
DISASTER MANAGEMENT



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As per Disaster Management Act, 2005 define “It is a continuous and integrated process of planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing measures which are necessary or expedient for –

- ✓ Prevention of danger or threat of any disaster.
- ✓ Reduction of risk of any disaster or its severity or consequences.
- ✓ Capacity building.
- ✓ Preparedness to deal with any disaster.
- ✓ Prompt response to any threatening disaster situation or disaster.
- ✓ Assessing the severity or magnitude of effects of any disaster.
- ✓ Evacuation, rescue, and relief.
- ✓ Rehabilitation and reconstruction.



Goals of Disaster Management

- ✓ Avoid and reduce the potential losses from the hazard
- ✓ Assure prompt and appropriate assistance to victims of disaster
- ✓ Achieve rapid and effective recovery



Key Phases of Disaster Management

Pre Disaster: Before a disaster to reduce the potential for human, material or environmental losses caused by hazards and to ensure that these losses are minimized when the disaster actually strikes.

During Disaster: It is to ensure that the needs and provisions of victims are met to alleviate and minimize suffering.

Post Disaster: After a disaster to achieve rapid and durable recovery which does not reproduce the original vulnerable conditions.



Disaster Management Cycle

The Disaster management cycle illustrates the on-going process by which governments, businesses, and civil society plan for and reduce the impact of disasters, react during and immediately following a disaster, and take steps to recover after a disaster has occurred.





Disaster Management Cycle

1. Prevention

Reducing the risk of disasters involves activities, which either reduce or modify the scale and intensity of the threat faced or by improving the conditions of elements at risk.

2. Mitigation

Mitigation activities actually eliminate or reduce the probability of disaster occurrence, or reduce the effects of unavoidable disasters. Mitigation measures include building codes; vulnerability analyses updates; zoning and land use management; building use regulations and safety codes; preventive health care; and public education.



3. Preparedness The goal of emergency preparedness programs is to achieve a satisfactory level of readiness to respond to any emergency situation through programs that strengthen the technical and managerial capacity of governments, organizations, and communities

4.Rehabilitation refers to the actions taken in the aftermath of a disaster to enable basic services to resume functioning, assist victims' self-help efforts to repair physical damage and community facilities, revive economic activities and provide support for the psychological and social well being of the survivors.

5.Reconstruction refers to the full restoration of all services, and local infrastructure, replacement of damaged physical structures, the revitalization of economy and the restoration of social and cultural life.



Role of Social Worker

Disaster social work is the practice of social work during natural disasters. This field specializes in strengthening individuals and communities in the wake of a natural disaster. It includes working with the most vulnerable members of a community while strengthening the community as a whole in order to help with the recovery process

- 1. Prevention:** Social worker in the disaster management mainly concerned with intervention in the social and physical environments of individuals and groups as a means of preventing serious long-term social, health, and mental health problems after disaster



2. Assessing vulnerabilities and risks:

Assess community capability to manage disaster. Research into vulnerabilities and risks and how social work profession (meeting human needs, developing human potential, ensuring human rights and social justice) can make positive contributions to disaster risk management

3. Strengthen resilience:

Shift from reducing vulnerability to building resilience as a vital and No-regrets strategy. Promote accessibility (to information, to services, etc) and inclusion for meaningful participation, especially of vulnerable people. Advocate for gender inclusion, women empowerment and women leadership.

4. Improve disaster preparedness:

Planning services for vulnerable people. Training volunteers. Developing community support groups



5. Ensure risk-sensitive recovery and reconstruction

Rebuild social and physical infrastructure. Empower citizens and communities through social development. Reintegrate internally-displaced people into the community, Promote grassroots social development in rebuilding communities and social networks

6. Promote stronger accountability frameworks

Increase public awareness and advocate for rights to information. Promote oversight mechanisms that involve and empower citizens and communities to hold institutions and individuals accountable for disaster losses. Strengthen social worker role as intermediate between government and communities for community development.