Sam 489 unit 10

Business, Management



Funding of Emergencies Chapter 10: The Future of Emergency Management Emergency cases normally arise when the response teams are unaware, which requires readiness to alleviate such occurrences. In this regard, all phases of emergency should be given equal weight in terms of resources for disaster preparedness programs. This implies that the Federal government needs to offer funding for response and recovery efforts in areas where people face the risks of calamities (Haddow, Bullock & Coppola, 2011). Such efforts should take place in major disasters that overwhelm local and state resources. For instance, the voluntary agencies and NGOs offer funding and programming in recovery and this should be properly harmonized to facilitate its effectiveness (Haddow, Bullock & Coppola, 2011). The advantage of giving equal weight, in terms of resources, to all phases of emergency is that it eliminates delays and dependence on the Federal government for funding. This is because the state organs can respond to any disasters at anytime without complaining for lack of resources. It is also apparent that supporting all phases with equal weight of resources will increase preparedness. For instance, the post-terrorist attacks and hurricane disasters have enabled state departments to allocate resources to emergency teams (Haddow, Bullock & Coppola, 2011). Such initiatives have

disasters have enabled state departments to allocate resources to emergency teams (Haddow, Bullock & Coppola, 2011). Such initiatives have also been instrumental in helping the survivors of the disasters, such as Hurricane Sandy victims. This enables the managers to design long-term recovery efforts that seek to attend to different situations. The availability of resources to the emergency management teams promotes education of the communities on ways of addressing disasters in their neighborhoods (Rubin, 2012). In this regard, it is essential to provide all phases of emergency

management with equal weight of resources since it reduces confusion and lateness.

References

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Rubin, C. (2012). Emergency management the American experience, 1900-2010 (2nd ed.). Boca

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