caused by **natural, man-made and technological hazards, as well as various factors that influence the exposure and vulnerability of a community**. |   4.Emotions:-   * **Emotional instability, stress reactions, anxiety, trauma** and other psychological symptoms are observed commonly after the disaster and other traumatic experiences | **10.Solution**:-     * Nature-based solutions, such as **conserving forests, wetlands and coral reefs**, can help communities prepare for, cope with, and recover from disasters, including slow-onset events such as drought. They can also reduce the secondary impacts from non-climate-related disasters such as landslides following an earthquake. * Assess your risk – both internally and externally. * Assess your critical business functions. * Prepare your supply chain. * Back-up your data. | 8.Channels of behavior:-   * The NDRRMP covers four thematic areas, namely, **(1) Disaster Prevention and Mitigation; (2) Disaster Preparedness; (3) Disaster Response; and (4) Disaster Rehabilitation and Recovery**, which correspond to the structure of the National |