



So, What is Resilience?

Resilience is...

- Theory: A positive adaptation in the context of significant adversity
- Pragmatic: Decreasing vulnerability while increasing adaptive capacity

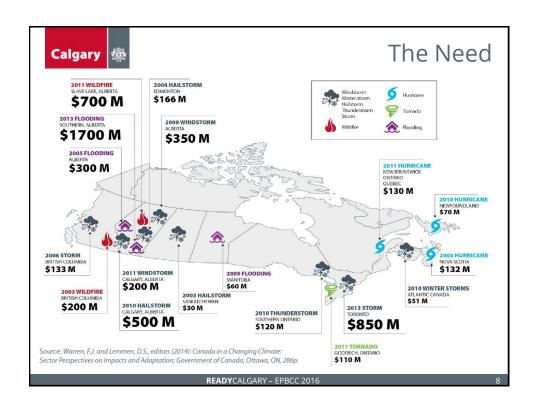
Characteristics of a Resilient Community

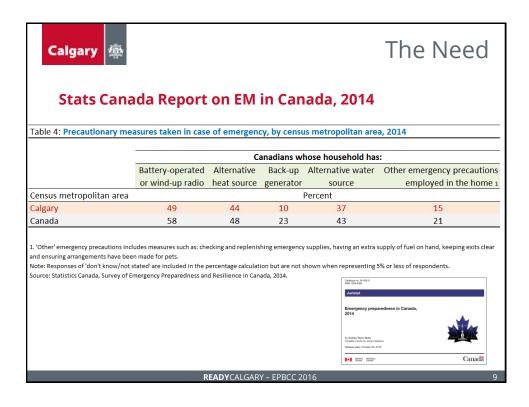
- Is aware of its vulnerabilities and local assets
- Has diverse and redundant systems to cope
- Is integrated and shares information ('whole community')
- Is engaged, proactive, adaptive and flexible 2

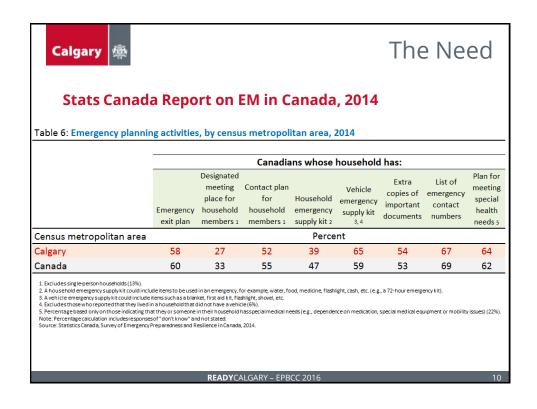
i Kirmayer, L. J., Sehdev, M., & Isaac, C. (2009). Community resilience: Models, metaphors and measures. *International Journal of Indigenous Health*, 5(1), 62. emergencymgmt.com/disaster/What-Is-Community-Resilience.html

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Calgary The Need								
Date	Name	Summary						
2016	Fort McMurray Wildfire	2,400 homes/buildings; Costliest disaster & largest wildfire evacuation in Canadian history.						
2014	Downtown Power Outage (Calgary)	Affected approx. 5,000 residents & 10,000 workers for four days.						
2014	September Snow Storm (Calgary)	130 yr snowfall high; Affected half of the city's tree population; 74,000 customers without power.						
2013	Southern Alberta Floods	Largest evacuation order in the city's history (+75,000); Second costliest disaster (\$5b).						
2011	Slave Lake Fire	Forced complete evacuation of Slave Lake's 7,000 residents; Destroyed 40% of the town.						
2010	Airdrie Train Derailment	30 cars derailed; 8 contained ammonia; Evacuation of 40,000 residents avoided.						
2009	H1N1 Pandemic	1,278 confirmed cases hospitalized; 71 died.						
2000	Pine Lake Tornado	4 th deadliest Canadian tornado.						
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The Need

Stats Canada Report on EM in Canada, 2014

Table 10: Types of weather-related, natural disasters and human-induced risks Canadians believe their community is likely to face, by province, 2014

	Percent							
Weather-related/natural disaster risks	Blizzards, winter storms, ice storms or extreme cold	Floods	Wildfires or forest fires	Droughts	Tornadoes	Industrial or transportation accident	No risk	
Alberta	90	45	51	48	49	56	17	
Total (=N)	86	42	39	34	32	50	13	

E use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

Note: Responses of 'don't know/not stated' are included in the percentage calculation but are not shown when representing 5% or less of respondents. Respondents were asked to include only events they believe their community is likely to experience. Respondents were asked to include only events that would result in a severe disruption to their daily activities and could provide as many responses as applied.

Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Emergency Preparedness and Resilience in Canada, 2014.

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Need = ✓

Ok, There's a Need. Where to Start?

Establish Vision

- 1. Top/Down and Bottom/Up Approach
- 2. Pragmatic

Establish Scope

- Who is our target audience?
 - o Dependent on definition of 'community'
 - ✓ People who aim to be more prepared for future emergencies and
 - ✓ People who enjoy engaging their neighbourhoods and communities
 - ✓ People who enjoy learning in a team environment

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Who?

Roles & Responsibilities for Stakeholders

- City of Calgary / CEMA
- Agency Members, Invited Partners & Other Emergency Management Organizations / Resources
- Community Associations, Special Interest Groups, NPO, NGO
- Citizens



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First Steps

Stakeholder Sessions

CEMA

Strategic Planning Sessions

Partners & Stakeholders

- Public Safety Canada
- Alberta Emergency Management Agency (AEMA)
- Alberta Health Services (AHS)
- CALSARA
- Calgary Fire Dept.
- Calgary Police Service
- City of Calgary
 - Calgary Neighbourhoods (CN)
 - Customer Service & Communications (Crisis Comms)

Community Focus Group

- Bridges of Love (Faith based CERT)
- Calgary Chinese Community Service Association (CCCSA)
- Calgary Chinese Elderly Citizen's Association (CCECA)
- Carya (prev: Calgary Family Services)
- East Village Residents Association
- Hillhurst / Sunnyside Comm. Assoc.
- · Ismail Council for the Prairies
- United Way / CCVO (NPO/NGO sector)

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Research

Acknowledgements

- Alberta Emergency Management Agency (AEMA)
- British Columbia Housing's Rapid Damage Assessment Program
- CEMA Agency Members (internal business units at The City of Calgary, external governmental agencies and external partners) and invited partners (NPOs and NGOs)
- Emergency Management Ontario, Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment for the Province of Ontario, 2012
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- FEMA/Ready.gov
- Getprepared.gc.ca (Government of Canada)
- Insurance Bureau of Canada (IBC)
- Justice Institute of British Columbia (JIBC)
- · Public Safety Canada
- Seattle Office of Emergency Management's 'Seattle Neighborhoods Actively Prepare (SNAP)' program
- The City of Bellevue's 'Strengthening Preparedness Among Neighbors (SPAN)' program
- · The City of Calgary
- The Government of Alberta
- Washington Military Department Emergency Management Division's 'Map Your Neighborhood (MYN)' program
- · Worker's Compensation Board Alberta

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Vision

Program Goals

- To actively engage and empower individuals to create a whole community.
- 2. To educate and inform Calgarians on the importance of emergency **preparedness**.
- 3. To develop forms of **resilience** to the negative impacts of future disasters.

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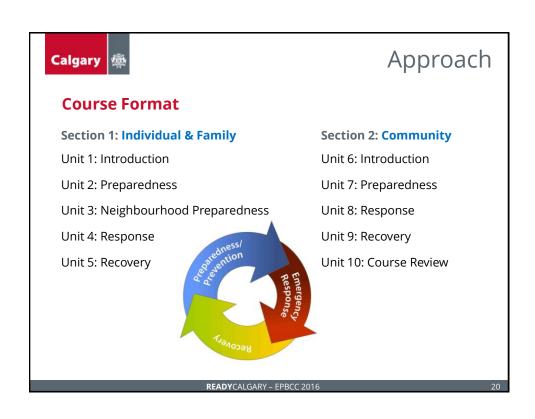
Intent

Course Objectives

- 1. Support overall prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery building efforts in Calgary.
- 2. Identify and reduce potential risks.
- 3. Prepare for a major emergency or disaster.
- 4. Identify preparedness, response and recovery activities.
- 5. Support those in need until emergency services personnel arrive.
- 6. Provide information effectively and efficiently to emergency services personnel when required.
- 7. Assist others to relieve their own stressors and of those affected.
- 8. Tailor activities to engage all sectors of the community.
- 9. Identify and build on existing strengths.
- 10. Encourage personal and organizational preparedness.
- 11. Participate in donation and volunteer opportunities for ongoing community safety.
- 12. Share information on municipal, provincial and federal support services with others.

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Content

Section 1: Individual & Family

Includes:

- ➤ Creating & Testing Emergency Action Plans (home, work, children, pets)
- ➤ 72-hour Kits (home, work, children, pets)
- ➤ Mitigating Home Hazards
- ➤ Vulnerable Populations
- ➤ Neighbourhood Hazards and Risks (pre- and post-emergency/disaster)
- ➤ Evacuation & Shelter-in-Place Procedures
- ➤ Community Support & Reception Centres
- ➤ Protective Actions & Equipment
- ➤ Insurance and Financial Recovery
- ➤ Replacing Important Documents
- ➤ Psychosocial Support
- ➤ Volunteering & Donations
- ➤ Provincial, Municipal and Community Services



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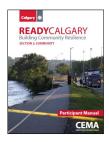
Calgary 🎉

Content

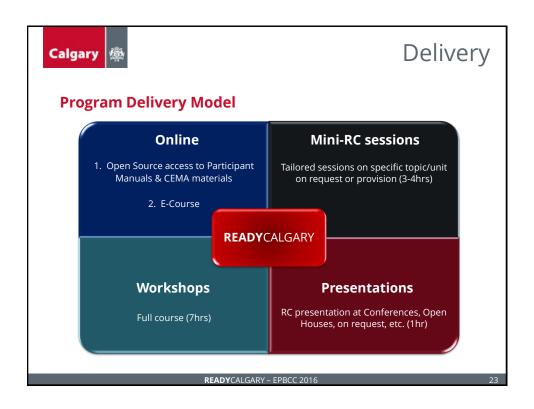
Section 2: Community

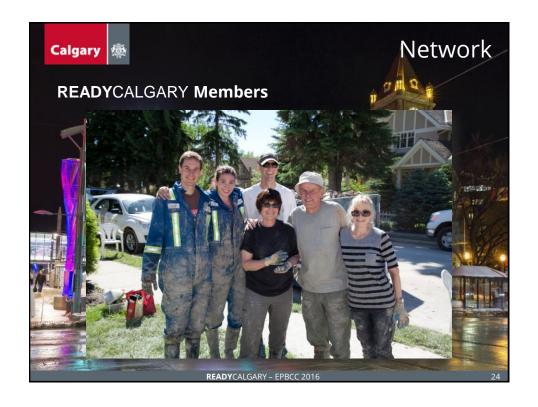
Includes:

- ➤ Community Hazards and Risks
- ➤ Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment (HIRA)
- ➤ Build a Community Map
- ➤ Community-Level Emergency Action Plan (EAP)
- ➤ Business Continuity
- ➤ Developing an Emergency Communications Plan (ECP)
- ➤ Exercises, Practice and Program Maintenance
- ➤ Community Response
- ➤ Activating your Community Emergency Action Plan
- ➤ Activating an Emergency Communications Plan (ECP)
- ➤ Developing a Community Support Structure
- ➤ Donation Policy & Volunteer Management
- ➤ Psychosocial Support and Services



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Measuring Resilience

Measuring Community Resilience

What is Resilience, again?

- Conceptual: A positive adaptation in the context of significant adversity
- Pragmatic: Decreasing vulnerability while increasing adaptive capacity

Quantitative (indicators of resilience)

- Industry surveys (Stats Canada)
- Articles, creation of plans & new initiatives, donations, volunteerism
- HIRA results

Qualitative (perceptions of resilience)

- Narratives (citizens, community, media, professionals)
 - · Surveys, articles, academic journals
 - · Stories of individual and shared experience, perception
 - Social (human) capital development

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Challenges

Program Challenges

- Organizational Commitment, Capacity, Resources, Funding
- Legal Concerns
- Liability / Insurance
- Volunteer Management
- Communication with Members (non-/activations)
- Promotion
- Registration Process (PIC, security clearance check, TOA, community endorsement letter)
- Engagement Strategy

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