

Question 1 (4p)

A hazard is defined as “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, or environmental damage” (UNISDR, 2009).

A disaster is the result of a hazard’s impact on society

Vulnerability is defined as the characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard. Vulnerability is a set of prevailing or consequential conditions arising from various physical, social, economic and environmental factors which increase the susceptibility of a community to the impact of hazards (UNISDR, 2002:24).

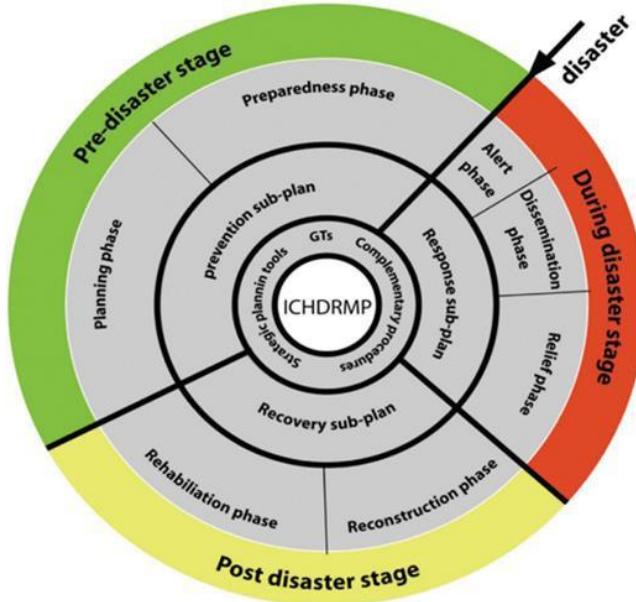
Capacity is the ability of people, organisations and systems, using available skills and resources, to face and manage adverse conditions such as hazards, emergencies or disasters. Coping capacities contribute to the reduction of disaster risks (UNISDR, 2009).

Question 2 (2p)

Natural hazard	types
Geologic hazard	-Earthquakes --Mass movements; landslides, rockslides, rock fall, liquefaction, submarine slides
Atmospheric hazard	Drought • Desertification
Manmade hazards	Technological hazards- urban activities
Environment hazard	Epeiemics - Pollution

Question3 (6p) Cycle of disaster management

The 4 stages of the hazard management cycle are:



5. Question 4(5)

Refer to your project about Natural risk:

- 1- Define this risk, 2- Give its potentials causes (4causes) the factor may contribute to an increase in vulnerability and the frequency and intensity (4 factors) and results of this risk (4 results) 3- Propose some solutions before (2 solutions), during (2 solutions) and post (2 solutions) that can reduce and contribute to its Manageability