Disaster Management · GS - III

What is disaster resilience? How is it determined?

Describe various elements of a resilience framework.

Also mention the global targets of Sendai

Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030).

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
2024	GS - III	Disaster Management

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
15	~250 words

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Answer Hint

Disaster resilience, vulnerability, exposure, coping capacity, adaptive capacity, risk assessment, preparedness, Sendai Framework, seven global targets

Model Answer

Introduction

Disaster resilience is the capacity of individuals, communities, institutions and systems to anticipate, withstand, adapt to and recover from hazardous events while preserving essential functions and improving future preparedness.

Body

1. Determination of Resilience

Resilience depends upon the interaction of **hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity**. A community facing frequent hazards may nevertheless be resilient when it possesses strong infrastructure, social capital, early-warning systems, financial resources and institutional capacity.

2. Elements of a Resilience Framework

Risk understanding: Hazard mapping, vulnerability assessment, exposure databases and risk forecasting.

Risk governance: Clear institutional responsibilities, coordination and community participation.

Resilient infrastructure: Disaster-resistant buildings, drainage, transport, power and communication systems.

Preparedness and early warning: Multi-hazard warning systems, evacuation plans, drills and emergency supplies.

Financial resilience: Insurance, contingency funds, risk financing and resilient public investment.

Social resilience: Community awareness, inclusion of vulnerable groups and local capacity building.

Recovery and Build Back Better: Reconstruction should reduce future risk rather than reproduce existing vulnerabilities.

3. Seven Sendai Global Targets

The Sendai Framework seeks to:

1. Substantially reduce disaster mortality.
2. Substantially reduce the number of affected people.
3. Reduce direct disaster economic loss relative to global GDP.
4. Reduce damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services.
5. Increase countries having national and local disaster-risk-reduction strategies.
6. Enhance international cooperation for developing countries.
7. Increase access to multi-hazard early-warning systems and disaster-risk information.

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Conclusion

Resilience requires a shift from post-disaster relief towards risk-informed development. The Sendai Framework provides a global architecture in which risk knowledge, governance, investment and preparedness reinforce one another.