

The occurrence of overlapping hazards pushes government of India in need of long term preparedness along with multi disciplinary approach. Explain (200 Words).

India is a country lying in tropics with facing the hazards of monsoon every year. Adding upto this the climate change further bring overlapping hazards accompanying monsoon cyclone like flood, landslide etc. This year covid pandemic added burden further.

Multiple Hazards not new

Historically the cyclones like Gaja, Thane have hit eastern coast and caused flood leaving long term damage; 2020 Kerala cloud burst accompanied with land slide; dood Gof in Uttarakhand and yearly floods in Ganges and Brahmaputra delta.

What they cause

These hazards pairing up increase the vulnerability of balance of livelihood of place
Eg: Cyclone cause immediate damage, flood accompanies is causes long term damage like loss of agriculture, increase in water salinity loss of sanitation etc.

This further makes the people socially vulnerable forcing them to migrate from their place of subsistence.

What we need? & What we have?

Having seperate solutions for seperate disasters like

- National Cyclone Risk mitigation project
- Flood mapping through Flood Hazard Atlas
- National land slide susceptibility mapping
- Earthquake mapping

and the steps we are currently taking for pandemic.

All these measures have been reactive measures.

Expecting recurrence of multiple hazards we have to take proactive reactions like

"Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure".

A comprehensive strategy to handle expected pairing of hazards (like cyclone and flood etc) could satisfy the need of long term preparedness.

The measures we take towards the mitigation of climate change could soften the damage of disaster and ensure long term prevention of those. Thus prevention is better preparedness strategy in long term.