

The health and environmental risks of natural disasters and industrial are not sufficiently known or taken into account much of the world population. Significant volumes of solid and liquid wastes are generated by earthquakes, hurricanes, floods, industrial leaks, breaks and other dams. Respect for the environment and implementing sustainable development strategies are important. Strong pressure for different decision makers to properly manage the environment and resources. Thus, interest should be focused on prevention, monitoring and management of adequate environmental disasters.

The discussions surrounding the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol on climate change as well as the profound changes occurring in the industry in general with regard to the sustainability of the resource, are eloquent expressions of the importance given to environmental concerns in our societies. Establishing and coordinating an international platform bringing together researchers, scientists, institutions, conservation organizations to analyze and reflect on the state of the environment, studying the post-disaster waste, ways to reduce, sort, manage and control their environmental and health is one means of preventing environmental disasters. This platform is considered a monitoring system and effective environmental warning is now an exercise which will engage each state for better disaster management.

1. The prevention and monitoring of environmental disasters

"Managing means planning," Did used to say. This is the very foundation of any policy for disaster management. This assertion, some authorities have understood. For example, Senegals authorities have set up systems for monitoring and warning that environmental objectives are to have vital information to better anticipate the risks of environmental changes and develop plans for effective responses.

The environmental watch a real tool for decision making which is all the activities of gathering, processing, analysis and dissemination of information on environmental components, perspectives and trends in order to detect phenomena emerging or have a material impact on the natural environment. Improving the transmission of the memory of the disaster and return to past experience is recommended. Mutations contemporary sociological as mobility of staff and people are causing a weakening of the common memory which can be offset by the establishment and updating of information sources accessible and usable by all.

Given the devastating effects of weather, natural disasters and human anticipation and prevention of these phenomena must be national and international priorities. These methods as diverse and varied range of remote sensing (remote use eg, aircraft, or spacecraft, satellite or a boat of any type of tool the acquisition of environmental information) to the use of information technology and communication through field surveys by humanitarian actions.

For example, in 2007, Togo (West Africa) has experienced two major humanitarian disaster: the avian flu occurred in June and flooding from September. In addition to traditional emergency preparedness, management of these crises is the essential content of humanitarian action. The periodic meetings of the Committee of Coordination and Humanitarian

Coordination Meeting Inter Agencies have established frameworks for monitoring and analysis of situations and responses to such disasters.

One area in which intelligence activities have included environmental monitoring, there is the disaster forest. Indeed, bushfires are a threat to forest and biodiversity. They often cause considerable damage in human settlements. Their repeated passages tend to change the landscape structure by eliminating sensitive species. A monitoring system has enabled some countries to fight against such disasters. In Senegal, for example, that monitoring based on a method based on the exploitation of satellite imagery NOAA-AVHRR can now detect, in time, outbreaks of bushfires across the whole of country. Thanks to this technical device, we can also anticipate the agricultural forecasting and monitoring of pastoral resources available. Indeed, by combining data on vegetation index and rainfall in a given space, it is possible to predict crop yields and thus anticipate the risk areas may experience a bad crop year. This monitoring provides important information to take action in the fight against food insecurity and grazing in areas with high concentrations of livestock.

Also in the disaster, the need to control the urban sector is also highly recommended. The aim is to ensure that new buildings are not increasing the density of population within areas at risk. This goal can be achieved by avoiding outright human settlements and economic areas at risk. It is therefore necessary to provide municipal and regional planning documents. States should participate in developing these documents and ensure the legality of their control and their implementation to allow people to be aware of potential risks by building in dangerous areas. On existing homes in risk areas, construction of protective structures is often considered (against floods, avalanches ...). These structures may be involved in monitoring networks and early warning, particularly to carry out the evacuation of affected populations in case of threat of occurrence of an event.

Risk prevention of environmental disasters, whether it is a translation into the planning documents will be made ultimately by issuing permits of land use in areas at risk. If the building permit remains the most important of these permits, it can in part be preceded by a planning and partly supplemented by a number of authorizations such as authorization of installation work miscellaneous or permission to subdivide. The planning permission allows anyone interested in the buildability of a lot to learn about whether or not to erect the proposed construction on the land in question. It is granted on the basis of all national or local standards binding on the permission.

In these systems ensures the above, add another monitoring system particularly in the areas of marine pollution and maritime disasters. In France for example under the National Plan to fight against marine pollution (MARPOL), watch emission is ensured by the High Authority for Coordination of maritime safety, maritime security and environmental protection Marine (Hassmar) through the Center's main Maritime Rescue Co-ordination (MRCC). There are a countless number of tonnes of oil annually transiting through international waters.

All of which should push the development of emission control systems ensure effective and coordinated global coasts. These are devices that encourage all public specialized structures to private maritime vocation, non-governmental actors maritime facilities and industries engaged

in activities that generate pollution, to attend these vigils in limits of their skills and abilities. However, if the players feel the same about the importance of environmental monitoring system, better management of environmental risks must accompany this system of prevention, it should be noted also that the harmonization of trade and release of information between different agencies are a very effective way to monitor environmental disasters.

The case of the coastal countries of West Africa is illustrative. Indeed, these countries are experiencing an unprecedented upheaval of their ecological balance due including overfishing, degradation of mangrove ecosystems, the exploitation of oil, coastal erosion, climate change. All these challenges call for a synergy of systems and ensure maximum alert at the international level. The beautiful example of successful partnership in the international system to ensure cooperation in the management of environmental disasters is the AMMA program (Multidisciplinary Analysis of the African Monsoon).

Indeed, in international collaboration on environmental safety, AMMA is a coordinated research program in International (France, United Kingdom, the United States and Africa) which focuses on the West African monsoon African, its variability and its links with socio-economic. It aims among other objectives: improving the understanding of the monsoon in West Africa and its impact on the physical, chemical and biological regionally and worldwide to provide the scientific knowledge base which will establish the links between climate variability and problems of health, water resources and food security to identify appropriate monitoring strategies and to ensure that the multidisciplinary research carried out within the AMMA has forecasting and decision making. The variability of the monsoon is causing major problems related to land degradation, food security and water in the region. His knowledge should significantly improve the living conditions of rural populations and thus largely dependent on agriculture, the sudden decrease of water resources.

On another angle, disasters are not only natural. They are also industrial. Regarding this area, it should be noted that although the inclusion of natural hazards is required and that several pieces of legislation define the action to take, especially regarding natural disasters, it is often the theme is very misunderstood industry. This ignorance is both on the consideration of risks in the design of facilities that their integration into politics prevention and management of risks and their consequences.

Moreover, there are few studies on the real impact of natural phenomena on industrial facilities. However, a simple analysis of all global disasters that occurred in Chernobyl and Erica particular, shows that these phenomena are sometimes the source of technological accidents can have serious consequences for the surrounding population. It is therefore necessary to improve knowledge about industrial disasters.

Generally, the objective is to conduct a comprehensive reflection on the impact of natural hazards on the industrial environment, to explain how natural hazards can be aggravating factors, causing accidents and how to integrate in risk analysis and prevention policy. The policy of prevention of natural hazards is part of the various tools of prevention of natural hazards such as hazard mapping, public information, control urbanization, the organization of relief and compensation. The primary purpose of this aspect of prevention is to reduce the

vulnerability of people and goods. Its implementation must meet the objective of reducing or limiting the impact of natural hazards in developing mainly around several components including:

- Improve the development and expression of cartographic knowledge of natural hazards;
- Promoting preventive information and training in risk culture which underpins display;
- Control urban development and the protection arrangements for existing buildings;
- Monitor and, where appropriate, monitoring of natural phenomena to know them better but also to inform and raise the alarm if necessary. States are mostly the owners of key surveillance systems (weather, water, geology ...).
- Organizing the rescue, providing compensation and reconstruction;
- Implement the feedback, an essential element in improving risk prevention because every event is a source of instruction.

On the control of urbanization in particular the aim is to ensure that new buildings are not increasing the density of population within areas at risk. This goal can be achieved by avoiding radical economic and human settlements in risk areas.

2- Management of environmental disasters

In the disaster management phase, emphasis is placed more on the rescue organization. It should be noted that in matters of environmental disasters, relief committees for emergency crisis management exist, but are not yet very active in most countries. This is to limit the consequences of an accident on people, property and the environment, involved with means of control previously qualified, quantified and incorporated into the plans.

These plans must be prepared by the host venues in conjunction with the authorities, services and relevant agencies to take protective measures whose means may be implemented to address specific risks. Management systems are to identify ways to help public and private that can be implemented. Added to this, the missions of states, local communities are crucial to deal with disasters of all kinds. After the rescue organization, time must take responsibility. Here he comes to establish responsibility for the guilty, si se are manmade disasters. And see how victims should be supported if the phenomenon is of natural origin.

The appeal must be made to all public authorities to create insurance for natural disasters. The compensation scheme for victims of natural disasters is based on the principle of national and international solidarity which should bind compensation and prevention of disasters. For sure the victims must be an obligation secured property damage and business interruption caused by natural or industrial disasters. Individuals can benefit from this guarantee are all natural or legal persons other than States that are themselves their own insurers. But to effectively fight against the outlawed, guarantees, if required, are not provided insurance mandatory because they are attached to a basic contract, which is optional: this coverage is secondary.

Also, there are two cases of refusal to provide are exceptional. An insured who has not respected or taken any measures imposed by the administrative rules, including rules that prohibit construction in areas at risk defined by the laws in force, may lose the benefit of the guarantee at the initial conclusion.

In conclusion of this analysis, we realize that there are different types of tools to understand the interaction between natural hazards and industrial site. This method of prevention of natural or industrial risks and their management to help battle the dangers associated with these phenomena. But it should be noted in passing that, applied to the environment and sustainable development, geomatics is also a powerful tool for prevention and control of pollution, protection and conservation of natural habitats and the maintenance of biodiversity . All his tools, if properly used, they are effective tools that can provide solutions to manage this problem. However, several observations can be made:

The laws of several states contain no special precautions for the prevention of environmental disasters and their management, they are unsure how to respond to disasters. However, for these countries a suggestion is submitted to rely on guides international practice of prevention and management of environmental disasters. It is true that the risk prevention and management of risks of environmental phenomena are totally independent tools, which do not depend on the same rules to everyone in the world. But the reflections must be made in these states to find the best solutions to the problem.