

Planning for confrontation the disasters

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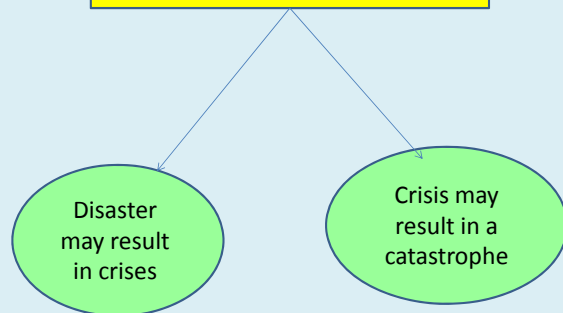
Definition of disaster

accident is a sudden unexpected and shocking causing great suffering or distress or destruction

Is an event resulting in great loss of life, property and pollution of the environment may be natural or human-induced be whether the act Voluntary or involuntary , and requires effort to confront the state or efforts

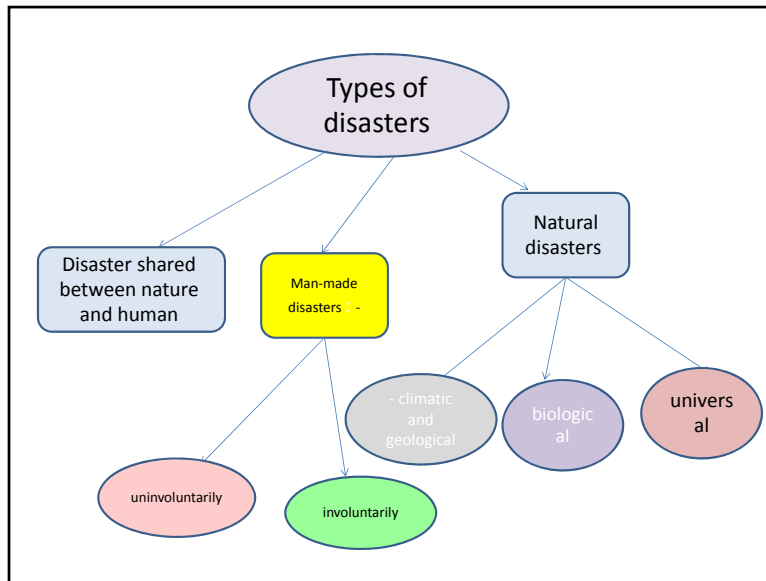
Regional or international organizations in accordance with the scale of the disaster and the extent of the losses that arise from them .

The relationship between crisis and disaster



The dimensions of the disaster :

- A - the source of the disaster and its causes : Is it natural factors or position
Internal man-made .
- B - the weight of the disaster : the sense of the extent of their threat to the vital interests of the state.
- C - the complexity of the disaster : the sense of the range of options available to address them.
- D - the intensity of the disaster : the sense of the extent of hunting events .
- E - the timeframe of the disaster : the sense of an estimated timeframe (Short - medium - long) .
- And - the scope of the disaster : a geographical scope covered by the disaster and whether Are internal or external .



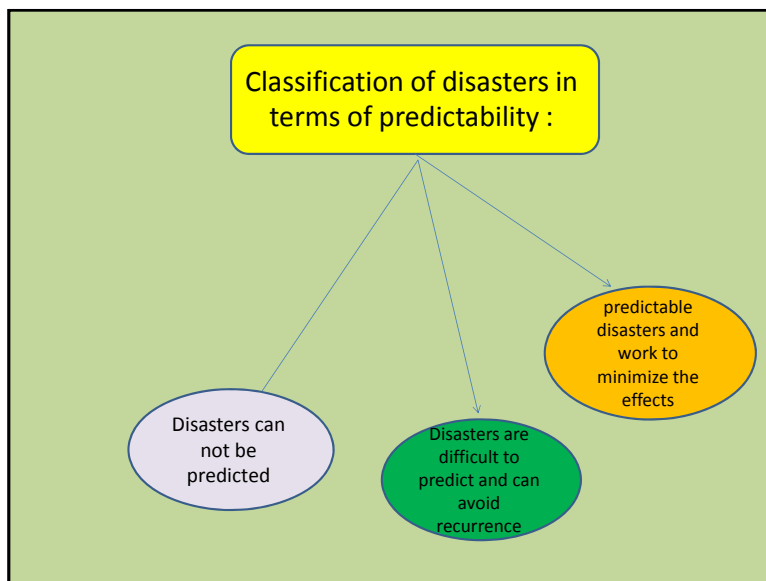
Classification of disasters:

A - disaster is simple: a limited impact within the city or the province
And the possibilities of civil defense in the province or city enough to contend with.

B - Medium disaster : the impact of relatively larger and occur within
Two provinces and the possibilities of civil defense Bamahafeztin enough to contend with.

C - severe disaster : the impact in two or more and the possibilities of the state civil defense with the armed forces sufficient to confront them

D - a disaster area : It is up to the severity of the disaster, the degree of the inability of the civil defense and the armed forces to confront and need foreign aid .



Measure of the strength of the disaster :

Measured the strength of the disaster the number of deaths , injuries and displaced persons , as well as the size of the losses in housing , facilities and infrastructure and the required phase reconstruction .

Factors affecting the strength of the disaster :

A - population density / population growth .

B - the economic level of the population.

C - unplanned growth of residential areas .

D - non-compliance with safety rules and spatial construction .

E - baseball ignorance and lack of disaster training.

And - shortcomings in the relief work .

G - Palaces in the treatment of damages and restoration .

Disaster response strategy :

Building strategic steps :

A - phase of the study:

It is the stage of identifying the status quo and to study the nature of potential disasters

In terms of the types and locations of the probability of occurrence and the size of potential losses and results

Expected and identification of sites and bodies concerned with the confrontation .

B - the process of identifying needs :

And determine where all the requirements of the confrontation ranging from legislation governing services

Social cooperation to national , regional and international .

C - the process of identifying priorities and costs :

These are usually estimated in setting priorities and costs.

D - the programming stage and regulation:

It is the stage of development of programs and plans that reconcile the needs and costs in light of

Capabilities and equipment available material and human .

E - the implementation phase :

It is the stage of implementation of the plans

Strategic objectives :

Show the importance
of the human element

Develop an
organizational format to
deal with disasters when
they occur and reduce
harm

Ward off the
dangers that can
result from
disasters

Properties disaster plan :

A - that the plan on the basis of achieving the goal of a clear and specific .

B - the plan would be a simple expression.

C - the plan would be flexible and adjustable whenever necessary

D - to be balanced and have the ability to investigate .

E - to benefit from the wealth of sources available to the maximum extent possible before thinking about finding other sources.

F - to define the duties and responsibilities of both hand .

Levels of disaster planning :

A - at the national level : at this level is the distribution of the population and the organization of society and its facilities so that all of them are not exposed to danger .

B - the regional level : deals with more details in the state's plan for each region as part of the state is characterized by patterns and geographical conditions , social and economic , as well as the extent of exposure to disaster.

C - at the local level : which calls for the development of a master plan relation to the local administration for a city , and in this scheme determines the patterns of land use and zoning and utility networks and distribution services ... etc.

D - the international level : planning is done between states on the organization of development projects in the basins and riverbeds and face cracked dams , as well as the exchange of experiences about common dangers .

The goals of disaster planning :

A - reducing the level of risk .

B - the reduction of the results of potential disasters .

C - limit or prevent subsequent complications .

D - to provide civil defense facility in various equipment and preparing the intervention teams

Trained and qualified .

E - Identify emergency routes , with the possibility to convert to alternative methods .

And - Inventory and narrow the scope of the disaster.

G - facilitate emergency shelter after a disaster

H - facilitating the removal of the effects of the disaster and accelerate the reconstruction processes .

I - the achievement of permanent readiness for disasters .

J - assignments for different devices common in the work of prevention and rescue .

Principles of disaster planning :

A - securing the state of disaster risk scientific central planning .

B - the goal is growth and development with the least amount of disasters in the face of the saying "no absolute safety ," a setback for the development of the disaster .

C - the selection of leaders and the development of intellectual abilities and practical skills in

Disaster .

D - the media attention and the dissemination of countries' experiences in disaster response and management.

E - to maintain a certain degree of high alert to deal with disasters in cooperation , solidarity and continuous coordination between the responsible authorities and citizens' participation .

Types of disaster planning :

Means planning the design plans are able to provide disaster prevention and raising the efficiency of

Acts of confrontation and rescue and reconstruction and disaster plans are divided into :

A - Plan to prepare for disaster : The development of these plans before the disaster

The division includes disaster planning , classification and measures of prevention and mitigation

And the development of warning systems and the organization of manpower and equipment and the formation of a leadership

And means of communication and accommodation .

B - Operations Plan : implemented when disaster strikes and include the study of the situation , and type

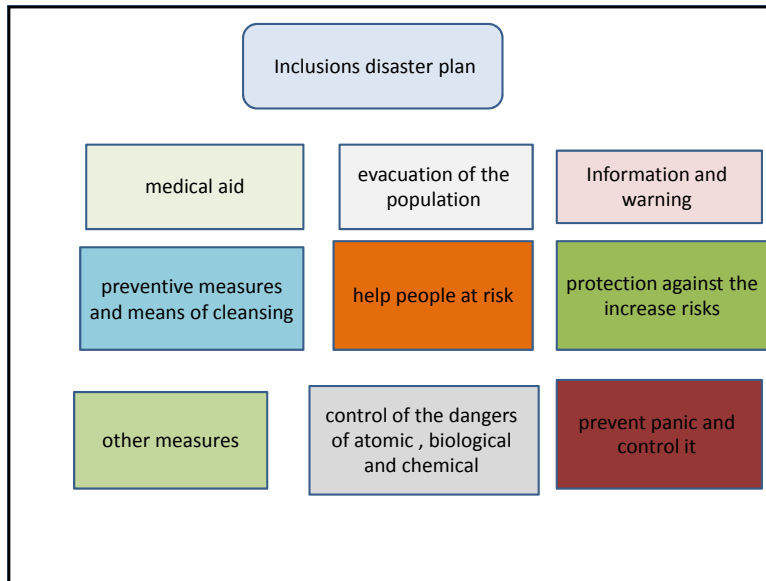
And the amount of aid required , and the priorities of the implementation of preventive measures and rescue and ambulance

The type and size of foreign aid and other uses .

C - plan to remove the effects of the disaster : implemented after the disaster and include procedures for prevention and control of all the elements that may result in life-threatening human health or property and take the necessary measures to restore normal life in the community stricken and restart facilities that have been damaged.

D –The alternate Plan : and be on the local and regional level

And used when necessary.



Principles of disaster management :

A - the principle of specialization and division of labor .

B - the principle of authority and responsibility.

C - the principle of reward and punishment .

D - the principle of unity and it only happens conflict

The common unrest and chaos.

E - the principle of subjecting individual interest to the collective interest

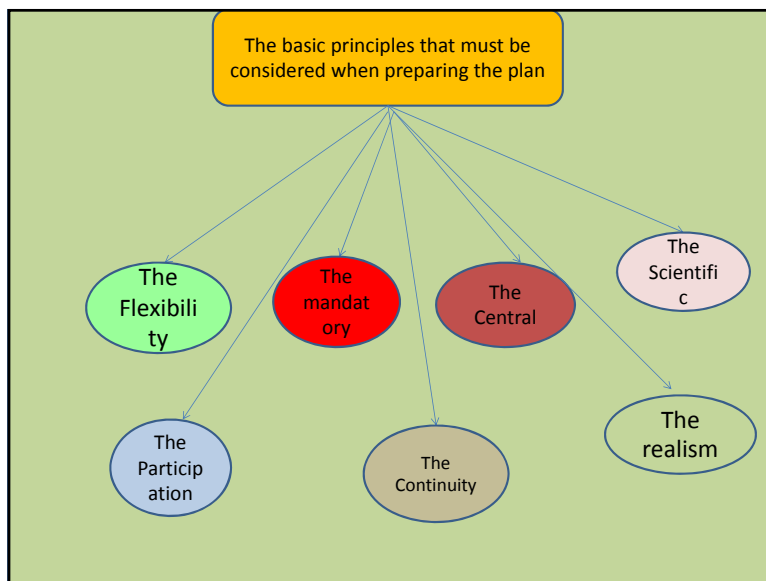
F - the principle of hierarchy and power included .

G - the principle of any arrangement put everything in its proper place .

H - the principle of equal treatment of those affected.

I - the principle of initiative and innovation .

J - the principle of team spirit .



Disaster management strategy :

A - Strategy pessimistic :

Impose that disaster is inevitable must reckon her work on

Prevented if the man-made , whatever the cost , and it is handled by a permanent institution strategy -proof (the theory of the man who is keen) .

B - a rational strategy :

Imposes that rare and disaster planning and preparedness of higher national duty , so are seen as a conscious strategy aware and rational .

C - Strategy optimistic :

Impose that the disaster will not occur and reconstruction are the lowest cost strategy are addressed .

Entrances of disaster management :

Includes an integrated approach to disaster management in three entrances are:

A - entrance technology : and it is the ability to provide scientific prediction

The prediction about the size of the expected losses and the possibility of a disaster and the period

Occurrence and their space and the spatial extent of the destruction of any use of modern technology in the management of disasters , such as the use of technology in the dams to prevent flood disaster and the use of agricultural technology and irrigation to provide water and food security .

- Political entrance .

the entrance to the achievement of national security on the grounds that the occurrence of disasters

For sure should his credit account and everyone involved in public decision-making

To cope with the disaster , such as the use of policy to achieve development and the reduction of slums

and protection of the environment and land use policy and urban planning and there Integration

between the entrance and the entrance of political organization .

- the organizational entrance :

the purpose of this portal system to create a comprehensive emergency management depends

the latest scientific and technological means to achieve security and stability

The development of this portal includes all legislation and laws and resolutions that aim to prevent disasters or reduce their impact .

Proposal to form a team of disaster management :

A - at the state level :

(1) Prime Minister (Chairman) .

(2) The Minister of the Interior .

(3) The Minister of Foreign Affairs .

(4) The Secretary of Defense .

(5) The Minister of Health .

(6) The Minister of Social Affairs .

(7) The Minister of Finance.

(8) Information Minister .

(9) The Minister of Transport .

(10) and Housing Minister

(11) experts and technicians in the type of disaster.

(12) head of civil defense .

(13) can be modified by the decision of the President of the Center.

At the county level :

A - conservative .

B - the police chief .

C - Director of Health .

D - Public Relations .

E - Director electricity.

F - Director of the bus.

G - Director of Civil Defense in the governorate.

H - Director of Social Affairs .

I - can be modified by the decision of the Governor

at the level of the organization :

- A - Specialist legal .
- B - a specialist public relations O
- C - experts and technicians .
- D - Specialist budget.
- E - Specialist Telecommunications .
- F - public affairs specialist .
- G - Chairman of the team .

Decision-making process :

Going through the process of decision-making in several stages and ending at the decision-making and these stages are

A - to diagnose the problem : This phase includes an analysis of the reasons that led to

The emergence of the problem and locate the problem and its scope , size and its expected impacts

And determine the appropriate timing to make the decision .

- Determine the objective of the decision : is the light of the diagnosis of the problem , and is required in

The goal is to be clear and specific and executable (analgesia - a temporary solution , a final solution) .

C - Identify alternatives is determined alternatives or options.

D - Evaluation of Alternatives: There are several ways , including the advantages and disadvantages , self-interest - the game

Zero - Analytical Hierarchy - a decision tree .

E - decision-making : the alternatives presented to the decision-maker chooses the alternative most benefits and least flaws

F - resolution display on implementing .

G - the implementation of the resolution.

Follow up the implementation of the resolution.

Phases of disaster management :

First, the pre -disaster :

A - determine the quality of potential disasters and places expected exposure to risk.

B - the collection of data and information about the disaster and the region.

C - Develop a system of communication and alarm system.

D - the development of plans and scenarios and coordination between the various actors in common.

E - training and preparation of the rescue teams .

F - awareness of individuals and establish a system to inform .

G - storage of food aid and shelter , medicines and Geha .

H - Identification data for installations and areas required prognosis .

I - determining responsibility when ordering warning .

J - select the desired method of disposition of the citizens when you receive a warning .

K - Identify the demands of manpower and material resources necessary

Second, during the phase of the disaster :

This stage can be divided into two periods :

First Period : It is directly followed by the disaster and which are

To carry out rescue and first aid and removing rubble in search

For victims and rescue the living and recover the bodies of them

extending the area

Stricken vital needs .

The second period :

This is an operation in which a comprehensive survey of the area to limit the number of victims and estimate losses

And stand on the necessary requirements and restart public facilities and open roads

In some cases, the area is declared as a disaster area and can be located some

Problems that must be taken into account including:

A - during the disaster flock to the state a lot of delegates and delegations to provide

Assistance which increases the burden on the countries that have concerned with doing relief work

Not receive the delegations

B - may result in the arrival of foreign aid and distribution disorganized manner

The displacement of a large number of residents of the neighboring areas to take advantage of those subsidies

Which prevents access Alagathat to recipients .

C - may result in the arrival of a large number of technicians and rescue teams and volunteers more

This case requires states to download additional responsibility in their insurance and movement and so on.

Civil defense tasks at this stage :

A - immediate warning for areas at risk.

B - prompt reporting to those involved in dealing with the disaster.

C - call those responsible for the management position .

C - infinite possibilities available (physical and human) level

The local and state level to deal with the disaster and identify places

The existence and validity ratios .

D - implement plans to maneuver the possibilities available in proportion to the size of the

Destruction caused by the disaster.

E - identify demands and aid from third parties and to encourage Volunteer efforts .

F - implementation of plans prepared in advance.

Third, after-disaster :

This stage is the stage of reconstruction and resettlement and rehabilitation

Because it comes after the disaster phase and a direct extension of her

There is a need for the continuation of aid , reconstruction and reconstruction

And re- planning and construction of the affected areas at this stage

State to incur huge amounts of money and are finally out lessons

Learned and recommendations for the prevention of disasters in the future.

Foundations of Choosing the disaster management team :

A - psychological stability and ability to make decisions and take responsibility .

B - the seriousness and commitment to work and a sense of responsibility .

C - Have the capabilities of regulatory and administrative help in organizing efforts.

D - has the ability to recognize his mistakes and work to avoid them .

E - to be committed to the foundations of management (the ability to predict - proactive -

Withstand the pressure - up - Innovation - the face of problems)

F- Have previous experience and lessons learned .

G - to know the psychology (human natures - human emotions)

H - to know the functions and duties (dependency - the border to work - Restrictions and the determinants of work)

I - to know (the possibilities - capacity - means available locally)

J - to work on the preparation of (strategic plans - contingency plans -

Contacts - scenarios to update the database .