

UNESCO has established **World Network of Biosphere Reserves**. It enables habitat protection and protection from hunting and other human activities.

- **Species-specific interventions:** Government of India has started various projects such as Project Tiger, Crocodile Breeding Project, Project Hangul, Project Rhino etc. to conserve and increase the population of these species. Globally, Convention on **International Trade in Endangered Species** also aims to protect endangered plants and animals.
- **Implementation of Schemes:** Various schemes are also being implemented by government such as **Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat** for protection of wildlife habitat, **Compensatory Afforestation** scheme to prevent loss of net forest land etc.
- **Efforts by NGO:** Various non-profit organizations are also engaged in biodiversity conservation such as World Wide Fund for Nature, The World Resource Institute, and International Union for Conservation of Nature etc. complements the efforts by the government agencies, ministries and departments.

8. Elaborate on the different phases of the disaster risk management cycle.

Approach:

- Give definition of disaster risk management in introduction.
- Elaborate its three different phases separately.
- Conclude accordingly.

Answer:

Disaster Risk Management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies, to prevent new disaster risks, reduce existing disaster risks, and manage residual risks, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of losses.

The disaster risk management cycle can be divided into three stages:

- **Pre-disaster:** It is a preventive process and includes such measures, which enable governments, communities and individuals to respond rapidly to the disaster situations so as to cope with them effectively. It incorporates four components:
 - **Awareness and capacity building:** Making people aware of the extent of risk of a hazard and their vulnerability to it, thus, involving them in disaster management strategy, which enables them to protect themselves and their properties up to considerable extent.
 - **Planning:** Planning in terms of preventive measures, safety measures, recovery options etc. helps assess disaster risk and carry on rescue operations accordingly.
 - **Monitoring:** All the programmes and plans under preparation need to be monitored carefully so as to avoid any possible mistake.
 - **Early Warning System:** It enables government agencies to inform public in disaster prone areas to take up necessary actions soon after a hazard is suspected.
- **During Disaster:** When a hazard strikes, the service groups, government agencies and social organizations take up all possible measures to rescue people and ensure that their needs and provisions are met properly and their sufferings are minimized. Efforts are taken to promote community based disaster response.
- **Post-disaster management strategies:** This includes response and recovery strategies.
 - First **damage assessment** is done through surveys and baseline data collection.
 - Then on the basis of these **relief and rehabilitation measures** are undertaken which includes restoration of livelihoods, providing basic necessities such as food, shelter etc.
 - It also includes **special measures for more vulnerable** sections in disaster such as women, children, and elderlies etc. to enable them to cope up with the effects of disaster.

To minimize the risks of a disaster, a comprehensive action on all three stages is required. The importance of Disaster Risk Reduction has also been recognized by the UN Member states in **Sendai Framework**. India has aligned with the goals and priorities of the Sendai Framework through its National Disaster Management Plan; which provides a framework and direction to all stakeholders for all phases of disaster management cycle.