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Disaster Management



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What is disaster management

“A disaster can be defined as any occurrence that cause damage, ecological disruption, loss of human life, deterioration of health and health services on a scale, sufficient to warrant an extraordinary response from outside the affected community or area”. (W.H.O.)

“A disaster can be defined as an occurrence either nature or manmade that causes human suffering and creates human needs that victims cannot alleviate without assistance”.

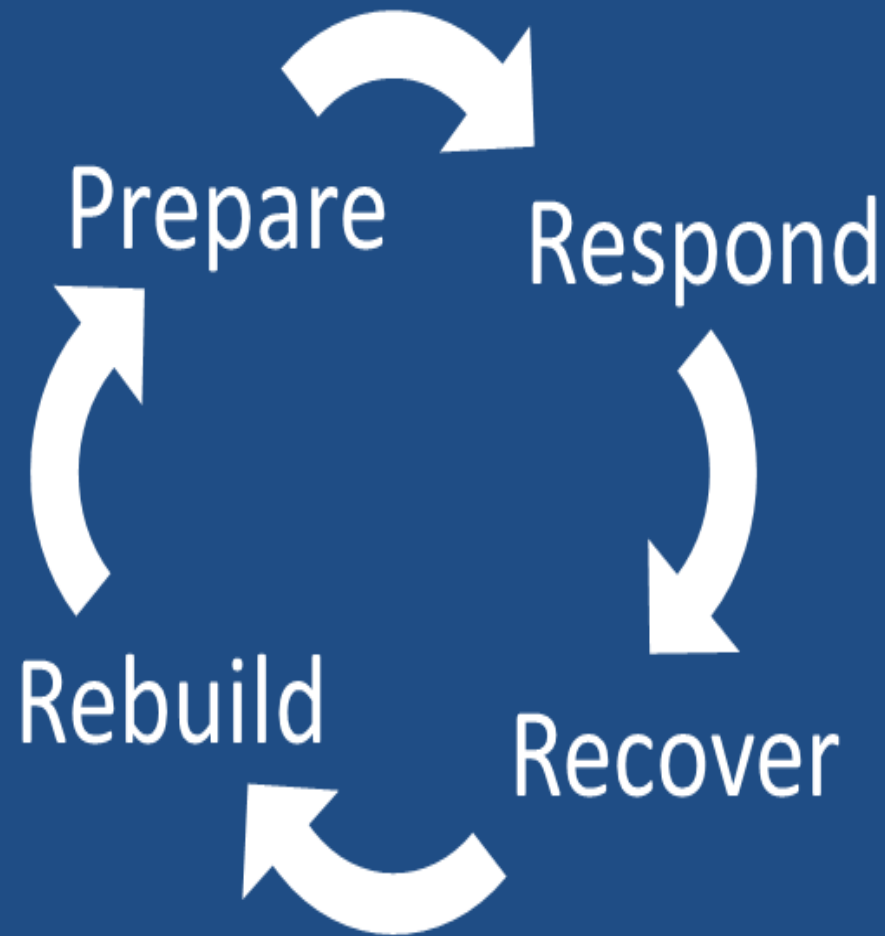
American Red Cross (ARC) ’



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Disaster Management Cycle





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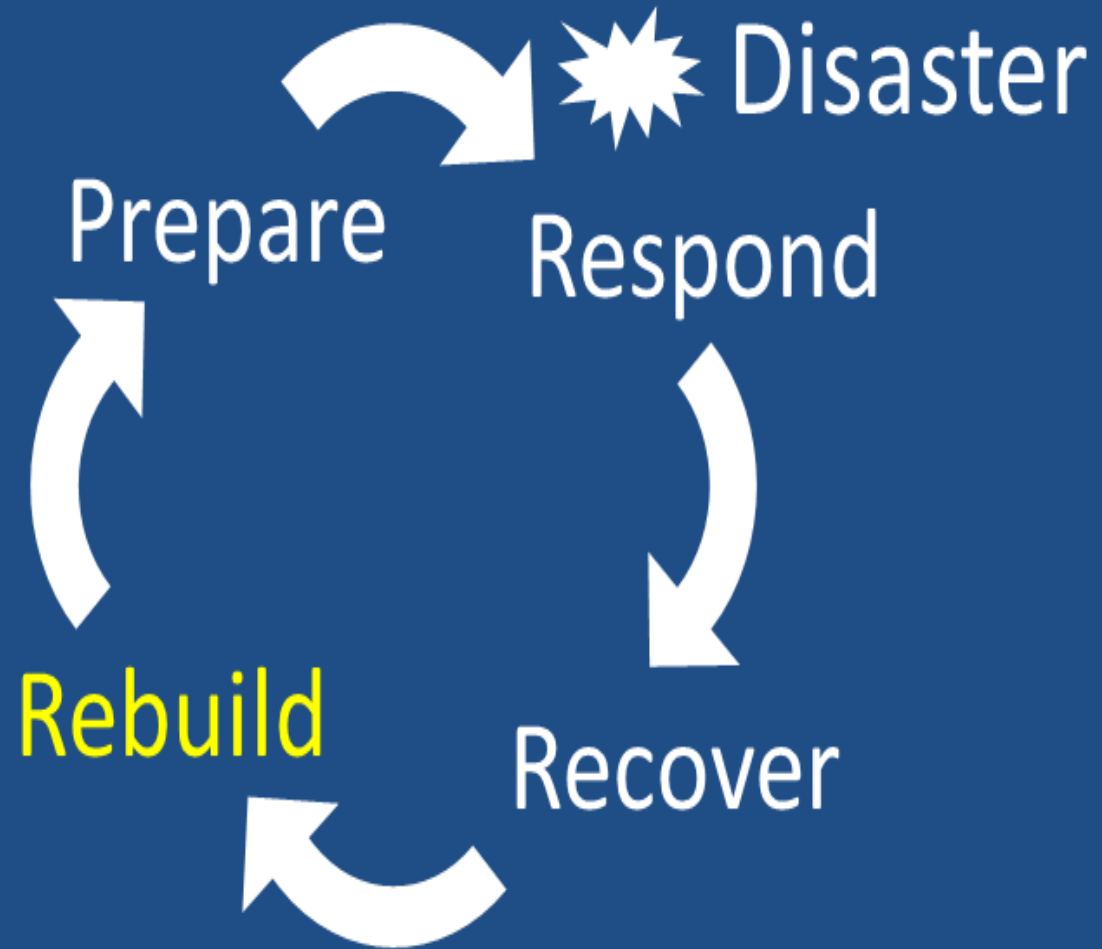




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What is Disaster Management

Preparedness -- activities prior to a disaster.

Examples: preparedness plans; emergency exercises/training; warning systems.

Response -- activities during a disaster.

Examples: public warning systems; emergency operations; search and rescue.

Recovery -- activities following a disaster.

Examples: temporary housing; claims processing and grants; long-term medical care and counseling.

Mitigation - activities that reduce the effects of disasters.

Examples: building codes and zoning; vulnerability analyses; public education.





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CLASSIFICATION OF DISASTERS

- Natural, Man-made & Human-induced
- ✓ Disasters occur in varied forms
 - Some are predictable in advance
 - Some are annual or seasonal
 - Some are sudden and unpredictable
- ✓ Factors leading to a Disaster
 - Meteorological, Geological, Ecological or
Environmental, Technological Etc.



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Types of Disasters-

**Natural
Disasters**

Earthquake

Flood

Drought

Cyclones

Tsunami

**Man-made
Disasters**

**Nuclear
Radiation**

Accidents

**Chemical
Disaster**

**Biological
Weapon**



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TIME DURATION OF NATURAL DISASTERS

Earthquakes -> Seconds/minutes

Cyclones -> Days

Floods -> Days

Droughts -> Months



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Earthquake

- ❖ Earthquake, any sudden shaking of the ground caused by the passage of seismic waves through Earth's rocks.
- ❖ Seismic waves are produced when some form of energy stored in Earth's crust is suddenly released, usually when masses of rock straining against one another suddenly fracture and “slip.”



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What Should I Do Before, During, And After An Earthquake?

What to Do Before an Earthquake?

- Make sure you have a fire extinguisher, first aid kit, a battery-powered radio, a flashlight, and extra batteries at home.
- Learn first aid.
- Learn how to turn off the gas, water, and electricity.
- Make up a plan of where to meet your family after an earthquake.
- Don't leave heavy objects on shelves (they'll fall during a quake).
- Anchor heavy furniture, cupboards, and appliances to the walls or floor.



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What to Do During an Earthquake?

- ❖ **Stay calm!** If you're indoors, stay inside. If you're outside, stay outside.
- ❖ If you're indoors, stand against a wall near the center of the building, stand in a doorway, or crawl under heavy furniture.
- ❖ If you're outdoors, stay in the open away from power lines or anything that might fall. Stay away from buildings .
- ❖ Don't use matches, candles, or any flame. Broken gas lines and fire don't mix.
- ❖ If you're in a car, stop the car and stay inside the car until the earthquake stops.
- ❖ Don't use elevators (they'll probably get stuck anyway).



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What to Do After an Earthquake

- Check yourself and others for injuries. Provide first aid for anyone who needs it.
- Check water, gas, and electric lines for damage. If any are damaged, shut off the valves
- Check for the smell of gas. If you smell it, open all the windows and doors, leave immediately, and report it to the authorities
- Turn on the radio. Don't use the phone unless it's an emergency.
- Be careful around broken glass.
- Wear boots or shoes to keep from cutting your feet.
- Be careful of chimneys (they may fall on you).
- Stay away from damaged areas.