

Delhi School of Professional Studies and Research

Affiliated to G.G.S Indraprastha University

(NAAC Accredited "A" Grade Institution)

DOSSIER

On

"The International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction"

On

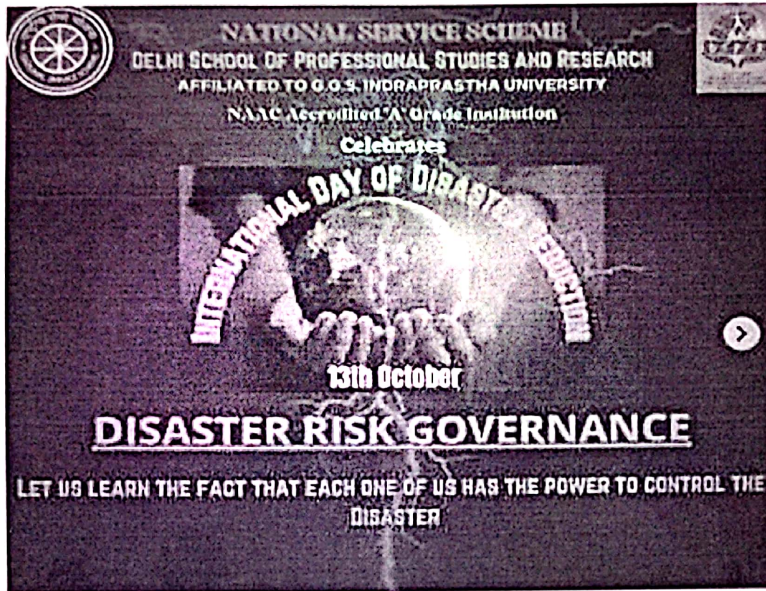
13th Oct, 2021

Title	The International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction
Date and Time	13 th Oct, 2021
Venue	Online
Resource Person/ Facilitator	NSS cell and Eco Club of DSPSR
No. of Participants	40
Summary	<p>The International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction is observed every year on October 13. It is an opportunity to acknowledge the progress being made toward reducing disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health. NSS Cell and Eco Club of DSPSR also observed International Day for Disaster Reduction on 13 October 2021.</p> <p>An Online awareness Programme on "Disaster Management" was organized by DSPSR. The NSS units of DSPSR conducted the programme. On this occasion the Chief Guest of the programme, Dr. Shipra Singh, Associate Professor, DSPSR said that the Disaster Management is the organization and management of resources and responsibilities for dealing with all humanitarian aspects of emergencies, in particular preparedness, response and</p>



	recovery in order to lessen the impact of disasters. She also urged everyone to be little proactive towards Disaster.
Winners	Not Applicable

Photographs of the event:



LESSONS LEARNT

- o Insufficient attention to rural agriculture after a natural disaster seen in- Haiti Nepal and Pakistan despite agriculture being the major source of livelihoods in rural areas.
- o Most national governments were generally ineffective at assisting rural farmers both in the short run and in the long term.
- o Reasons for the insufficient response:
 - ✓ Remoteness
 - ✓ Lack of Disaster Preparedness
 - ✓ Inadequate Rescue and Relief Infrastructure
 - ✓ Lack of accurate and adequate Early Warning and information systems
 - ✓ Policy and implementation shortfalls
- o Donations (e.g. food, water, tents, and clothes) or cash provided by foreign agencies and governments were sometimes not properly utilized by national governments as seen in Nepal.
- o Tens of thousands of tons of rice and cooking oil donated by India, Bangladesh, and China sat rotting in Kathmandu 9 months after delivery; they were finally sold on the open market by Nepali officials.



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