



Analysis and Exploration of Community Emergency Management Issues Based on Community Management System

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Abstract. With the accelerated urbanization process in China, urban development is facing more and more unstable factors and uncertainty disturbances, as the most grassroots affected units and disaster prevention subjects, urban communities, while facing serious threats from various emergencies, also have a huge potential to control the scope of impact of the sources of danger and achieve the fastest speed to turn danger into safety. The significance of scientific and efficient community emergency management is self-evident in maintaining the overall stability of the city. How to better prevent and resolve the various risks of emergencies faced by urban communities and achieve adaptive coexistence with risks is both an important basis for improving the overall urban risk governance system and a matter of improving the effectiveness of grassroots governance in urban communities.

Keywords: Urban Communities · Emergency Management · Resilient Governance · Material Engineering

1 Introduction

The unbalanced development and unequal allocation of economic factors have led to the emergence of various natural risks and social conflicts, and the sources of social risks have become more and more complex and highly uncertain, with natural disasters, accidents and calamities, public health incidents and social security incidents, and other types of emergencies [1]. As the most basic unit of grassroots social governance, the community suffers from all kinds of acute shocks and uncertainty disturbances are often the most drastic and more direct, grasp the community emergency management is of great significance to prevent and effectively resolve all kinds of security risks in advance, and control the scope of impact and development of risk sources [2]. The traditional emergency management of urban communities emphasizes overcoming or eliminating risks from the root, emphasizes post-disaster rescue and neglects other aspects, is reactive and lags behind, and the “single risk control” model characterized by avoidance and resistance can no longer meet the realistic needs of urban communities in modern society to resolve the risks of various emergencies [3].

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2 Infrastructure Level: Fragile Function, Insufficient Reserves and Lack of Spatial Planning

The infrastructure involved in emergency management at the urban community level mainly includes building foundations, emergency materials and rescue facilities, emergency shelters, water, electricity and gas and other lifeline projects, etc. The resilience of the infrastructure is reflected in the fact that the community has solid material engineering support of reliable quality and sufficient quantity for dealing with emergencies, and a redundant part that can provide timely functional support and buffer space under extraordinary circumstances is set up in addition to daily use [4]. For many reasons, such as limited historical conditions and lack of funds for acquisition, the N community still suffers from functional fragility, inadequate reserves and lack of spatial planning in terms of infrastructure construction and is still fragile in general [5].

2.1 Lack of Coordination, Emergency Supplies Reserve Support is Insufficient

At the level of emergency materials and equipment, the emergency reserve materials of N communities rely to a large extent on the irregular distribution of government departments, and the gap in the system for social organizations to participate in the work related to community risk prevention and control also makes it impossible for relevant social work organizations or other groups to provide financial or material support for the community through effective channels, coupled with the relative lack and weakness of charitable organizations such as charities and foundations in City A [6]. The community has no official policy reference for reasonable and legal procedures for receiving material donations, and lacks channels and means for self-financing, so it can only rely on community party funds and special funds and activity funds allocated from time to time by the higher level to purchase emergency materials [7].

2.2 Overly Dense Layout and Lack of Emergency Buffer Space Planning

At the level of redundancy of emergency space, disaster prevention space, shelter, post-disaster reconstruction and reserved facility space are also effective physical engineering bases for carrying out emergency response, and unscientific architectural design and public space planning lead to a lack of emergency buffer space in N communities [8].

3 Organizational Level: Weak Mobilization, Suspension of Responsibility and Marginalized Participation

The core of the organizational system of urban community emergency management is the embedding of a multi-subject governance network. Organizations with resilience can achieve strong core leadership and efficient mobilization and participation when emergencies strike, showing flexible resilience to quickly adapt to changes and shocks [9]. At present, the community emergency management field shows the lack of effective response of the neighborhood committee emergency leadership, the suspension of responsibility of management service agencies, and the very weak self-organization ability of residents [10]. As show in Fig. 1.

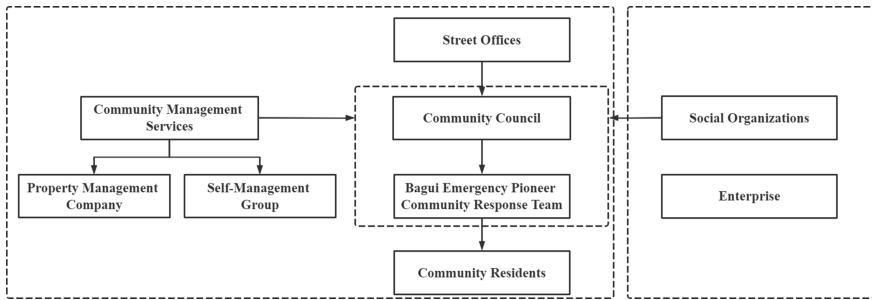


Fig. 1. Main governance subjects of urban community emergency management

3.1 Weak Mobilization and Lack of Effective Response from Emergency Leaders

A strong leadership core is an important guarantee for efficient resource mobilization and force assembly in crisis situations of emergencies, while the community party organizations and neighborhood committees, as the main body of community emergency management, are ineffective in mobilizing other governance bodies to participate in the emergency management process of emergencies, making it difficult to get effective responses from social forces and presenting a solitary and isolated state [11].

3.2 Suspension of Responsibility and Lack of Emergency Governance for Service Providers

The collaborative effort of various subjects such as management service agencies, social organizations, enterprises and individual residents outside the community neighborhood committee in the process of emergency management is an important complementary force for the community to effectively respond to disaster disturbances, while the current prevalence of the real-life dilemmas such as suspension of emergency responsibilities of multiple subjects, lack of emergency governance and weakening of autonomous functions has led to the overall low organization of emergency participation, which directly affects the effective play of organizational resilience in emergency management [12].

4 Social Level: Lack of Mutual Help, Lack of Self-help and Lack of Response

An urban community environment that emphasizes risk prevention and safety management is conducive to shaping a good cultural atmosphere and public order for community residents to participate in emergency management in a coordinated and orderly manner. However, in the research, I found that the residents of N community have weak willingness to collaborate as a group, lack of individual self-help awareness and skills, and lack of response to the needs of vulnerable people, and the social system in the emergency management process is still fragile.

5 Technical Level: Slow Integration of Intelligence and Data Sharing Obstruction

5.1 Empowerment Lags Behind, Slow Integration of Emergency Technology Platform Intelligence

Accurate collection, comprehensive assessment and timely warning of disaster-causing factors and field data can provide reliable reference for scientific decision-making and real-time information sharing by emergency management entities, and also provide a basis for grasping the number and location of affected people.

5.2 Dividend-Driven, Emergency Response Process Data Sharing Obstacle

The true, complete, accurate and timely transmission of information and data is an important prerequisite for emergency management subjects to carry out scientific decision-making and achieve efficient response and is a key factor affecting the overall effectiveness of emergency management. At present, the vertical data sharing and horizontal information communication of emergency management process are obviously obstructed, and the fragmented information exchange leads to the emergence of information silos, which further hinders the emergency coordination between government departments and the government and society.

6 Conclusion

As a place where crises germinate, the community is the first site of many emergencies and the front-line position to prevent and resist risks and has a number of irreplaceable advantages in the emergency response aspect of risk management. However, as the most grassroots unit of urban emergency management system, the role and status of communities are often overlooked and overshadowed in urban risk management due to the stereotype of resource constraints and effective action power, and coupled with their own vulnerability dilemmas at the infrastructural, organizational, institutional, social, and technological levels, they have never been able to realize their maximum potential in the emergency management process. In terms of the current overall situation, urban communities still suffer from functional vulnerability, inadequate reserves and lack of spatial planning at the infrastructure level, weak mobilization, suspended responsibility and marginalized participation at the organizational level, functional failure and structural gaps at the institutional level, lack of mutual assistance, self-help and demand response at the social level, and slow integration and data sharing at the technological level.

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