Emergency Management 11/11

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Recovery means the actions that last after an emergency or a disaster to reestablish community function and management of rebuilding process. It is part of emergency management which consists of comprehensive mechanisms of prevention, awareness and comeback. The aim of recovery is to restore the disastrous area to its original state. Recovery efforts deal with matters and conclusions that must be made after instant requirements are encountered.

Recovery after a disaster depends on environmental, physical and economic factors of society. Successful recovery is achieved through these aspects by enhancing social atmosphere, structure and economy. To be successful in achieving recovery, following key points must be considered:

* It is based on understanding the context of community
* One must understand complexity of emergencies and communities.
* A successful recovery is flexible and approachable which engages communities and empowers them to move ahead.
* Recovery need a strategic, synchronized and improved approach based on continuous calculation of effects and needs.
* It is constructed on operative communication with affected societies and their participants.
* Successful retrieval identifies, supports and constructs on community, discrete and structural capacity.

According to my perspective, effective management and delivery of disaster recovery services, in terms of community, is hindered by several limitations. Management arrangements must recognize that retrieval from disaster is a difficult, self-motivated and extended process and this must be well understood by the community and all disaster management agencies. Disaster management arrangements must be properly connected to recovery agencies. For key decision making, community services and rebuilding agencies must contribute explicitly. Recovery process must be directed with the active involvement of the disaster affected community. There must be involvement of recovery managers from initial stages onwards. All recovery services must be provided in a reasonable, timely and flexible manner. Overall, the complete recovery program must be maintained by training programs.

Individual and communities may be considered resilient when they granted resources like material, physiological, financial and social, which are needed to prevent or respond successfully to a crisis state. Resilience of community is built and enhanced by social networks who work with individuals and collective society to recover from disaster (Ed by Miller & Rivera, 2010). Community contribution in disaster recovery if involves high level of motivation, cost-effective decision making, innovative ideas of recovery, and strong communication among individuals and other organizations (public and private), then it is very easier for restoration.

# References

Ed by Miller, D. S., & Rivera, J. D. (2010). *Community Disaster Recovery and Resiliency: Exploring Global Opportunities and Challenges.* CRC Press.