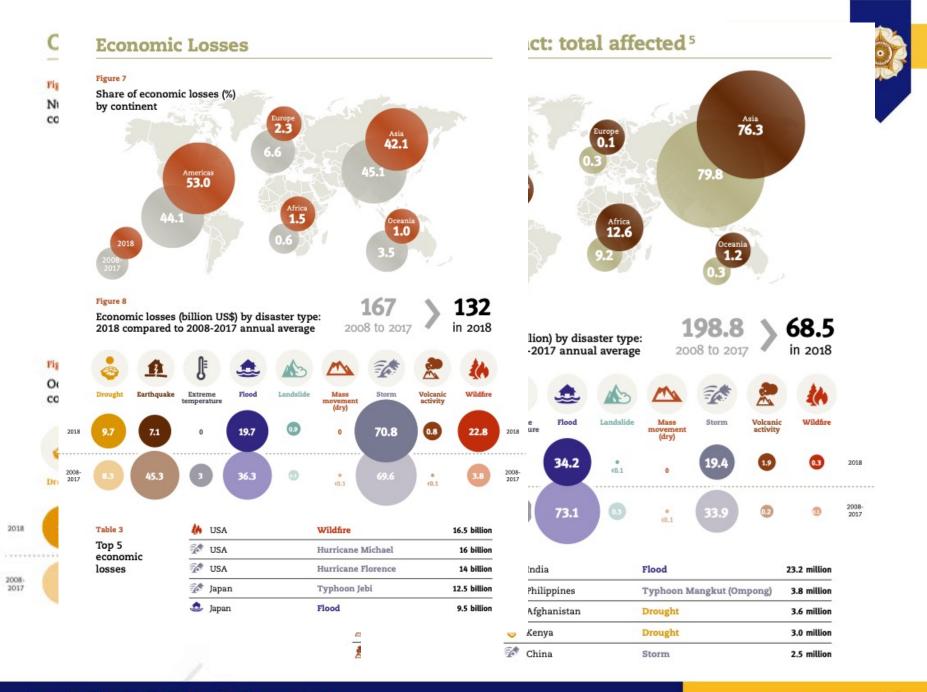


# The Conceptual Framework of Disaster

Syahirul Alim, Ph.D.







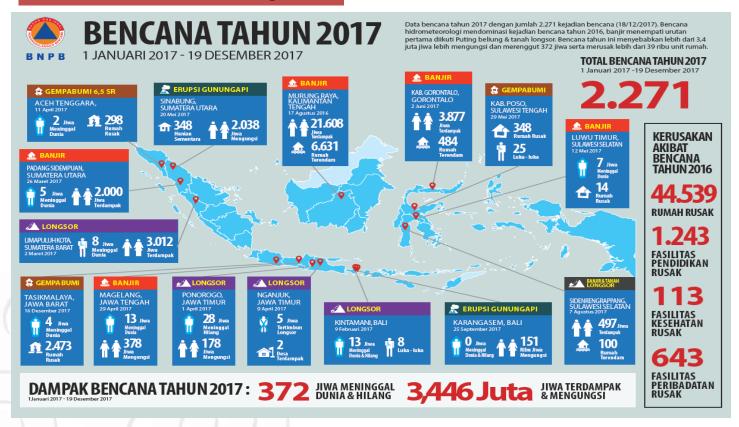


#### Trend of disasters in Indonesia 2002-2017





#### Disasters occurred during 2017

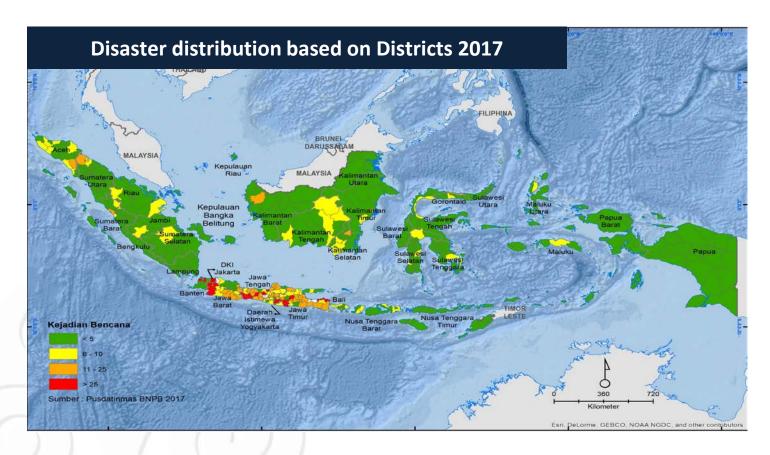




#### Disaster distribution based on province in 2017









"a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts, which exceeds the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its own resources"\*

\*WHO, Risk reduction and emergency preparedness: WHO six-years strategy for the health sector and community capacity development. 2007















### Hazard

- a dangerous phenomenon, substance, human activity, or condition that may cause loss of life, injury, or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, and/or environmental damage
  - Natural or human-made phenomenon or mixture of both
  - Has the potential to adversely affect human health, property, activity, and/or the environment
  - Potential energy"



#### Hazards

- <u>Natural</u>
  - Geophysical
  - Climatological
  - Meterological
  - Hydrological
  - Biological

- Human-made (anthropogenic)
  - Technologic
    - ■Stored chemicals
    - **■**Unstable structures
    - ■Unexploded bomb
    - ■Transport
  - Potential Conflict

- Mixed (natural + human)
  - Health-related







#### **Event**

- Something that happens or takes place
- An occurrence that has the potential to affect living beings/and or their environment; the actualization of a hazard
- The actualization of the hazard
  - Primary (precipitating) event: event responsible for initiating the damage (eg. Hurricane Katrina)
  - Secondary events: events that result from the primary event (eg. flood of New Orleans as a result of Hurricane Katrina)
- Release of energy



#### **Events**

#### **Natural**

- Geophysical
  - Earthquake
  - Volcano eruption
- Climatological
  - Wind
  - Precipitation
  - Wildfires
  - Temperature extremes
  - Drought
  - Desertification

- Hydrological
  - Floods
  - Avalanche
  - Tsunami
- Meteorological
  - Storms
- Biological
  - Epidemic
  - Insect infestation





#### Human-made (anthropogenic)

#### Technological

- Substance release
- Transport accident
- Structural collapse/failure
- Explosions
- Fire
- Environmental interference

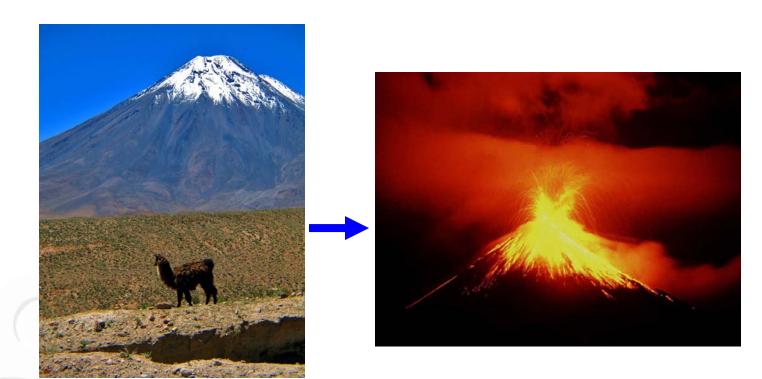
#### Conflict

- Armed (war, terrorism, complex)
- Unarmed (sanctions, embargo)

#### Mixed

- Landslide
- **■** Epidemic





Hazard

Event



### **Characteristics of Events**

- Onset
- Duration
- Amplitude
- Intensity
- Scope
- Magnitude
- Scale

**ONSET** 

Sudden (secs-hrs) Gradual (days-weeks)

Slow (mnths-yrs)

**Brief** (secs-hrs) Earthquake

Tsunami

Volcanic eruption

**Short** (hrs-days) High Winds Floods

Flash floods Temp extremes

**Intermediate** 

(days-weeks)

**DURATION** 

Volcanic eruption

Armed conflict

**Epidemics** 

Epidemics

**Epidemics** 

Prolonged (months-years)

Armed conflict

Armed conflict

Drought Famine 12 Conflict

### **Event Characteristics**

- <u>Amplitude</u>: the degree of departure from the point of equilibrium
  - Storm crest, storm surge height, Richter scale
- <u>Intensity</u>: the amount or force of energy per unit of time
  - the integral of amplitude over a given period of time (amplitude/time interval).
  - Rainfall/hour



#### **Event Characteristics**

- <u>Scope:</u> the extent of the area of subject matter that something deals with or to which it is relevant
  - the area covered by a given activity
  - in terms of a disaster, scope refers to the area effected by an event
- Magnitude: the total amount of energy released; a mathematical quantity
- <u>Scale</u>: the scope and magnitude of an event intensity in an area (intensity x area)
  - Incidence of disease in county, hectares flooded







# Structural Damage

- The physical disruption of structure(s) that results from the energy released during an event:
  - Humans and other living things
  - Human-built structures
  - Environment
- Harm or injury impairing the value or usefulness of something, or persons





Event



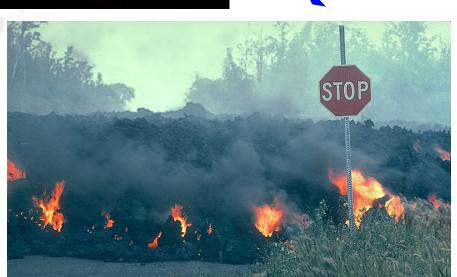


Structural Damage





## **Event**



# Structural Damage







# Functional Damage (Loss of Function)

- Damage that results in a change in/loss of function of living creatures, or the systems essential to societal function(s)
  - Damaged bridge leads to loss of means of transportation
  - Collapsed hospital leads to loss of healthcare services
  - Contaminated wells lead to loss of potable water









The differences between the requirements and <u>available</u> resources that occur as a result of functional damage





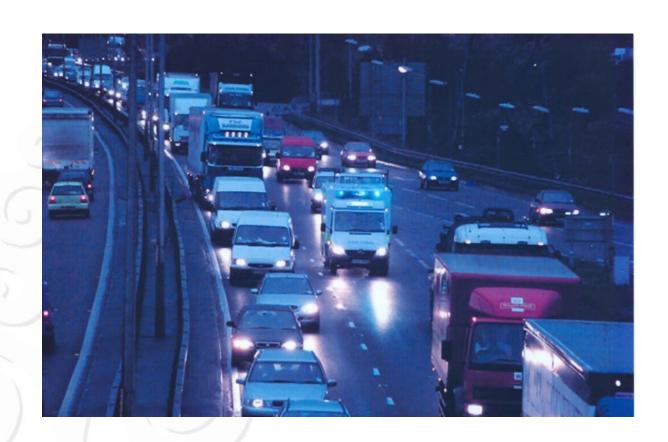


# **Emergency**

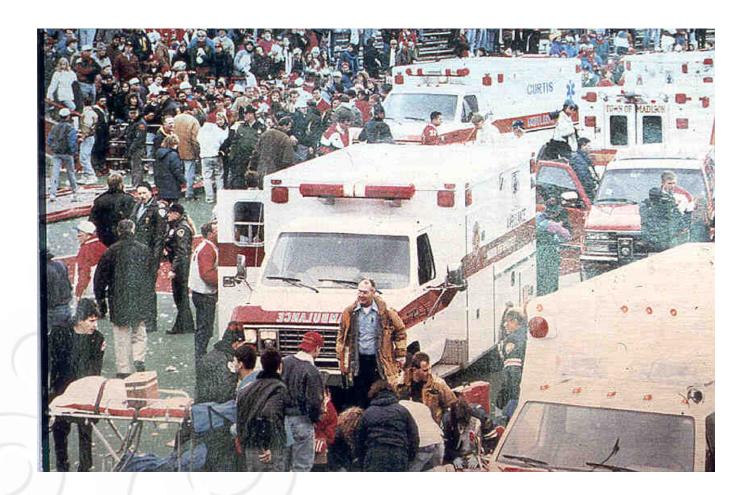
- An occurrence or set of circumstances demanding immediate action
- An emergency occurs when an individual or society must use its (local) response capacity to meet the need(s) created by the changes in or loss of function(s)



# Local Response









Hazard

Event

Structura Damage

Functional Damage

Needs

Local Responses

Emergency

Outside Responses

**Disaster** 



#### Disaster

■ A disruption of a society, or component of a society, of such magnitude that the needs exceed its ability to cope without outside help; a situation that overwhelms local response capacity



# The Conceptual Framework Defines the Language of Disasters

- Distinguishes between
  - Hazard
  - Event
  - Structural Damage
  - Functional Damage
  - Emergency
  - Disaster

The Event IS NOT the Disaster!!!!!!



# What is depicted below?

- A. Hazard
- B. Event
- C. Structural Damage
- D. Functional Damage
- E. Disaster





## What is depicted?

- A. Hazard
- B. Event
- C. Structural Damage
- D. Functional Damage
- E. Disaster





# What is depicted below?

- A. Hazard
- B. Event
- C. Damage
- D. Disaster

