

<p style="text-align: center;">CONCLUSION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Building Resilience to Extreme Weather Events</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Teacher's Guide</p>
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Hazard Mitigation

How would you explain hazard/disaster mitigation?

Refer to the following links for help answering the above question

<https://cutt.ly/koBOkn>

<https://www.fema.gov/what-mitigation>

The New Hampshire Homeland Security and Emergency Management division defines hazard mitigation “as any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to life and property from hazard events. It is an on-going process that occurs before, during, and after disasters and serves to break the cycle of damage and repair in hazardous areas.” (Source: <https://cutt.ly/koBOkn>).

FEMA defines mitigation as the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. In order for mitigation to be effective we need to take action now—before the next disaster—to reduce human and financial consequences later (analyzing risk, reducing risk, and insuring against risk). It is important to know that disasters can happen at any time and any place and if we are not prepared, consequences can be fatal.

Effective mitigation requires that we all understand local risks, address the hard choices, and invest in long-term community well-being. Without mitigation actions, we jeopardize our safety, financial security and self-reliance. (Source: <https://www.fema.gov/what-mitigation>)

Help students begin to understand that hazard mitigation can be used to refer to the broader strategy under which preparedness, response, and recovery fall.

How would you distinguish between the following aspects of a flood (disaster more broadly): mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery?

Refer to the following for help to answer the above question: <https://cutt.ly/ho1RJJs>

FEMA distinguishes between mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery as follows:

Mitigation—Taking sustained actions to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from hazards and their effects.

Preparedness—Building the emergency management function to respond effectively to, and recover from, any hazard

Response—Conducting emergency operations to save lives and property by taking action to reduce the hazard to acceptable levels (or eliminate it entirely); evacuating potential victims; providing food, water, shelter, and medical care to those in need; and restoring critical public services.

Recovery—Rebuilding communities so that individuals, businesses, and governments can function on their own, return to normal life, and protect against future hazards.

Source: <https://cutt.ly/ho1RJJs>

What are some specific examples of flood mitigation, flood preparedness, flood recovery, and flood response that you can identify?

Refer to the following to help jog your memory: <https://cutt.ly/go0apq>

What do you now understand the relationship to be between social vulnerability (age, income, educational levels, race, ethnicity etc) and hazard mitigation?

This question is meant to attempt to get students to think integratively about all they have learned about flooding and differentiated vulnerability to flooding over the course of the introduction and 3 lessons.