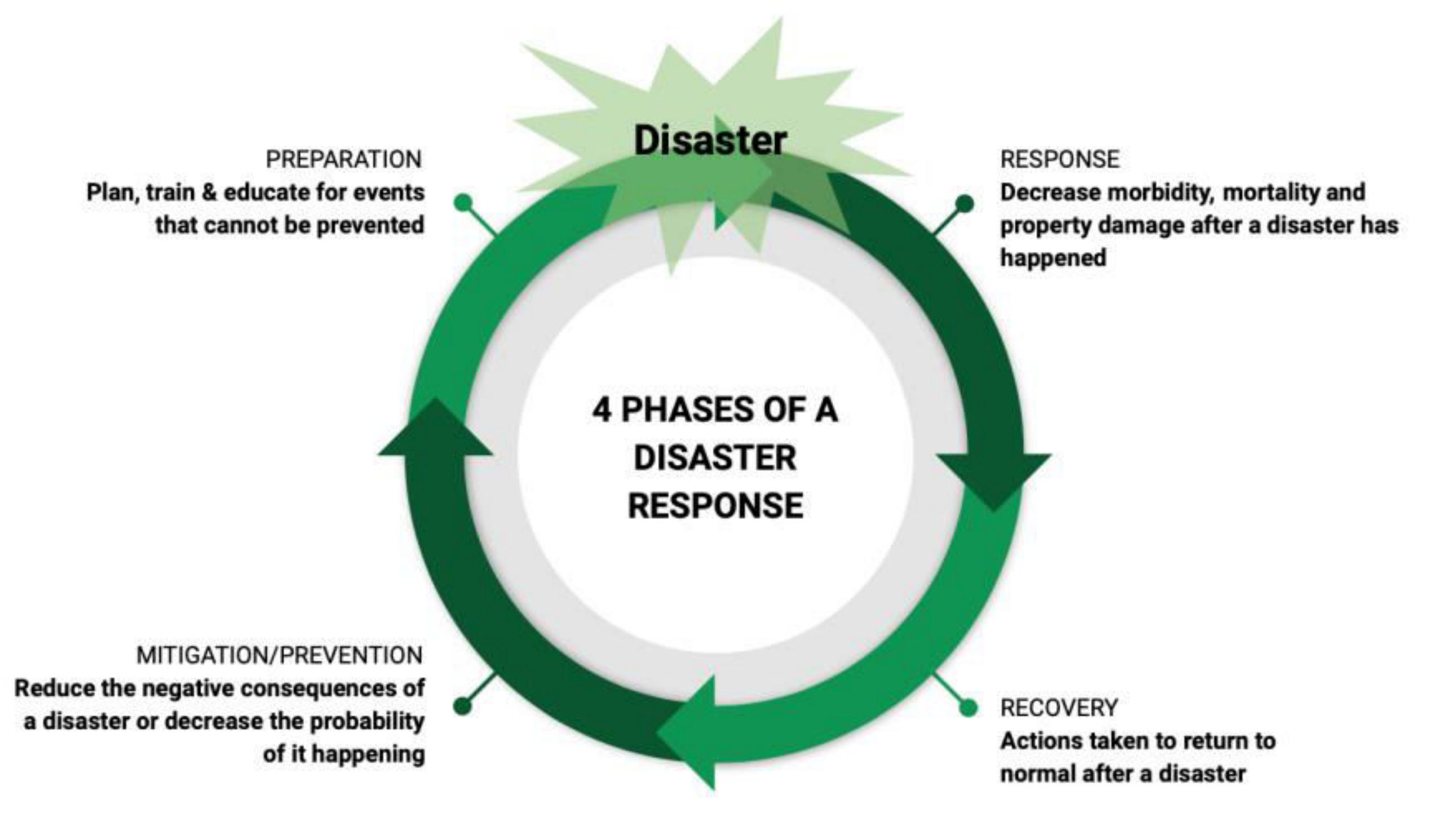
DISASTER MANAGEMENT

"The provision of emergency services and public assistance during or immediately after a disaster in order to

1. save lives
2. reduce health impacts
3. ensure public safety
4. meet the basic needs of the people affected


Capacity Building
Pre-Impact
Mitigation
Preparation
Disaster Management Cycle
Event
Reconstruction
Recovery
Response
Emergency
Restoration


Disaster
PREPARATION
Plan, train & educate for events that cannot be prevented
RESPONSE
Decrease morbidity, mortality and property damage after a disaster has happened
4 PHASES OF A DISASTER RESPONSE
MITIGATION/PREVENTION
Reduce the negative consequences of a disaster or decrease the probability of it happening
RECOVERY
Actions taken to return to normal after a disaster

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.

DISASTER MITIGATION

- Disaster mitigation is a process of lessening the likely effects of a disaster
- Depending upon the type of disaster,

protecting the vulnerable population and property /structure

EXAMPLES

1. Improving structural qualities of houses, schools and building to minimize medical casualties
2. Ensuring the safety of health facilities, and public health services

3. Improving water supply and sewerage system to reduce the cost of rehabilitation and reconstruction

4. The mitigation process speeds up the disaster preparedness and disaster response activities.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

DISASTER RESPONSE

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TRIAGE

- Rapid classification of the injured is done on the basis of severity of injury
- Four color code system is used

RED for high priority patients

YELLOW for medium priority

GREEN for ambulatory patients

BLACK for dead patients

TAGGING

- NAME
- AGE
- PLACE
- TRIAGE CATEGORY
- DIAGNOSIS
- TREATMENT

AeoLogic
Your Technology Arm

The Role of Technology in the Disaster Management Cycle

The role of technology in the disaster management cycle is often under-appreciated. It can be used at every stage of the cycle, from preparedness to response to recovery.

Preparedness

Technology can be used to help create and implement emergency plans. It can also be used to monitor potential threats, such as weather patterns that could lead to a natural disaster.

Response

Technology can be used to help create and implement emergency plans. It can also be used to monitor potential threats, such as weather patterns that could lead to a natural disaster.

Recovery

Technology can help with the rebuilding process after a disaster. It can be used to assess damage, create reconstruction plans, and coordinate relief efforts.

Mitigation

The cycle's end points out the value of a well-rounded approach. Mitigation, like preparedness, entails doing something to lessen the chances of a disaster happening again. These measures are important at any time, but especially in the wake of a disaster when a community or organisation may still be

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PREPAREDNESS:

Technology can be used to help create and implement emergency plans. It can also be used to monitor potential threats, such as weather patterns that could lead to a natural disaster.

Technology can help monitor earth quakes

RESPONSE:

In an emergency, technology can be used to coordinate and manage the response effort. It can also be used to provide information and assistance to those affected by the disaster.

RECOVERY:

Technology can help with the rebuilding process after a disaster. It can be used to assess damage, create reconstruction plans, and coordinate relief efforts.

MITIGATION:

The cycle's end points out the value of a well-rounded approach. Mitigation, like preparedness, entails doing something to lessen the chances of a disaster happening again. These measures are important at any time, but especially in the wake of a disaster when a community or organization may still be fragile

- The Future of Disaster Management and What Role can Technology Play?

- Technology can help us identify threats before they happen so that we can take measures to prevent them from becoming a reality.
- Technology also helps us communicate with each other easily during a crisis situation.

SOME EXAMPLES INCLUDE:

- Using drone technology to assess damage after an earthquake has occurred;
- Using GPS tracking systems on emergency vehicles to ensure that they do not become disoriented while responding to calls.
- The use of social media platforms like Twitter or Facebook where citizens can post pictures from their phones about what happened (e.g., where they're located), how bad it is outside right now ("shelter-in-place" orders), etc.;
- Making sure everyone knows where shelters are located so people don't have to wander around aimlessly