Title page

What's needed in the jurisdiction

The jurisdiction stresses on responding to the disaster and emergency situations appropriately. The Federal Emergency Management Institute (FEMA) has established mitigation framework for managing risks through mitigation strategies. The framework defined the core mitigation capabilities for reducing the loss of property and lives resulting from the disaster. The framework also stresses on raising risk awareness and leveraging mitigation products and services all across the country. The risk management response is aimed at contributing to the welfare of the communities and the environment. It is also focused on identifying how hazardous events can be controlled and minimized.

The process starts with understanding the hazards and evaluating the likelihood of the consequences. It then prepares a response and adopts recovery measures when the emergency event occurs. Ongoing risk identification is also an important part of the process (Bullock, Haddow, & Coppola, 2006). The important objectives include protecting the lives of the people and the welfare of persons. The economic aspects stress on maintaining and growing the state's productive capacity and revenues. The social settings ensure the maintenance of public order by providing safety to the people. The state ensures that an effective system is available that is governed under the rule of law. Maintaining functionality of the infrastructure is also part of the jurisdiction including key transport infrastructure and healthcare utilities. It also focuses on efficient management of the emergency services. The jurisdiction also aims at protecting the environment and biodiversity.

The jurisdiction stresses on increasing resilience of the emergencies management and representing it as a collective responsibility of all sectors involving government and non-government agencies. Resilience declines the possibilities of disasters and reduces vulnerabilities by taking actions in advance. Social and physical capacity is strengthened that acts to cope with environmental issues and adapt according to the situation. improved system of resilience requires understating the risks and communicating them at different levels of the community. FEMA has a role in empowering individuals and the community for responding in the best possible way for eliminating the consequences of disasters. An integrated approach is adopted that allows all agencies to act in a coordinated manner. The decisions are made at the lower level while the command and control rest within the top management. The activities of emergency management go beyond the local community’s capability (Bullock, Haddow, & Coppola, 2006). The support is obtained from the state, district and interstate levels. Coordination and integration are effective tools used for facilitating coherent actions that involve all partners.

The stakeholders include the state, non-state agencies, the agencies and partners who are involved in the decision-making. The stakeholders are responsible for deciding the policy measures that lead to the maximization of community welfare by mitigation of risks of hazardous events. The policy measures emphasize on raising awareness among community and people regarding emergency situations and provide guidance for responding in a way that maximizes the community's chances of survival. Critical emergency management requires assessments, evaluation and identification of measures that lead to the promotion of safety at the national level.

Reference

Bullock, J., Haddow, G., & Coppola, D. (2006). *Introduction to homeland security: principles of all-hazards risk management (5th ed.).* Waltham: Elsevier.