Progressive Emergency Management

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The definition of progressive emergency management means when the emergency managers anticipate any risk of future disasters and take action prior to that disaster to prepare and prevent the intensity of the disaster (Selves, 1997). These measures help in building resistant and resilient communities. As the risk of natural hazards escalates every year and many physical and human losses occur every year, the need for progressive emergency management strategies also increases to cope up with challenges and mitigate the severity of the situation (Selves, 1997). Emergency managers should be in a position to assess the situation of any hazard and be effective in their job to minimize the vulnerability and request support from government officials and coordinate timely so that losses can be minimized (Selves, 1997).

Progressive emergency management needs to be promoted in recent time because with changing climatic conditions the risk of more hazardous disasters are occurring. The intensity of these disasters is expected to escalate (Blanchard, 2007). Governments in order to safeguard the public and minimize the human and physical losses need to invest on progressive emergency management

 Emergency management is the process of thinking for any unfavorable circumstances that are most likely to occur in the near future and various techniques are being used to mitigate the emergency situation. The field of emergency management can be benefitted from a dialogue on the principles of emergency management (Etkin & Davis, 2011). The dialogue process would benefit the organization in three different ways. First of all, it would give organizations the opportunity to create coherent sets of policies. Secondly, it provides an ethical code of conduct which can be agreed upon depending on the definition of ethics. Thirdly principles also guide various factors in the planning and implementation of disasters (Etkin & Davis, 2011).

There are different kinds of theories like utilitarianism/consequentialism, these theories are based on the maximizing the utility of any individual. Different theories have a different impact on different disaster/risk management strategies. Emergency management does get affected by these theories, for instance, the purpose of the utilitarianism theory is to maximize the utility of an individual thus a risk management strategy post any disaster would be to compensate or relocate all societies resources in its previous state (Blanchard, 2007).

Theories do vary from one another and often contrast with one another based on their objectives. On one hand, a utilitarianism theory stresses on the relocation of public resources whereas a libertarian theory stresses on voluntary donations in order to uplift the conditions of the victims. It is evident from the climate change issue where there are many opinions based on the interests of the believers of particular theories. An environmentalist would argue to reduce greenhouse emissions whereas the opposite stresses on voluntary reductions mostly those who are getting benefit while releasing pollutants into the environment (Etkin & Davis, 2011)

Many philosophers have contributed in providing theories like Aristotle believed in virtue ethics and these have greater implications for emergency management like emergency managers who believe in virtue ethics try to promote good virtues while mitigating the frequency and severity of disasters. These theories have different implications in disaster management like reciprocity have been helping countries at times of mass natural and human-made disasters

The response to any emergency management depends on some principle matrix factor, which aspect of a disaster is in consideration which includes preparedness, mitigation, recovery and response (Etkin & Davis, 2011).

References

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