

18-9-2019 Q:- We must urgently need to shift our Disaster Management from rescue and relief Operations to long-term risk management to handle the disaster management effectively. Explain (200 words)

The climatic change hugely impact South Asia and now changing pattern of rainfall. India witnessed that variability in rainfall has caused floods and water shortage, including ^{in the most} unlikely locations.

As per IPCC report, such change are unreversible and will continue to result in extreme weather conditions.

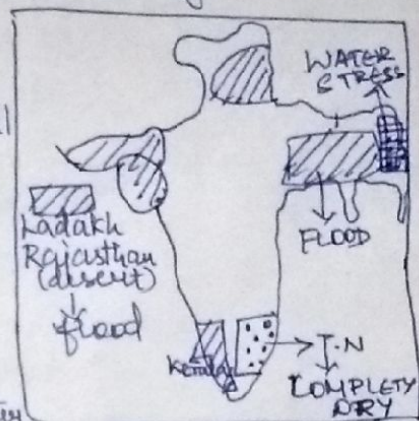


Fig:- INDIA-CLIMATIC CHANGE

UNDERSTANDING NATURE'S WRATH:-

Our Country attention to disaster events only once they turn into most disastrous conditions → taking lives
→ destroying property on large scale.

1) The recent decade, the new normal conditions are acknowledged. This impact of new normal will also be worsen → besides natural climate, our economic and social climate also changed.

2) Constructing in riverbeds, hill slopes, hazard prone area like lakebeds, seafronts etc.,

3) change of natural vegetation to development pattern of cropping.

4) Still use 19th century models to respond to 20th century disasters. (ex:- Chennai 2014 flood)

4.1) For ex:- water released in dams is based on manual system of measurement and prediction.

5) Planning our cities Smaller technological view fundamentals remains narrow view of economy, instead of expanding into an ecosystem-based perspective.

SHIFT TO LONG-TERM RISK MANAGEMENT → with long term investment

1) Improve risk assessment, preventing investment in known ~~for~~ hazard-prone zones and building Capacity to be able to take pre-emptive action

2) Engagement of local communities with long term investment for safety such as:-

2.1) Improve hyper-local risk assessment

2.2) Training on emergency response

2.3) Crowd sourcing disaster information

2.4) Rebuilding devastated area with local material.

3) Living in vulnerable areas need the ability to assess their local risks and get access to accurate and easy to understand early warning. For example:- Notable risk reduction efforts are

- helping village communities in Bihar monitor their rivers and warning in local actionable information
- enabling tribals of North Kerala figure out nature based solution against landslides.
- teaching school children → Uttarakhand how to assess and address risk within school campus.
- Helping school children in Sikkim operate a weather station and lab within their school.

4) Need fast humanitarian approach in recovery for affected families and built better and strong.

5) Follow our ancestors way in choosing construction land, harvesting water and long term resilient buildings. Use natural vegetation, avoid mining in disaster areas, and keep habitat in balance.

b) Reconstruction using local materials, traditional techniques and upgraded technology for future safe. [ex: - Rajasthan, Ladakh]

These are signs all around that we urgently need to shift our focus from rescue and relief to long term risk-management. Nature is sending us louder remainders every year. It is time to listen it and while doing so remind ourselves that our past holds the key to a safer future.