

# Hazard Resilience Strategies

## *Riots*

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- Before issuing a permit for large public events, ensure that promoters or hosts (e.g., Pow wows) have to demonstrate adequate plans to provide essential services (e.g., first aid, porta-potties, security) including scenarios of poor weather (e.g., evacuation plans, alternate community locations, rain dates, etc.) to the relevant approval agency.
- Ensure community-based riot exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).
- Ensure community leaders and Band Councils restrict the availability of alcohol at events or locations (e.g., beaches, arenas) that draw large crowds and work in conjunction with local enforcement agencies.
- Ensure there is a warning system, including use of social media, in place to notify community residents and businesses of a potential riot or demonstration.
- Ensure there is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of a potential riot.
- Ensure there are audit mechanisms in place independent of local authorities to ensure civil liberties are respected and maintained.
- Ensure effective public consultation activities are carried out prior to the commencement of resource development/extraction investments; Ensure community members opinions are heard and Traditional Knowledge is incorporated into development plans to ensure community buy-in and ownership through elder participation (at a minimum) and to prevent protest or riots.
- Ensure appropriate environmental assessments are carried out prior to resource development/extraction to ensure traditional lands are treated appropriately, traditional knowledge is incorporated into planning and benefits are derived by all relevant communities.

### References

Rosenfeld, M. J. (1997). Celebration, politics, selective looting and riots: A micro level study of the Bulls riot of 1992 in Chicago. *Social Problems*, 44(4), 483-502.