



PHASES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

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DEFINITION OF DISASTER

‘Disaster is a crisis situation that far exceeds the capabilities’.

- Quarentelly, 1985.

‘Disaster’ is defined as a crisis situation causing wide spread damage which ***far exceeds our ability to recover***. Thus, by definition, there cannot be a perfect ideal system that prevents damage, because then it would not be a disaster. It has to suffocate our ability to recover. Only then it can be called as ‘disaster’.

TYPES OF DISASTER

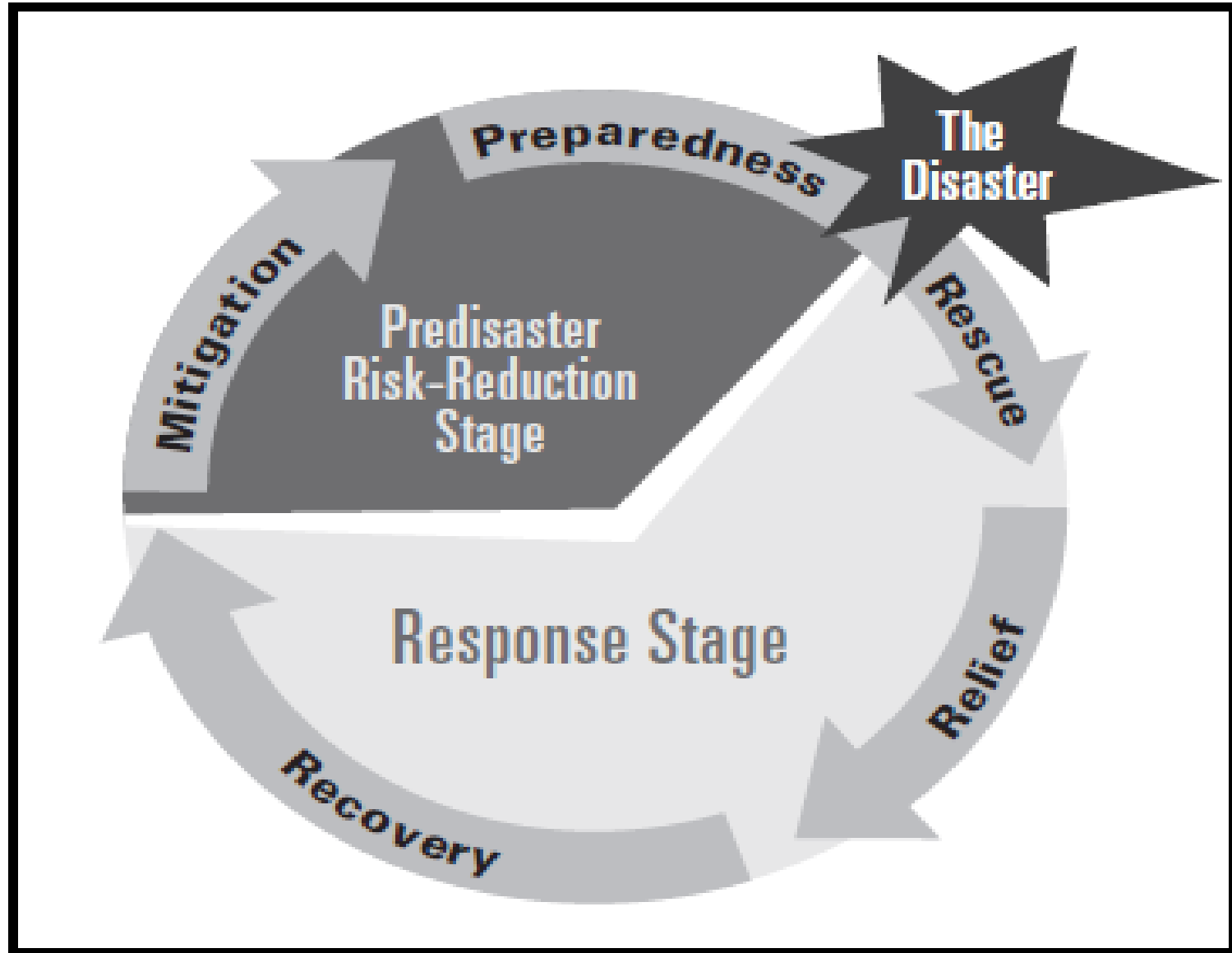
- i. Natural disasters. Example – earthquakes, floods, landslides, cyclones etc.
- ii. Man-made disasters. Example – war, bomb blasts, chemical leaks, etc.

The phases of all disasters, be it natural or man-made, are the same. The disasters often differ in quantity of damage caused or in quality of the type of medical consequences. For example earthquakes cause a lot of physical injury and fractures, floods cause drowning deaths and infections, chemical leaks cause toxic manifestations, etc.

DISASTER MANAGEMENT INCLUDES

- The development of disaster recovery plans, (for minimizing the risk of disasters and for handling them when they do occur) and the implementation of such plans.**
- Disaster management usually refers to the management of natural catastrophes such as floods, earthquakes, landslides, tsunami, cyclones etc.**
- Related techniques include crisis management, contingency management, and risk management.**

A FRAMEWORK OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT



TERMS USED FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT INCLUDE

(I)Emergency Management which has replaced Civil defense, (ii) Civil Protection, (iii) Crisis Management, and (iv)Disaster risk reduction

PHASES/STAGES OF DISASTER MANAGEMENT

- i. Disaster phase**
- ii. Response phase**
- iii. Recovery/ Rehabilitation phase**
- iv. Risk Reduction/ Mitigation phase**
- v. Preparedness phase**

PHASES IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT

MITIGATION: Mitigation efforts attempt to prevent hazards from developing into disasters altogether, or to reduce the effects of disasters when they occur.

RISK MANAGEMENT: Potentially damaging exogenous events whose probable characteristics and frequency of occurrence can be estimated.

VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT: Intrinsic characteristics of the elements at risk that determine how damaged they would be if they experienced a hazard event of some level .
(Physical, Social and Economic).

PREPAREDNESS

RESPONSE

RECOVERY

The Cycle of Disaster Management

What is at risk?

Possible Socio-Economic Scenarios Needed For
Climate Change Impact and Adaptation Analyses

Water resources Water use for agriculture, domestic,
industrial and energy sectors, Land use (for run-off).

**Adaptation capacity (economic, technological,
institutional)**

Human health Food and water.

EVENT PREPAREDNESS STATUS

DISASTER VULNERABILITY



