

Crisis Management and Disaster Risk Reduction

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Crisis Management and Disaster risk Reduction

- The disasters can be defined as the inability of human with his simple efforts to confront the disasters in immediate and quick way, even if he fully prepared for that.
- The disasters types are: fires, earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, hurricanes, terrorism, murder, and wars.
- The correct diagnosis of a crisis or disaster is a key factor for a successful deal with it and without it becomes to deal with the crisis, impulsive and messy.
- Diagnosis is based on the right information available to find the correct solution to it.

Who are the most affected by crises or disasters ?

Groups are characterized by certain demographics characteristics such as the age (the older people or children), low level of Social or economic (slum dwellers), or Residential community in location that faces the disasters (such as housing near the river stream, volcanoes or the remote villages far from the urban landscape).

The characteristics of the disaster

The disaster three characteristics are:

- The surprise in the timing.
- The limited time available to take the necessary decisions to confront them.
- Threat to supreme national interests.

Man-made disasters

- Involuntary disasters or planned disasters
- Some examples are: disaster caused by war, the use of weapons of mass destruction, arson water, air or soil pollution, and terrorism.

The disaster in Iraq

- consider Iraq from the countries that where disasters occur and if that happened are few, and most of those crises
- In 1954, a flood occurred by Tigris and Euphrates rivers led to the sinking of most of Baghdad city, the main reason is the lack of storage dams holding up the water.
- In 1980, the beginning of the Iran-Iraq war and the displacement of the population of border cities to safer areas.
- In 1988, a flood occurred due to continued rainfall for several weeks in the source regions of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers were the dams, both in Turkey and Iraq cannot to capacity or intake the massive quantities of water.

- 1994, flood occurred due to the use of artificial rain technology and the experience was not controlled by the state administration at the time
- 1990 , The beginning of the Gulf War and the destruction of necessities of life in Iraq for a humanitarian disaster involve the death of civilians ,and the destruction of all life helps even the water treatment plants in all of Iraq.
- • After 1991, it seemed economic blockade against Iraq, which caused a famine in all Iraq and spread diseases been very large.
- 2003, beginning the war of the occupation of Iraq ,that prepared the Iraq to disasters of a new type, as Sectarian crisis , Forced displacement , Systematic killing , and the use of car bombs and improvised explosive devices ,and intellectual terrorism, religious terrorism and other types of disasters that the environmental disasters are the most important which can be represent as the following:

Radioactive contamination disaster

- Because of the occupation of Iraq, U.S.A. forces used bombs and special weapons coated with radioactive material (enriched uranium) in order to penetrate the mechanics of the Iraqi army and fortified positions in Iraq, which led to contamination by high levels of nuclear radiation and toxic substances. But due to the ignorance of the population on the dangers of weapons they were lived in the sites were bombed or them sites was a battlefield or military facility. Leading to the appearance of cancers and congenital malformations of newborns significantly.



Disaster of drought and pollution of rivers

- Due to the lack of rainfall by 30% and reducing the share of water to the Tigris and Euphrates from sources in Turkey led for most of the dry riverbeds branching of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and therefore the deterioration of agriculture and high salinity of the land fertile.
 - throw industrial waste streams of the rivers and the weakness of the government control of those industrial facilities after 2003 led to the contamination of river water by high level .
 - Re sewage water to the river without treatment.





Desertification disaster in the land of Mesopotamia

- Since years Iraq faces the biggest environmental disaster in his history is severe desertification. Many natural and human factors Concerted in their manufacture. And its environmental, economic, social and cultural consequences results ,that can notably as :
- Loss of productive land fertile, moving sand dunes, blowing sand and severe dust storms and resulting the increase in air pollution.



Disaster of vandalism and theft of Archaeological site

- A report published in the 27/10/2010 for the International Fund for World Archaeology sites, that Iraq's Nineveh is within 12 archaeological sites worldwide (on the verge of disappearance) because of mismanagement and neglecting by the authorities responsible for the sponsorship.
- The violence in Iraq will expose these sites to the risk, and the urban development plans adopted by a number of countries, make such archaeological areas more expose to the risk.



Study of the situation in Iraq
Floods and Seoul and the governorates
of Wasit and Maysan

- The regions of southern Iraq, particularly the of Maysan, Wasit, large floods due to that Iran opened a number of gates dam Sulman and daz along the border with Iraq to coincide with the fall of the large amounts of rain, which inflicted significant damage on a large number of areas and villages in those areas where the floods washed away hundreds of homes and displaced more than 3,500 people.
- Amounts of floods that reached across the governorate to the Iranian border were not unexpected, in addition to the amount of rain that fell and washed away a number of earth dams between Maysan and Wasit, which is estimated at 200 to 400 mm, which is the worst in years.
- There are 12 villages have been completely destroyed, in addition to 45 other villages in part, as has been the destruction of 54 acres of wheat and barley crops, and the deaths of large numbers of livestock and poultry.

Solutions

- Iraq did not have enough experience of facing such kind of environmental disasters, due to its limitations and shortages. So the improvisation is the master of the situation in a timely manner. So that the officials in those governorate 9 ports on the Tigris River has been opened.
- Use the army Airways to rescue people trapped in flooded villages.
- The use of the engineering effort of the Iraqi army in the open pathways to drain flood water and rain toward the Tigris River.



Crisis generated crisis

- Severe flooding occurred after a new catastrophe represented by drain areas containing the minefields left over from the Iran-Iraq war towards the villages and cities of Iraq, which also caused the displacement in the displacement of the population in those areas.



State Solutions

- The establishment of a national center for crisis management in Iraq.
- Educate people culturally in disasters and ways to mitigate them.
- The establishment of training institutes to prepare human staff to be ready to help the victims of the disaster.
- The establishment of voluntary organizations to help people affected by disasters.