COMPONENTS OF DISASTER RELIEF

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Disaster relief (or emergency management) refers to the process of responding to a catastrophic situation, providing humanitarian aid to persons and communities who have suffered from some form of disaster.

It involves dealing with and avoiding risks and preparing, supporting, and rebuilding society when natural or human-made disasters occur.

In general, any emergency management is the continuous process by which all individuals, groups, and communities manage hazards in an effort to avoid or limit the impact of disasters resulting from the hazards.
COMPONENTS OF DISASTER RELIEF

- Water
- Food
- Sanitation
- Shelter
- Health
- Waste management
WATER
WATER

- Water tanker management
- Pipes
- Water tanks
- Water treatment
- Public stand posts
- Managements
- Spring protection
- Wells
- Boreholes
- Rainwater catchment
FOOD
FOOD

- Flood contaminated foods
- Food to discard
- Other packaged foods
- Food to keep
SANITATION
SANITATION
SANITATION

- In-situ emergency response
- Ex-situ emergency response
- Planned emergency camps
- Emergency phases
SHELTER
SHELTER

- Background
- Coverage
HURRICANES, CYCLONES AND FLOODS

- **Oct. 26-Nov. 4, 1998.** Hurricane Mitch was the deadliest hurricane to hit the Americas. It killed 11,000 in Honduras and Nicaragua and left 2.5 million homeless.

- **Aug. 5, 1975.** At least 85,000 were killed along the Yangtze River in China when more than 60 dams failed following a series of storms, causing widespread flooding and famine. This disaster was kept secret by the Chinese government for 20 years.

- **August 1971.** An estimated 100,000 died when heavy rains led to severe flooding around Hanoi in what was then North Vietnam.

- **Nov. 13, 1970.** The Bhola cyclone in the Ganges delta killed an estimated 500,000 in Bangladesh. Some put the complete death toll as high as one million.
HURRICANES, CYCLONES AND FLOODS

- 1900 to present. Malaria is one of the leading causes of death in the developing world even though it is curable and largely preventable. According to the World Health Organization, malaria causes severe illness in 500 million people each year and kills more than a million annually.

- 1984-1985. Famine killed at least one million in Ethiopia as severe drought led to desperate food shortages.