

# Earthquake Disaster

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Master 2 - AHI  
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# Introduction

- This input will give an insight on complex disaster and the humanitarian challenges.
- Understand what a compound Disaster situation is and how to establish priorities in the humanitarian response.
- This will also give an understanding on the limits of the humanitarian response in complex situations and the priority action to be undertaken in such situations

## Humanitarian Crisis - Japan



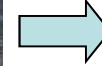
**Extreme  
Environment  
Earthquake**



**Immediate  
Consequence  
Tsunami**



**Colateral  
Damage  
Nuclear Disaster**

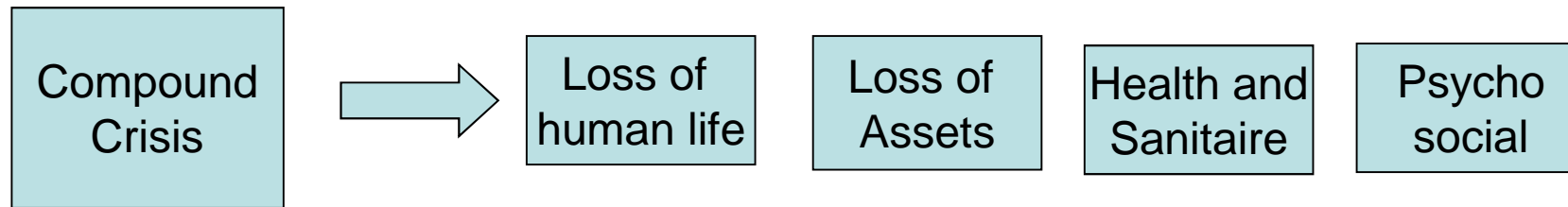


**Compound  
Crisis**

Hazard due to an extreme environment created by an earthquake off the coast of Sendai on the 11/03/2011. The earthquake is followed by a tsunami which wipes out many towns. The earthquake also affects the nuclear plant which gets out of service and five days later there is a massive nuclear Risk. The northern part of the archipelago is under compound crisis, super-position and concentration of interlinked disasters stemming from one extreme event, ie the earthquake, leading to a tsunami and a nuclear disaster.

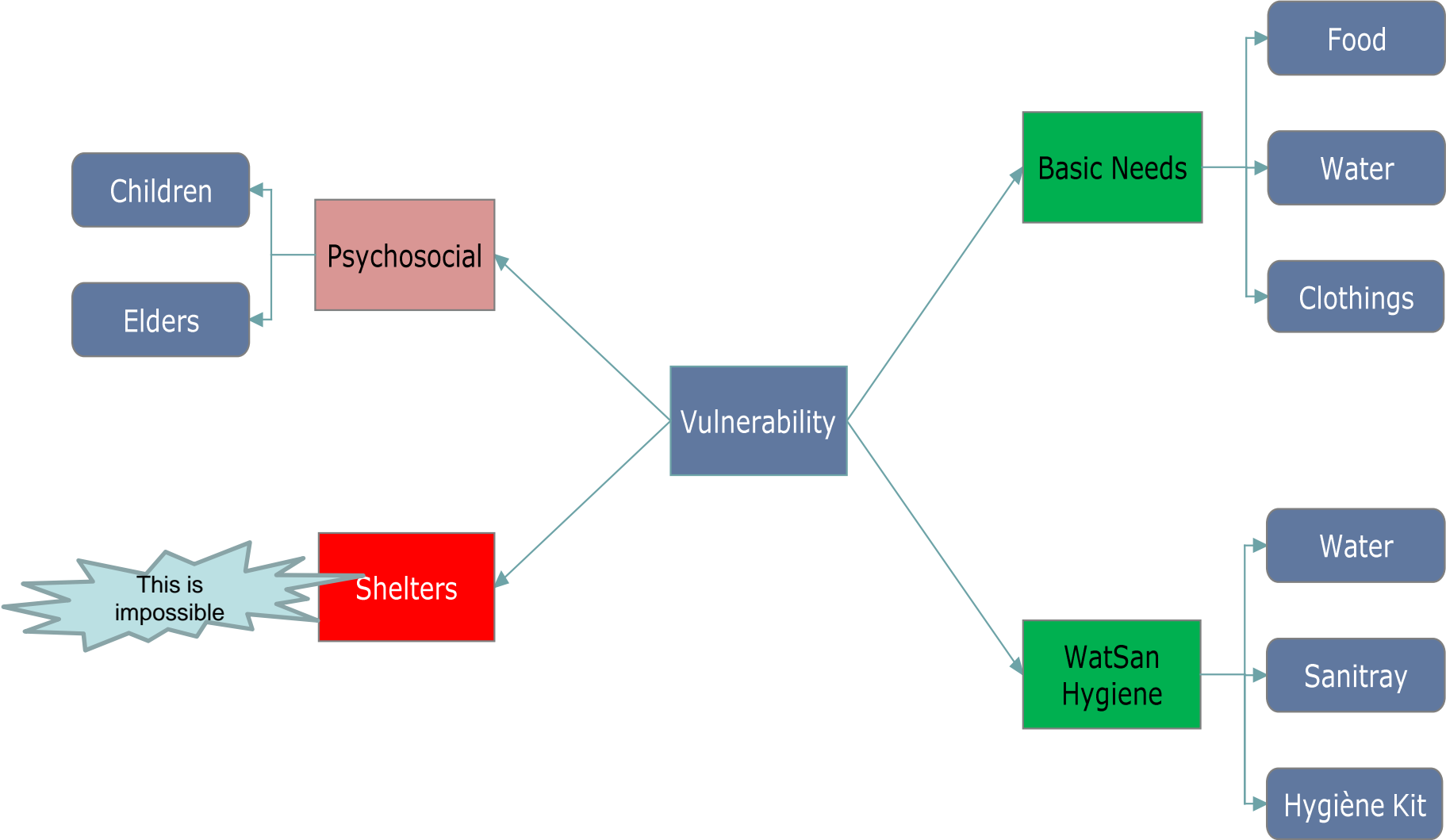
Massive living areas are wiped away, more than 20000 feared to be dead or declared missing, there is a huge infrastructure damage. Material damage is also very high.

## Humanitarian Crisis - Japan

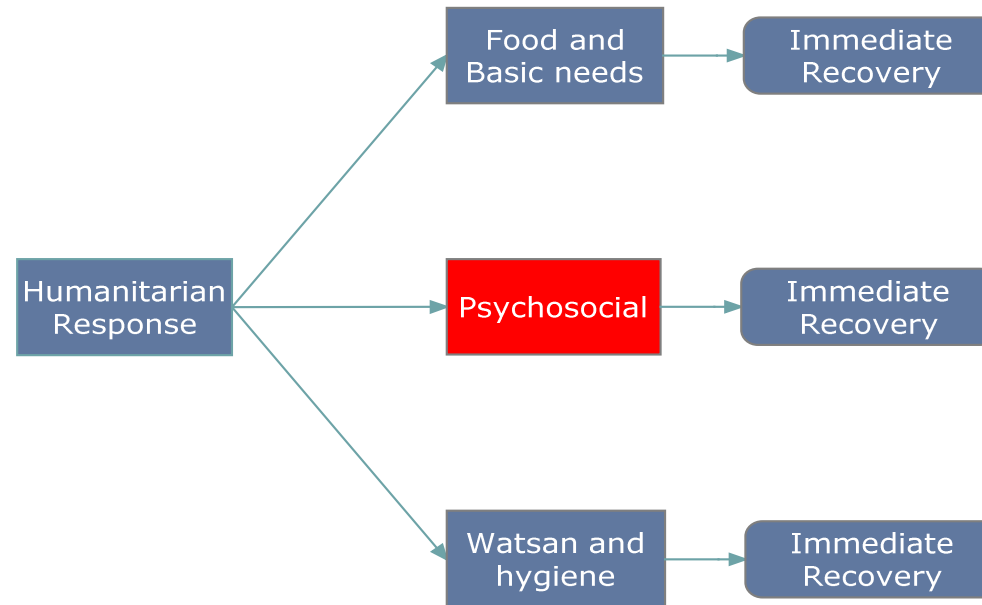


- Superposition of disasters due to extreme environment, colateral consequence and colateral damage. A major humanitarian crisis : loss of human life, loss of assets, health and sanitary problems, psycho-social problems etc.
- Resilience of the population in this context is a major challenge.

# Vulnerability



# Humanitarian Response



In such situations, the possibilities for Humanitarian response are limited due to the compound nature of the disaster.

The only possibility for immediate action are the basic needs, watsan Hygiène and food distribution.

# Conclusion

1. In situation of compound disasters, it is important to analyse the different vulnerabilities and also determine the priorities.
2. In the present situation the resilience of the population needs to be addressed as a priority. This can be undertaken through psychosocial accompaniment.
3. Identify the areas of intervention for immediate recovery and help the victims towards resilience.
4. Construction of semi permanent shelters or housing will be a major challenge due to the complex situations and will be an impossible task in the near future.