**DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

**FINAL EXAM QUESTIONS**

1. **Explain the link between disaster and development**

A disaster is a sudden and calamitous event that disrupts the normal functioning of a society and causes environmental, human and materials losses. Disasters are as a result of inappropriately managed risks. On the other hand, development is the process of growth, progress and positive change in physical, social, demographic, economic and environmental areas. There is a strong linkage between disaster and development, in that disaster can both destroy development initiatives and create development opportunities. Disaster provide unique window of opportunity in case of disaster. It provides an opportunity for reconstruction.

Well-designed development programs and projects are less vulnerable because they have been designed to withstand the impact of the disaster. So it affects development both indirectly and directly.

1. **Explain the difference between hazard exposure and hazard vulnerability**

Vulnerability is a state in which an object can potentially be affected by a force or another object or even a situation but not necessarily.

1. **List and explain mitigation goals**
2. Protect public health and safety
3. Promote growth in a sustainable manner
4. Heighten public awareness and support for hazard mitigation

**With a diagram describe the disaster management cycle**

Disasters management is a continuous process that manages hazards in an effort to avoid the impact of disasters resulting from the hazards. It involves preparing,

Supporting and rebuilding society when natural or human made disaster occur. The cycles has four steps that include; mitigation, preparedness, response, recovery.

* Mitigation

Mitigation efforts attempt to prevent hazards from developing into disasters and reduce the effects of disasters when they occur. It involves setting and implementing long term goals of reducing or eliminating risks.

* Preparedness

This phase basically involves developing plans of action for when the disaster strikes. Some of the measures that are key at stage include; training, providing communication plans, rehearsing an evacuation plan and proper maintenance of emergency services.

* Response: This is the immediate aftermath of a disaster when business is not as usual. It includes the mobilization of the necessary emergency services and first responders in the disaster area for example, firefighting and first aid and rescue services.
* Recovery

This phase aims to restore the affected area and return the sense of normalcy after disaster.it involves setting of long term and short term goals.

1. **Explain how government provide bilateral disaster assistance to each other**

* Relief such as food during disasters
* Supply of medical equipment during disaster between two countries
* Transfer of professional example the trained personnel during disasters example the Ebola attack in Sierra Leone where doctors volunteered

1. **Explain the difference between pre and post disaster recovery planning**

This are preparations done before the occurrence of a disaster and in loves the stakeholders done at the beginning whilst post disaster recovery planning involves future ways to mitigate any similar disaster.

1. **Explain the importance of disaster preparedness**
2. Reduce the impact of a disaster
3. Help in designing effective and realistic and coordinate planning
4. Saving cost
5. Help in predicting and mitigating vulnerable situations
6. **In your opinion, what is the role of information technology in disaster prevention**
7. Help in creating hazard awareness through media

Through media information about disasters happening can be shared at a fast state. Campaign are also done through this channels

1. Linking scientists, disaster mitigation officials and the public

Through extensive research the professionals involved in this area are brought together. Thus enhance public participation and opinions

1. Hazard mapping- GIS

Through media, geographical information systems are implored are methods of prevention are put in place.

1. Provide an array of information related to various hazards

Through the information technology, deep information regarding the hazard occurrence of disasters are availed openly.

1. Provide new information about a disaster

Use of informational technology and through use of new systems we are able to have new information about disasters and this is through.

1. **Discuss some of the challenges faced in disaster prevention**
2. Poor coordination

Poor coordination amongst the teams being involved between the stakeholders in their programs which eventually leads to beaurocracy.

1. Lack of trained personnel

Lack of the professionals in the field who have the knowhow to curb the occurrences.

1. Inadequate resources

Insufficient resources is another challenge that is faced when dealing with disasters, financial and manpower too. This can be see I countries such as south America and Asia.

1. Lack of support from government agencies

The absence of support from the government agencies that involved in managing the disasters.

1. **Using specific examples, from your country, outline the mitigation strategies taken by your government in disaster management**
2. Land use practices

In this aspect the ministry has partnered with the construction authorities to ensure that land practices are foreseen in the right aspect. Awareness about the land practices are brought about.

1. Building codes

Building codes have been adopted whilst buildings to ensure that constructions is done in the right manner. Buildings are approved by the relevant bodies before construction.

1. Education and public awareness

Through education and consistent creation of awareness, the public has been educated about the importance of ensuring good ways are brought out to ensure that disasters are maintained.

1. Adoption of zoning
2. Creation of professional bodies
3. Penalties and laws and regulations