

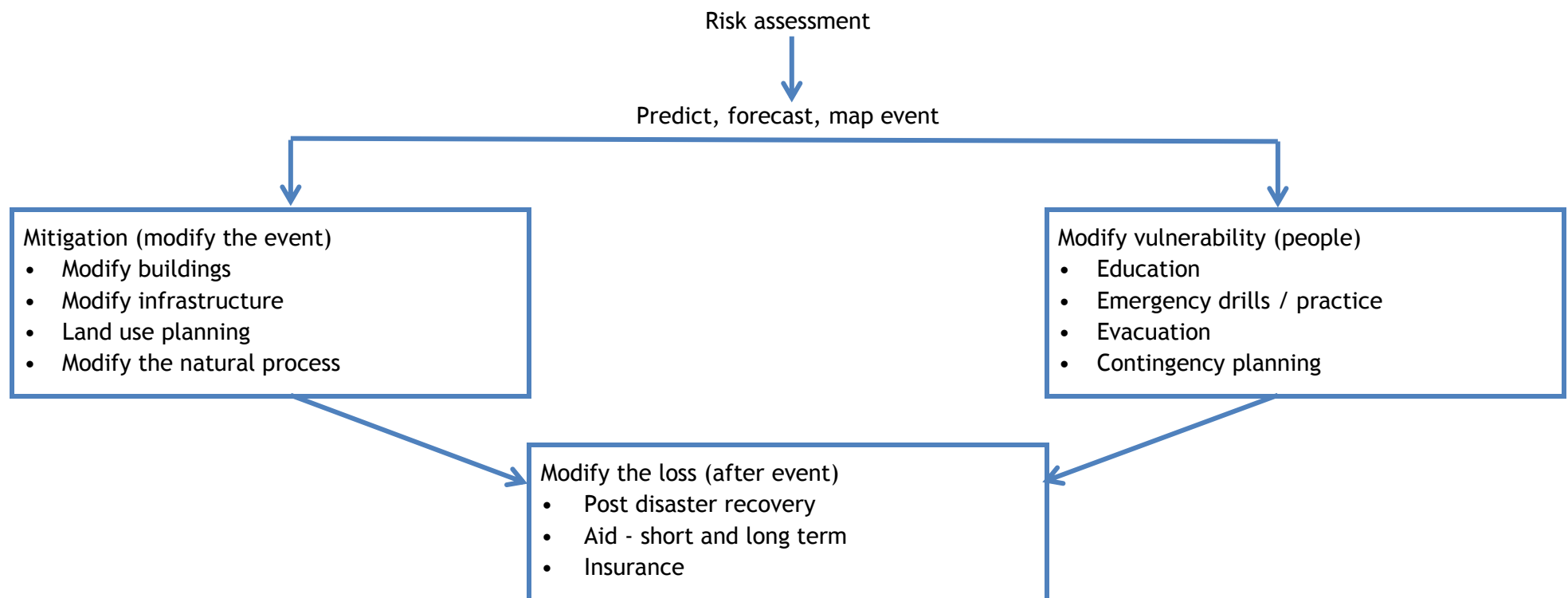
Student information sheet:

People in all hazardous environments will take a number of measures to reduce the impact of a disaster. This involves:

- identification / forecast of the hazard
- estimation of the risk
- evaluation of the cost.

To manage risk, all measures need to be planned and implemented together. This is rarely achieved, but more likely in HICs. The ability to manage depends on development and the vulnerability of the population.

A risk assessment identifies hazards that may occur as well as their probability, magnitude and potential impacts.



Student task:

Sort the cards into the following categories. You could use this as a key or cut the statements out and create a table.

1. Prediction and warning	2. Mitigation (modify the event)	3. Modify vulnerability	4. Modify the loss (post disaster)
<p>Land use planning is most effective in the coastal zones that are at risk from storm surges. Planners identify the areas at risk and try to limit building development in these areas and have areas of parkland or low value land use. This is difficult as developers want hotels and expensive houses on the beach front.</p>	<p>Data from geo-stationary satellites is used to predict the conditions for tropical storm development. Reconnaissance flights through the storm can then occur to collect more data about the storms intensity.</p>		
<p>Weather warning systems. These aim to monitor tropical storms by forecasting their development and tracking them so that the people can prepare themselves by moving to shelters or evacuating the danger area.</p>	<p>Medical services are trained in economically more developed countries (HICs). It is important that they react quickly in order to save as many lives as possible.</p>		
<p>Computer models can be used to predict formation and development. This is based upon models of tropical storm activity and tropical storm tracks from previous years.</p>	<p>If warnings are effective then evacuation can occur. Lots of people however may not leave due to a variety of perceptions or other economic factors.</p>		
<p>Hazard resistant design. Storm surge impacts can be reduced by building sea walls and flood barriers (levees).</p>	<p>Houses and buildings can be constructed of concrete / brick rather than wood which is more easily swept away by winds.</p>		
<p>Insurance is an important strategy in economically more developed countries (HICs). This however may encourage people to locate in high risk areas.</p>	<p>Aid is important for economically less developed countries (LICs). It is important to save lives and reduce the impact of lack of homes and diseases.</p>		