

UNIT-II

1 MARK

1. Define risk management
2. What is mitigation?
3. What is risk management?
4. Define disaster cycle
5. What is DRR?
6. What is Crisis management?

12 MARKS

1. Brief account on DRR?
2. Write about crisis management in detail?
3. Explain disaster cycle with neat diagram
4. Describe about crisis management
5. How risk management helps disaster to study?
6. Briefly write about preparedness and mitigation?

UNIT - II

Q) Define Risk Management

A) It is the Identification, Evaluation & prioritization of risks followed by coordinated & economical application of resources to minimize & control the impact of unfortunate events.

Q) What is Mitigation.

The action of reducing the severity, seriousness or painfulness of something like hazard, Disaster)

Q) What is Risk management.

A Refer 1Ans i.e definition

Q) Define Disaster cycle?

It can be defined as the ongoing process by which Govt, business & civil society plan for & reduce the impact of disasters.

Q) What is DRR?

DRR - Disaster Risk Reduction is the approach to identify, assess, & reduce the risks of disaster.

Q) What is Crisis Management?

It is the process by which a business or other organization deals with a sudden Emergency Situation.

Essay

① Brief Account on DRR

Disaster Risk Reduction aims to reduce the damage caused by natural hazards like Earthquakes, floods, droughts & cyclones, through an ethic of prevention.

Eg: Poor design & construction of buildings, inadequate protection of assets, lack of public information & awareness, high levels of poverty and education, limited official recognition.

Objectives of DRR It is a systematic approach to identifying, assessing & reducing the risks of disaster. It aims to reduce the damage caused by natural hazards.

The prevention of Risk Reduction Explains with Mitigation phase involves: Establishing a vital records program, completing risk management processes, & developing a disaster prevention plan. The ④ primary phases are: preparedness.

Firstly, prepare to protect yourself, others & items of great importance in the event an emergency.

Factors of DRR

Poverty
Inequality
Climate change

Steps for Implementing DRR Strategy

- must write ✱
- 1) Ensure that DRR is a national & local priority with strong institutional basis for implementation.
 - 2) Identify, assess & monitor Disaster risks
 - 3) Use knowledge, Innovation & Education to build culture of safety.
 - 4) Reduce underlying Risk factors
 - 5) Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective at all levels.

Components of Disaster Risk Reduction

1. Mitigation
2. preparedness
3. Response
4. Recovery

Mitigation It is the effort to reduce the loss of life & property by lessening the impact of disasters.

Types of mitigation

- 1° (Primary) refers to increasing the resistance to the hazards.
- 2° (Secondary) refers to reducing the effects of the hazard

Approaches of Mitigation

① Risk Identification: It is to identify areas that are at risk to hazard. Once the priority zone have been identified, comprehensive & integrated risk reduction program should be initiated.

2) Land-use planning: Includes the mapping of disaster prone area which should contain number of livestock per unit area, crop density, population density, road network.

3) Structural & Nonstructural mitigation measures may involve construction (e.g dykes & flood protection walls)

4) Disaster relief & Rehabilitation

Supply Emergency humanitarian aid to victims for survival & relocate the people residence have been destroyed very badly, inappropriate for living.

Role of Media in DRR effective means to circulate the news & bulletins about hazard warning & mitigation process.

2. Disaster preparedness

Preparedness refers to the measures that ensure the organized mobilization of personnel, funds, equipment, and supplies within a safe environment for effective relief.

It includes:

- 1) forecasting & warning for different hazards.

- 2) Emergency preparedness

medical team
search & rescue team
Availability of
food reserve.

- 3) Education & training & public awareness.

Level of preparedness

- 1) Family
- 2) Community

Volunteering Activities

protecting environmental degradation

Awareness building

- 3) National - Developing principles & laws, executing rules, funding.

- 4) International / Regional : Seminar, Conference, Exchange of Technology & knowledge.

3) RESPONSE Implementing phase of disaster preparedness, which focus on meeting the basic needs of the people. It includes:

- Mobilization
- Assessment
- Requirement Analysis
- Rescue

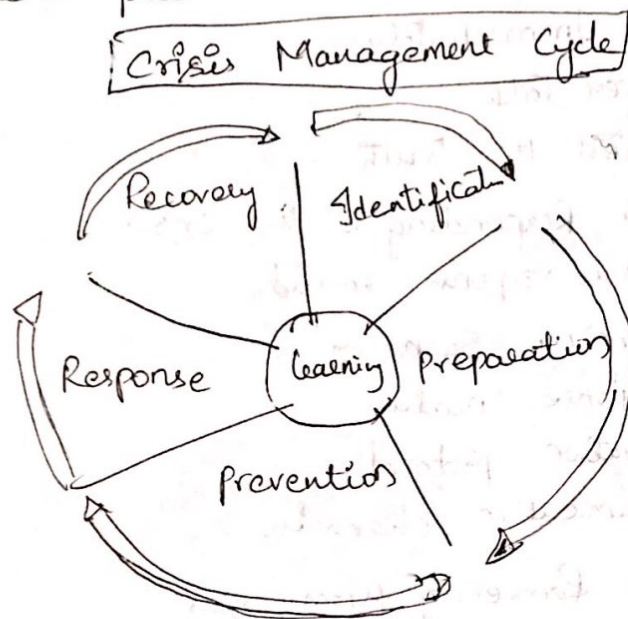
4) RECOVERY Disaster recovery involves a set of policies & procedures to enable the recovery.

- 1) Rehabilitation
- 2) Reconstruction
- 3) Psychological Counseling

2Q) Crisis Management In Detail

Ans The word Crisis comes from ② Chinese words; Danger and Opportunity.

Crisis Management is the process by which an organization deals with a major event that threatens to harm the organization, its stakeholders, or the general public.



First Stage Identifying the crisis nature. It is clustered into the following:

- Natural crisis: occur due to natural disaster
- Organizational misdeed crisis: occurs when management take actions that harm stakeholders without suitable Precautions.
- Deception crisis: occur due to lack of transparency from the mgmt about certain informat
- Skewed value crisis: Occur when short term gain, favoured & values are neglected.
- Rumors crisis: Occur when false information about an organisation & its product hurt the organisation's reputation.

- Second stage is preparing for the crisis It is done by
 - Vulnerability Assessment
 - Crisis planning
- Third stage is preventing the crisis from happening
 - crisis prevention is Occured by
 - Anticipate & have plan
 - Respond Immediately
 - Do not over talk
 - Always tell the truth
- Fourth stage is Responding to the crisis
 Effective crisis response includes:
 - Set of planning Scenarios
 - Set of response modules
 - Preset Activation protocols.
 - clear Communication channels.
- Fifth stage is Recovering from crisis
 - Organizations must be able to Carry on with their business in the middle of the crisis.
 - While simultaneously planning for how they will recover from the damage the crisis caused.

5 Rules for Crisis Management

1. Being Unprepared is No Excuse
2. Know the Threats & Get Ready for them
3. You've got 48 hours
4. Divide and conquer.
5. Get Outside help.

3Q) Refer the DRR components of 1Q)

4Q) Refer the 2Q)

560) How risk Management helps Disaster to study?
 Risk is an uncertain event that may have a positive or negative impact on the project.

It is the process of identifying and mitigating risk.

- Risk affects all aspects of your project - your budget, your schedule, your scope, the agreed level of quality and so on.
- Increase probability of positive event.
- Reduce the occurrence of negative event.

Risk Management helps to study Disaster Mgmt

for Risk Management planning

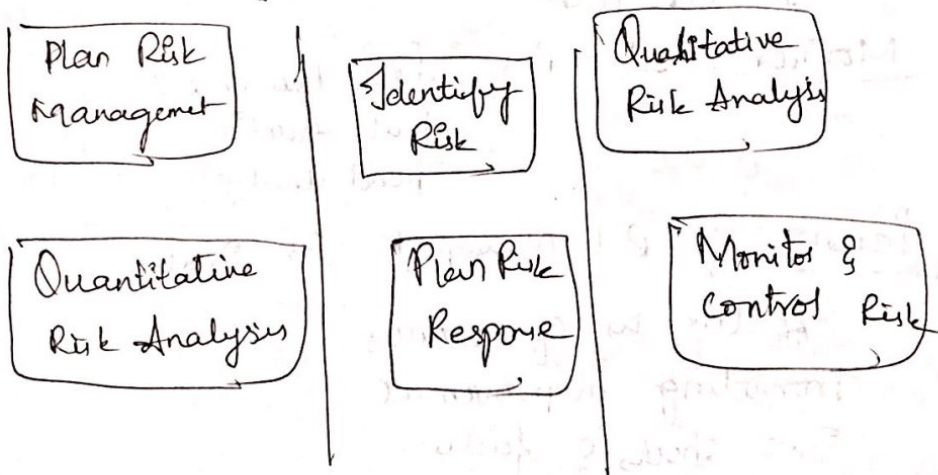
Risk Identification

Qualitative Risk Analysis

Quantitative Risk Analysis

Risk Response planning.

Risk in Project Management



Risk Management plan :

schedule Risk

Cost Risk

Quality Risk

Scope Risk

Resource Risk.

Identify Risk

Which Risk has more probability?

SWOT Analysis

Informational planning

Qualitative Risk Analysis

- Assess impact and likelihood of the identified Risk.
- Probability & Impact Matrix
- Risk Categorization
- Risk Urgency Assessment

Quantitative Risk Analysis

- Data gathering
 - Direct
 - Diagrammatic
 - Delphi
- Probability distribution
- Modeling techniques
 - Decision tree Analysis
 - Sensitivity Analysis
 - Expert judgement

Plan Risk Response

- Eliminate threats before they happen
- Decrease impact of threat
- Contingency plan
- Fallback plan

Monitor & Control Risk

Risk Reassessment
Risk Audit
Trend analysis

Benefits of Risk Management for Disaster

Effective use of resources
Promoting improvement
Free shocks & failures
Strategic Business planning.

G.O Briefly write about preparedness & mitigation
Refer Question (i) Disaster preparedness
Mitigation