DISASTER RISK REDUCTION MANAGEMENT: AN ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

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Trenberth et. al (2000, 2018) discussed that people really nowadays are to experience weather supposedly every day in all its wonderful variety. Seasons are also included. These seasonal changes are the largest changes experience at any given location. Considering this cycle, variations in the average weather in each and every year are quite modest as they are over a long period or human lifetimes. Nevertheless, these variations can be very disruptive and expensive. Weather conditions and kinds of weather form a short-term climate variation or fluctuation. If these repeat or persist over prolonged periods, then they become a climate change. The climate can shift because of natural changes either within the climate system such as in the oceans or atmosphere or outside of it such as in the amount of solar energy reaching the Earth.

Another emerging factor is the effect of human activities on climate. Most of these activities are contributing effects as compared to the natural forces that influence the climate. Activities such as deforestation, building of cities, the storage and use of water, and the use of energy are all important factors locally. In urban areas, the so-called concrete jungle of buildings and streets stores up heat from the Sun during the day and slowly releases it at night, appliances, lights, air conditioners, and furnaces all generate heat.

Through these variations in climate and the effect of it on human activities the disaster risks management are now on its move. Over the past two to three decades, the economic
losses and the number of people who have been affected by natural disasters have increased more rapidly than both economic and population growth. The physical, social and economic losses caused by the disasters are particularly harsh for developing countries since they have a long-range effect in the development process. The impacts of the disasters are deeply related with the socio economic conditions, education, tradition, culture, and climate of the communities (Pandey and Okazaki, 2018).

To minimize the damages caused by disasters and the effect of the climate change, various efforts have been taken by government, international communities and even the educational communities. It has been observed however, that the sustainability of the totality of the disaster risk management programs failed at the local level after the completion of the project despite the participation of these sectors during the period of the implementation. Without sustainability, disaster management efforts will not preserve. A very important element of sustainable disaster management is the participation of communities in these activities. Among the common elements of community involvement as regards sustainable disaster management are partnership, participation, empowerment and ownership by the local people. The main focus of disaster management efforts should concentrate on communities and the people who live in them. Unless these disaster management efforts are sustainable at individual and community level, it will be difficult to reduce the losses and extent of the tragedy when a calamity comes. There should be an opportunity where people can get involved from the very start of programming stage of disaster management activities.

As the Philippines had been considered as developing all through its process, the people must be empowered to its real essence identifying that education has its say on the risks management and climate change. The organizational change propelled with the anchor of the sustainability approach where, people should be able to participate along side government officials and experts group as the direct stakeholders of these activities, in the end it will be evident that people will own the problems, consequences and challenges
of any mitigation and/or preparedness initiative will be done by them if they are empowered and moved through the organizational change. It is imperative to take people’s full involvement into policy and strategy. This process brings about sense of ownership to the people which will result to their continuous engagement and long term commitment to these activities.

Climate change and disaster risks management are not just in demand today but lives are involved on the issue. Thereby to sustain the environment is to sustain the organization through adaptability and sustainability on the perspective of the climate and the environment.

By developing young minds and the empowerment of the people will make the people become aware of the realities of the earth, that behind its beauty lies the danger of extinction, hence in the process, people will become more aware of what may happen to the future if they will not go hand and hand to push for what might seem to be beneficial both for the humanities and the world.

References:
