

Question winds and
rain showers. this
weather can



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Question 2: § Deluge/Floods This is naturally triggered degradation of environment (e. g. deforestation) leading to extreme rain and further promoted by human-caused hazards like obstructed/clogged drainage systems.

This results in injury, toxic environments, death, infrastructural damage and epidemics. Other causes of floods include but are not limited to environmental degradation, ineffective drainage and management of sewage systems. § Drought It is a naturally fast or gradual onset marked by extensive periods of little to no rain and water eventually leading to famine and poverty. It can be instigated by emissions of green-house gases into the atmosphere. Sub-Saharan Africa drought is associated with a Southern Oscillation phenomenon and deforestation. Drought is worsened by soil deprivation, excessive grazing, inadequate conservation approaches among other aspects.

§ Severestorms- i. e. tornados, hailstorms This is climate phenomenon defined by hostile environmental disruption like hailstorms and tornadoes, which are of the greatest aggressive and damaging conditions. Hailstorms form because of extreme thunderstorm related convection and tornados result due to forceful rotational air columns of air. § Wildlandfire/Wildfires These are abrupt blazes triggered by natural interacting courses like ignition, extemporary mixing of coal and peat and commonly by man. It results in destruction of environment, land devastation and potential famine in the event of drought.

Atmospheric green gases are contaminated, and soil erosion is triggered by hydrological run-offs. § Extreme heat/Heat waves Extended weather period marked by possible humidity and high temperatures This can cause power breakdowns, ruin transport and water infrastructures, and wildfires in the case of drought. It also results in deaths due to hyperthermia. People who are ill, overweight and young are mostly at risk. § Tropical cyclones and hurricanes These are gradual occurring aggressive climate conditions as a result of extreme change of weather, increased sea temperature, marked by dangerous winds and rain showers. This weather can cause death, injury and infrastructural damage.

The severe rain can cause floods hence destructing crops, initiate landslides and transmit diseases. § Dust storms These storms are instigated by wind blasts gathering dust, affecting atmospheric quality and therefore humans, plants, animals and weather conditions. It can pollute water sources, and cause respiratory infections and complications in humans. § Extreme cold This is an atmospheric condition caused by extremely low temperatures forming climates like snow storms, hailstones, snow floods and frost. This can cause road obstruction and physical environmental challenges, as well as injuries and death. § Fog/smog Fog is a warm atmospheric layer trapping inert cold air and smog is a combination of fog and contaminated air (e.

g. industrial smoke). These weather conditions can cause a lethal atmospheric overlay leading to respiratory suffocation, infections and death. Question 3: a) Increased population growth and urbanization- Is increasing at this rate and thus developing countries are the most at risk to the impacts of a disaster.

Political factors- Political will and commitment to developing concerns. Socio-economic elements which include aspects such as access to quality education, employment opportunities, availability of and access to resources, access to infrastructure, basic services and information. Government financial and resource assistance inadequate. No legislation or implementation.

Disaster risk management and preparedness is inadequate. Economic factors- Poverty increasingly compel people to stay in endangered areas and because of this the environment becomes degraded due to deforestation. Sociocultural factors- Poor education and insufficient knowledge prevent people to respond in a changing environment.

People believe that natural disasters are willed by God and are therefore inevitable. Environmental factors- deforestation, cutting down of trees could lead to flooding and thus drought lasts a long time. Conflict-between people is regarded as a hazard that can cause disasters on a large scale and thus by displacement. People contest over limited resources, religion and conceptual differences. Topographical places- Island countries are underprivileged and have restricted access to education, health and finances.

b) § Better quality access to services § Advance opportunities §

Information § Training § Awareness § Enforcing Government laws and regulations § Early cautioning § Preventative and mitigating methods §

Preparation § Reactionability

Question 4: a) Disaster management is a recurring system where the end of one stage is the start of the next stage.

Disaster management is an ongoing and combined process of planning and implementation of measures aimed at: Ø Decreasing and avoiding the risk of disasters Ø Mitigating the severity or consequences of disasters Ø

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Emergency preparation Ø Response Ø Rehabilitation Mitigation- To avoid hazards from developing into disasters or to minimize the effects of a disaster when they occur, these measures can be structural or non-structural. Emergency preparation- This phase is an ongoing cycle of development, establishing, training, exercising evaluation and improving activities, aimed to: Ø Accomplish Ø Effective organization Ø Enhance capabilities Ø Strengthen the technical and managerial ability of governments, organisations and communities. b) § Data, training and communication tools § Constructing codes that include project standards, material requirements, building certification processes and inspection licenses. § Regulations that include settlement development and land use forecasting § Funding preparation § Amenities such as hospitals, electricity supply systems § Project and building procedures for non-engineered erections § Primary warning systems § Ecosystem control § Training § Strategic planning