Analysis on Key Points of Community Emergency Management Under Public Health Emergencies

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ABSTRACT

Community is the basic building block of urban and rural social governance. In modern risk society, public health emergencies bring many challenges to social emergency management. Taking D community in N city as a case, this study presents its main practices in emergency management, such as publicizing epidemic prevention and control knowledge and emergency policies, comprehensively screening key personnel, controlling the flow of community personnel and ensuring the supply of living materials for community residents. Facing the problems and difficulties of community emergency management, this study puts forward countermeasures. The practical countermeasures include improving the community emergency prevention and control management system, strengthening the construction of community emergency personnel team, raising funds to ensure emergency management, and strengthening the basic work of community policing.

Keywords: *Community, Public Health Emergencies, Emergency Management*

1. INTRODUCTION

Communities undertake the prevention and control task of urban community emergency treatment. However, public health emergencies bring great challenges to community emergency management. Identifying and avoiding the risk of community emergency management and scientifically and efficiently constructing the ability to deal with public health emergencies play a positive role in improving the informatization and intelligence level of community emergency management. In the face of public health emergencies, it is very important for community governance to prevent risks, effectively integrate emergency disposal resources and establish a "risk-emergency" community emergency management framework. This paper takes D community in N City as the research object, "deep description" and analysis of D community's response to public health emergencies, excavates its existing problems and deficiencies, and improves the level of community emergency management by putting forward countermeasures and suggestions.

2. MAIN MEASURES OF D COMMUNITY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

2.1. Publicize epidemic prevention and control knowledge and emergency response policies

The biggest characteristic of public health emergencies is suddenness, and community residents know little about the pathogenesis, transmission route and prevention and control methods of health events [1].In the face of public health emergencies, it is undoubtedly the most effective way and method for the general public to communicate in easy-to-understand language and form [2]. In accordance with the overall requirements of epidemic prevention and control, D community made propaganda banners and hung them on both sides of the community entrance and community leisure square. In the community information bulletin board, the entrance of the LED electronic screen rolling display. Leaflets on epidemic prevention were distributed to community residents at epidemic prevention and control service points, and common sense of life and emergency policies were explained to community residents. Every day between 18:00 and 20:00, the community arranges staff and volunteers to distribute publicity materials at the homes of community residents.

2.2. Comprehensive investigation of key personnel

During a public health emergency, communities need more staff for advocacy, quarantine, logistics, check-ups, registration, data processing and so on. Community workers, in coordination with community police, form screening teams with doctors from local hospitals. They take the temperature of the community residents at the entrances and exits of the community, check residents' travel paths, and check whether there are fever patients. Identified or highly suspected patients are referred to designated treatment sites. Suspected fever patients were sent to the fever clinic of the hospital for observation and treatment. Patients who cannot be identified as suspected shall be sent to designated places for isolation and observation. Home observation was carried out for patients with non-specific conditions [3].

2.3. Control the flow of community personnel

To control the spread of the virus, it is necessary to "curb the flow of people". Through cooperation with community management agencies, community police should attach great importance to vehicles and personnel coming from other places and high-risk areas, verify information in detail, identify risks and eliminate them. Especially during major holidays or public gatherings, communities should focus on personnel mobility management and control crowded places. Set a safe distance of 1 meter to prevent the spread of the virus out of control due to crowd gathering. At the same time, organize community staff to carry out professional disinfection in leisure places, elevators, underground garages and garbage recycling points within the community regularly.

2.4. Ensure the supply of living materials for community residents

First, prepare masks, protective clothing, goggles, disinfectant and other personal protective materials. Provide protective equipment to community workers and volunteers, especially to coordinate the supply of protective equipment due to poor transportation. Second, communities actively contact vegetable markets to ensure the supply of daily necessities such as rice, flour, edible oil, vegetables, meat and milk. Especially for some residential areas with closed management, the problem of blocked purchase channels such as household material purchase, express delivery and logistics should be solved [4]. Third, for the mobility of the community and elderly families, by volunteers to provide door-to-door services. The volunteers took the initiative to distribute supplies to the community residents in need. For the economically disadvantaged families in the community, the community took the initiative to provide masks, disinfectant and some living materials to help them tide over the difficult times.

3. COUNTERMEASURES AND SUGGESTIONS

3.1. Improve the community emergency prevention and control management system

In order to build a systematic resilience system of community governance, it is necessary to form a perfect governance mechanism and complement it with complete laws and regulations [5]. On the one hand, local initiatives should be highlighted at the community level. On the basis of ensuring the implementation of national policies, there should be no more intervention, policy innovation space should be reserved, and necessary discretion should be given. On the other hand, the joint prevention and control mechanism of the community should be implemented, and the community should closely cooperate with the public security organs and hospitals to build a working platform for efficient operation. Community police work with the community to do publicity, screening, isolation and maintenance of social order. For the occurrence of infected patients in the community, the hospital should make a quick judgment and lead the community staff to maximize the control of risks and ensure that the residents in the community are in a safe environment.

3.2. Strengthen the construction of community emergency personnel team

First, the reasonable introduction of social workers with college degrees, to make up for the current community personnel generally low education, professional problems. Constantly improve the standardization and specialization level of community talent construction. Second, vocational skills training for community workers on the job. Job training can be carried out regularly or irregularly to encourage and support community workers to improve their personal abilities and constantly improve the level of community emergency services. Third, in an appropriate way to improve the income and treatment of community workers, expand the promotion space, and constantly enhance the enthusiasm of community workers. In addition, the community should fully mobilize social forces to solve the problem of insufficient professional personnel. Establish a unified entrance and exit for social forces to participate in emergency services, integrate all kinds of resources, and improve the overall synergy. Establish an emergency linkage mechanism between communities and relevant departments within their jurisdiction, grassroots organizations, enterprises and public institutions with conditions, and neighboring communities, straighten out the relationship between organizations, clarify the responsibilities of each link,

and ensure that emergency response forces are in place quickly[6].

3.3. Multi-party financing of support emergency management

To improve the community's ability of emergency management in public health emergencies, it is necessary to be good at summarizing the experience and lessons of epidemic prevention and control, and strengthen the prevention and control system of community emergency management based on the characteristics of community governance. First, we will increase government funding. The government should strengthen its financial support to communities and help

communities provide more and better emergency services to community residents. Second, draw on social support. Communities can actively use social resources to raise epidemic prevention materials through fund-raising and donations. Social enterprises and caring people are widely invited to provide financial sponsorship and support. Third, the community should give full play to work enthusiasm, carry out some low-risk operational activities, increase operational income, and then fully protect the community emergency work funds from multiple channels and all-round.

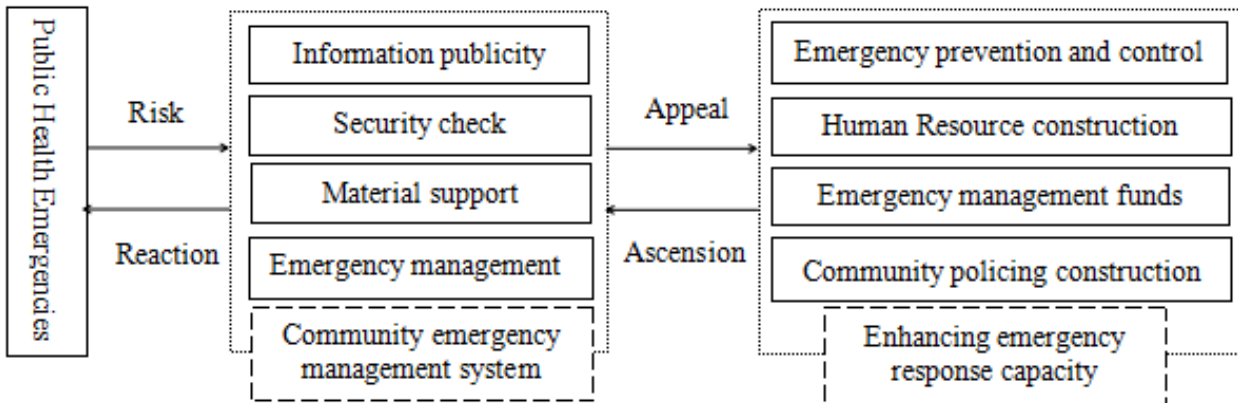### 3.4. Strengthen the basic work of community policing

Figure 1 Key points of community emergency management

The normal development of community work needs to strengthen the people's livelihood police and ensure residents' life. The police should demonstrate good performance by actively connecting with the departments of health and epidemic prevention, jointly building a community environment for effective response to public health emergencies with the people, correctly guiding relevant public opinion, and alleviating the impact of public health emergencies on the social environment [7]. On the one hand, as law enforcers, the police must act in accordance with the law in the process of prevention and control. Grassroots public security organs need to abandon the formalized governance and pursue high-quality substantive governance. On the other hand, in cracking down on crime-related crimes, we will step up efforts to crack down on crimes such as disrupting social order, producing and selling fake and substandard medicines, and gouging prices. In addition, when the conditions are mature, we can timely promote the resident mechanism of community police in grassroots communities, and constantly explore a new model of community police work. **Figure 1** shows key points of community emergency management.

4. CONCLUSION

Community public health emergency management is the first line of defense for the prevention and control of public health emergencies and plays a fortress role. In public health emergencies, communities give full play to the "outpost" advantage of localized management and become the forefront of prevention and control [8]. Looking to the future, in the process of responding to public health emergencies, communities will have to overcome many difficulties, such as lack of policy, information lag and personnel protection, to avoid the risks of "community failure" and "governance failure". Multiple explorations should be made to enhance the "endogenous power" of community governance, especially in terms of emergency risk control and action strategies. In order to realize the "benign operation and sustainable development" of community governance, explore more practical paths.

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