

Answer 1) Phases of Disaster Management Cycle:-

There are four phases:-

- ① Mitigation
- ② Preparedness
- ③ Response
- ④ Recovery

It helps frame issues related to disaster preparedness as well as economic and business recovery after a disaster.

① Mitigation:-

Mitigation involves steps to reduce vulnerability to disaster impacts such as injuries and loss of life and property.

This might involve changes in local building codes to fortify buildings; revised zoning and land use management; strengthening of public infrastructure; and other efforts to make the community more resilient to a catastrophic event.

→ Pre-Disaster mitigation Efforts.

② Preparedness:-

focuses on understanding how a disaster might impact the community and how education, outreach and training can build capacity to

respond to and recover from a disaster. This may ~~include~~ include engaging the business community, pre-disaster strategic planning and other logistical readiness activities.

- Education, outreach and training.
- Business Continuity & Emergency management planning.

③ Response :-

Addresses immediate threats presented by the disaster, including saving ~~life~~ lives, meeting humanitarian needs (food, shelter, clothing, public health & safety) cleanup, damage assessment, and the start of resource distribution. As the response period progresses, focus shifts from dealing with immediate emergency issues to conducting repairs, restoring utilities, ~~establishing~~ establishing operations for public services and finishing the cleanup process.

- Triage efforts assess and deal with the most pressing emergency issues.
- Business re-entry into the economy begins during this phase.
- Business Recovery Centers are quickly set up in a community to centralize small business recovery

- resources, local bank officers, etc.
- Federal resources from SBA, FEMA, HUD, FDA, USDA, etc as well as state program

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Recovery:-

It is the fourth phase of disaster and is the restoration of all aspects of the disaster's impact on a community and the return of the local economy to some sense of normalcy. By this ~~the~~ time, the impacted region has achieved a degree of physical environmental, economic and social stability.

The recovery phase of disaster can be broken into two periods. The short-term phase typically last from six months to at least one year and involves delivering immediate services to businesses. The long term phase, which can range up to decades, requires thoughtful strategic planning and actions to address more serious of a disaster.