Hazard Resilience Index (HRI)
Conflictual Social Action

Conflictual Social Action

Conflictual Social Action

Please refer to the *Hazard Resilience Index Instructions (HRI)* document for more information on using this document.

Conflictual Social Action

Hazard Resilience Rating	High Resilience	☐	Low Resilience	☐	Need More Info	☐	Not Applicable	☐

Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community
☐	☐	☐	☐	Community decision-making is open to all members and participation is encouraged and flexible to incorporate citizen input into the process.	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	Community leaders including police, elected councils and Elders have appointed a conflict resolution team whose members have undertaken appropriate training for de-escalating volatile social situations.	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	An arbitration process exists and is accessible to all community members and groups to effectively resolve disagreements and disputes before they turn into conflictual social actions.	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	The community has an ombudsman in place to advocate for public groups or individuals who have complaints; the ombudsman is publically known to exist in or near the community.	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	The community has provided education and training to residents on preparedness in the event of a conflictual social action that affects transportation arteries, public facilities, etc.	☐

☐	☐	☐	☐	There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of gatherings, even those that are peaceful, prior to escalation.	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	Community emergency management and emergency response personnel are well engaged with the community and keep informed of issues and possible conflict to ensure appropriate response resources are available to prevent and limit conflictual social actions to the extent possible.	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	Economic development issues are explored and impacts on all community livelihood activities and uses of the traditional territories are considered. Community input is sought out and inclusive agreements provide a fair distribution of benefits across the community.	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	Election processes are designed to be inclusive and free from bias; ballot processes are transparent and honest.	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	The community maintains a good relationship with all levels of government and disagreements are resolved through a mutually agreed process.	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	The community maintains a good relationship with neighbouring communities and disagreements are resolved through a mutually agreed process.	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	Community groups and individuals are respectful of divergent views and there are effective forums for discussion and compromise, with a mediator if necessary.	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	There is a warning system in place, using various means of communication including social media, to notify community residents and businesses of a gathering once it has escalated to a point where it is considered a conflictual social action.	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	The community has plans and procedures in place to reestablish peace in the community and faith in the leadership following a conflictual social action.	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	The community has business continuity plans and an agency/individual from the leadership team works with local businesses and external contract service providers to ensure the community operations can return to a state similar to that which existed prior to the conflictual social action.	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	Community members understand their role in community operations and report to Elders, band council or other respected agencies any activities that they perceive as having a risk of escalation to a conflictual social action that may cause damage or harm to the community or a part thereof.	☐
☐	☐	☐	☐	Law enforcement personnel participate in training on effective peace-keeping and crowd management techniques to keep groups publically demonstrating an opposing opinion from becoming dangerous or escalating their gathering into a conflictual social action.	☐
				The community consults with Traditional Knowledge holders for ways to emulate and promote traditional peaceful community relationships and to de-escalate conflictual social action.	

References

Bell, S., & Morse, S. (2012). Resilience participation: Saving the human project. New York: Routledge.

Cornwall. A. (2008). Unpacking 'participation': Models, meanings and practices. *Community Development Journal 43(3),* 269-283. Retrieved from http://cdj.oxfordjournals.org/content/43/3/269.full.pdf .

Miller, C.E. (2005). *A glossary of terms and concepts in peace and conflict studies – Second Edition.* University for Peace: Africa Program. (M.E. King, Editor) Ethiopia: Addis Ababa. Retrieved from http://www.upeace.org/pdf/glossaryv2.pdf.

National Museum of the American Indian. (2009). *Haudesaundee guide for educators.* Smithsonian Institution. Retrieved from http://nmai.si.edu/sites/1/files/pdf/education/HaudenosauneeGuide.pdf.

Office of Communities Aboriginal Affairs. (n.d.). *Deputy ombudsman for aboriginal programs.* New South Wales government. Retrieved from http://www.aboriginalaffairs.nsw.gov.au/aboriginal-deputy-ombudsman/.

Syracuse Peace Council. (n.d.). *Neighbor to neighbor: Nation to nation.* Retrieved from http://www.peacecouncil.net/NOON/culture1.htm.