

# Response of the united states to the katarina catastrophe

[Literature](#), [Russian Literature](#)



## RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

Tragic events and issues need improved response with highly considerate decisions. For instance, the United States response to the catastrophe of the magnitude posed by Katrina proved their poor decision-making technique. The nation, therefore, needs adequate and qualified personnel in helping to counter the surge of responsibilities. In addition, the government is also obliged to set aside readily available funds for discharge and training of staff's (Bissell, 2014).

The government should empower non-governmental organizations and volunteers to contribute to the broader national effort willingly. However, the administration lacks proper and efficient methods, hence failing to convince international partners to venture into the project. With this knowledge, the government has no other way but to come up with detailed procedures for accepting foreign aid. The first step entails setting up a communication protocol with a mandate to request for tailored support in a discreetly proper method (Lasser, 2012).

National Preparedness and Response Authority (NPR) creation and enactment will benefit in the provision of grave leadership for alertness and response to cataclysms. With the task, the NPR, therefore, needs qualified and experienced leaders in crisis management. In addition, the technic used together with the staff needs real and professional knowledge in disaster management and justification (Bissell, 2014).

The NPR integrates inclusive approaches to crisis management, which involves readiness, response, repossession, and mitigation. Essential infrastructures that include energy and telecommunication system look up to

the NPRA for protection from harm and recovery in case of a previous natural disaster encounter. For efficiency and systemic procedures, the establishment of regional offices will help coordinate the response process effectively. It is also the mandate of local agencies to identifying and tailor response to disasters that affect specified geographical areas (Lasser, 2012).

## Conclusion

The content of the paper precedes research on how a sea storm resulted to Katrina destructive hurricane. It clearly brings out the effects of Katrina to the population and destroyed properties in the affected areas. It also includes both the merits and demerits of processes used in handling of the Katrina, with clear outlined policies and recommendations in case of future occurrence of the same disaster. If followed, future damages will be reduced (Haddow, Bullock, & Coppola, 2014).

It is not to the blame of the human failure for the adverse impacts of Katrina but the scope and size of the task. Although, good management of response can adjust the disasters, the severe outcomes remain robust with minimal recovery. Therefore, it seems impossible to be completely prepared to counter a disaster. Nonetheless, people should establish appropriate mechanism to handle both the pre and post damages of the calamity (Haddow, Bullock, & Coppola, 2014).

The Katrina mainly resulted from the hurricane and the collapse of levees that were built to protect the city. Hence, the blame lies in the hands of the government in failing to prepare adequately for the Katrina. In addition, the government failed in implementing proper and substantial structures with

durable materials that would not fall. The response to the Katrina was both inter-governmental and across the sectors. Katrina emaciated the gulf coast especially New Orleans in terms of social and economic status of those living in the affected regions and to the United States (Haddow, Bullock & Coppola, 2014).

To date, the impacts of Katrina still seem fresh and visible. The process of governmental reforms only favors the new residents and the rich forgetting those who stayed their earlier and the poor. After the Katrina, most of the stuff of the city's public system was fired with some changes made in the traditional public school methods. It led to rents raised as the housing authority dealt with the public housing developments (Lasser, 2012).

However, New Orleans has managed to attract wealthy, powerful allies with warren buffet investing in public housing. They include Bill Gates, Oprah Winfrey and Walton family have donated to charter schools, and President Obama, who have held several visits to the area (Truthout).

#### References

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Haddow, G. D., Bullock, J. A., & Coppola, D. P. (2014). Introduction to emergency management.

Lasser, W. (2012). Perspectives on American politics. Boston: Wadsworth Cengage Learning.