

CONSEQUENCES OF ECOLOGICAL DISASTERS UPON HUMAN SECURITY

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It is well-known the surrounding environment and the human society often bears the action of some extremely dangerous phenomena with diverse origin, natural or human, able to produce destructive and brutal detuning in certain established systems or situations. These events (earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, land slides, storms, floods, drought, fires, technological accidents, conflict situations, etc.) usually occur unexpectedly and can cause many victims, a large amount of material damage, ecological unbalances and even severe disturbances of the psychological and moral state of the population being under the incidence of the respective phenomenon.

The ecological disasters' summing-up shows this genre of events has continuously multiplied, with more apocalyptic and diversified effects than ever. Moreover, these phenomena changed their probabilistic structure and intensity as to the same type of phenomena recorded a decade ago, this making harder any preventive measure.

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Disasters are a permanent threat for the sustainable development and annually cause many human casualties and material losses; also, the beginning of this millennium is characterized by a greater impact on human activities. For the 1980-2000 period, there are estimations that 75% of the world's population was damaged at least once time by a disaster (earthquake, cyclone, flood, drought, etc.).

In 2005, UNISDR registered an increase by 18% in the mortality caused by disasters in the entire world leading to the loss of 91,900 human lives. Annual statistical reports are uncertain and should not be used to draw short-term conclusions about the disasters' occurrence and impact. Still if we use the database of the Center of Research for

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