Hazard Resilience Index (HRI)

Hydrological Hazards (related to water and snow)

Avalanches - Natural and Human Caused
Flash Floods
Ice Jam Floods
Local Floods
Rain Storm Floods
Snow Melt Floods
Glaciers
Ice Floes, Icebergs, Ice Islands and Sea Ice
Lake Outbursts

Hydrological Hazards

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

In order to avoid repetition, resiliency factors that only apply to human-caused hazards are in italics.

Avalanche - Natural and Human Caused

Hazard Resilience Rating				e High Resilience		Low Resilience		Need More Info		No Applio		
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable			FAC	TORS				is imp	factor portant my munity
				Areas are forested or reforestation is in place in order to retain snow.								
				Community-bas						s).		



		Most persons (residents and visitors) using mountains for snow-related activities, outside ski resorts and privately monitored areas, frequently check with avalanche forecasting agencies such as the Canadian Avalanche Centre or contact experts to get avalanche risk reports based on depth of snow, precipitation and temperature and also incorporate traditional knowledge and practices related to avalanches.	
		Persons moving through mountainous areas by snowmobile, dog sled (qamutiq) or other form of transportation are prepared for and know how to protect themselves if their activities trigger an avalanche (e.g., carry a rescue beacon, a small shovel, avoid fresh accumulation and windblown snow which is less secure).	
		Plans and personnel are in place to implement appropriate strategies to reduce avalanche hazards by triggering snow avalanches in a controlled environment and/or testing and promoting slope stability or similar strategy.	
		Plans are in place to identify areas with a high risk of experiencing an avalanche as off-bound areas for snowmobilers, skiers, and dog sleds (qamutiq) and there are the required personnel to mark and monitor use of this area.	
		Regulations prohibit development, limit land use, or require structural reinforcements for buildings that must remain in avalanche hazard areas, such as reinforced walls and roofs; a plan also exists for the equivalent update/upgrade of existing structures/developments.	
		Structures are in place in avalanche runout and catchment zones such as diverters, catching dams or basins, retarding mounds (structures to stop debris), snow fences, snow nets, snow sheds or tunnels which slow, divert or stop avalanche flows.	
		The community has mapped and posted avalanche evacuation routes in areas of high risk in multiple languages (English, French, regionally appropriate Indigenous language).	
		The community and mountain resorts have posted visible signs in multiple languages warning residents and visitors of avalanche hazards; warning signs are updated daily and shared on social media.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify community residents and visitors of a potential avalanche and how to evacuate the threatened area and test the system regularly.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify Emergency Response Personnel of a potential avalanche.	
		Community members and organizations within the community (or nearby) have participated in and maintain Search and Rescue (SAR) training and certification.	
		There is a warning system in place to notify Search and Rescue (SAR) volunteers of a potential or actual avalanche.	
		Wind baffles (deflectors) are in place to direct wind in order to erode snow cover.	
		The community has a means for consultation with Traditional Knowledge holders, community members, and subject matter experts about historical avalanche protection measures and appropriate prevention/control and response.	

Flash Floods – Natural

На		Resil ating	lience	High Resilience	Low Resilience		Need More Info	1 1	Not Discable
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable		FAC	TORS			This factor is important to my community
				Community monitor such as Environm flash flooding to in	ent Canada and r	nonitor co	onditions that m	ay lead to	
				Community-based community-at-larg				the	
				There is a warning risk and to evacua					
				The community had of flooding, such a reservoirs or making maintained.	as building dams,	dykes an	d floodwalls, cre	eating	
				The community ha		subject to	flash flooding	and maps	
				The community has flooding (e.g., road			areas subject t	o flash	
				The community had or require specific areas, such as ele requiring waterprofloatation; a plan a structures/develop	building codes for evating structures of materials and a also exists for the	r develop above manchoring	ments within flo aximum flood le buildings to pr	ood hazard vels, event	
				The community had floodplains that provides soil stabil enclosed coastal lad flowing into it and retention and absolute	ovide flood contro flity and absorption body of water with a free connection orption, and natura the bank of a rive ity, reduce bank e ris in watercourse as and subject mater	II, such as n, wetland one or n to the se al stream er or othe rosion ar ss – consi	s vegetation coods and estuarie nore rivers or standard which assist flows and ripar r body of water and reduce the inultation with Trandard estuaries.	ver which s (a partly reams with water ian areas which slow troduction of ditional	:
				There is a warning potential flash floor		to notify (community resid	dents of a	
				There is a warning personnel of a pot to flash flooding.					ct 🔲
				Community members have participated certification.					
				There is a warning personnel of a pot		to notify S	Search and Res	scue (SAR)	
				The community had holders and subject measures and app	ct matter experts	about his	torical flood pro	tection	

Ice Jam Floods – Natural

Hazard Resilience High Low Need More Not Applicable									
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community				
				Community monitors check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and monitor conditions that may lead to ice-jam flooding and share warnings.					
				Community-based ice-jam flood training and exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).					
				Community volunteers and personnel have received training regarding sand-bagging.					
				Dredging has taken place to avert potential ice jam floods and/or dredging activities are monitored and assessed for their potential to cause submarine slides.					
				The community has implemented structural measures to reduce the risk of ice-jam flooding, such as building dams, dykes and floodwalls, creating reservoirs or making channel improvements.					
				The community has a means for consulting Traditional Knowledge holders and subject matter experts about: appropriate prevention and responses to ice jams and also regarding possible impacts of structural response measures on wildlife and ecosystems.					
				The community has mapped areas subject to ice-jam flooding and shared maps with residents in multiple languages.					
				The community has posted signs warning of areas subject to ice jam flooding (e.g., roads, railroad lines near waterways).					
				The community has ready access to stockpiles of sandbags.					
				The community has regulations that prohibit development, limit land use, or require specific building codes for developments within ice-jam flood hazard areas, such as elevating structures above maximum flood levels, requiring waterproof materials and anchoring buildings to prevent floatation; a plan also exists for the equivalent update/upgrade of existing structures/developments.					
				The community has retained or re-established natural ecosystems in floodplains that provide flood control, such as vegetation cover which provides soil stability and absorption, wetlands and estuaries (a partly enclosed coastal body of water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it and a free connection to the sea) which assist with water retention and absorption of spring rainwater and meltwaters.					
				Consult with traditional knowledge holders and subject matter experts to find out locations prone to ice jams in order to inform land use and development planning and reduce risk of flooding to property.					
				There is a warning system in place to notify community residents of a potential ice jam flood and to evacuate areas prone to ice-jam flooding (e.g., areas near bridges, below steep rapids or in river bends).					
				There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of a potential ice jam flood and to prohibit entry into areas subject to ice jam flooding.					

				Community members and organizations within the community (or nearby) have participated in and maintain Search and Rescue (SAR) training and certification.							
				There is a warning system in place to notify Search and Rescue (SAR) personnel of a potential ice jam flood.							
Local Floods – Human-Caused Hazard Resilience High – Low – Need More – Not –											
Hazard Resilience High Low Need More Not Rating Resilience Resilience Info Applicab											
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community						
				The community public works department has developed and implemented measures to reduce the risk of local flooding, such as ensuring that storm sewage drains and systems are well maintained and free from blockages caused by ice, mud or other debris/garbage.							
				The community monitors and maintains pumps and pump stations.							
				The community has ready access to stockpiles of sandbags.							
				Community monitors check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and monitor conditions that may lead to local flooding.							
				Community volunteers and personnel have received training regarding sand-bagging.							
				Community-based local flood exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).							
				The community has a warning system, using various means of communication including social media, to notify community residents and businesses of potential local flooding risk and to evacuate areas prone to local flooding.							
				The community has retained or re-established natural ecosystems in floodplains that provide flood control, such as vegetation cover which provides soil stability and absorption, wetlands and estuaries (a partly enclosed coastal body of water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it and a free connection to the sea) which assist with water retention and absorption, and natural stream flows and riparian areas (areas situated on the bank of a river or other body of water) which slow water runoff velocity, reduce bank erosion and reduce the introduction of sediment and debris in watercourses.							
				There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of potential local flooding and to prohibit entry into areas subject to ice jam flooding.							
				The community has a means to consult with Traditional Knowledge holders, community members and subject matter experts regarding local flooding and history of development as it relates to flooding occurrence.							

Rain Storm Floods – Natural

Hazard Resilience High Low Need More Not Applicable									
		e Info	cable		This factor				
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	is important to my community				
				Community officials check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and monitor conditions that may lead to rain storm flooding.					
				Community volunteers and personnel have received training regarding sand-bagging.					
				Community-based rain storm flood exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).					
				Dredging has taken place to avert potential ice jam floods and/or dredging activities are monitored and assessed for their potential to cause submarine slides.					
				The community has implemented structural measures to reduce the risk of rain storm flooding, such as building dams, dykes and floodwalls, creating reservoirs or making channel improvements.					
				The community has a means for consulting Traditional Knowledge holders and subject matter experts about: appropriate prevention and responses to rainstorm floods and also regarding possible impacts of structural response measures on wildlife and ecosystems.					
				The community has mapped areas subject to rain storm flooding (e.g., established flood plain areas at the 100 and 200 year level) and shared it with residents.					
				The community has posted signs in multiple languages warning of areas subject to rain storm flooding (e.g., roads, railroad lines near waterways).					
				The community has ready access to stockpiles of sandbags.					
				The community has regulations that prohibit development, limit land use, or require specific building codes for developments within flood plains, such as elevating structures above maximum flood levels (e.g., 100 or 200 year levels), requiring waterproof materials and anchoring buildings to prevent floatation; a plan also exists for the equivalent update/upgrade of existing structures/developments.					
				The community has retained or re-established natural ecosystems in floodplains that provide flood control, such as vegetation cover which provides soil stability and absorption, wetlands and estuaries (a partly enclosed coastal body of water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it and a free connection to the sea) which assist with water retention and absorption, and natural stream flows and riparian areas (areas situated on the bank of a river or other body of water) which slow water runoff velocity, reduce bank erosion and reduce the introduction of sediment and debris in watercourses.					
				There is a warning system in place to notify community residents of a potential rain storm floods and to evacuate areas prone to rain storm flooding (e.g., flood plains) or other appropriate responses when evacuation is high risk, such as moving to safe space in home where flood waters will not affect you.					

				There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of a potential rain storm flood and to prohibit entry into areas subject to flooding.							
				Community members and organizations within the community (or nearby) have participated in and maintain Search and Rescue (SAR) training and certification.							
				There is a warning system in place to notify Search and Rescue (SAR) personnel of a potential rain storm flood.							
Snow Melt Floods											
Ha	Hazard Resilience High Low Need More Not Resilience Resilience Info										
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community						
				Community officials check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and monitor snow pack conditions that may lead to snow melt flooding.							
				Community volunteers and personnel have received training regarding sand-bagging.							
				Community-based snow melt flood exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).							
				Dredging has taken place to avert potential ice jam floods and/or dredging activities are monitored and assessed for their potential to cause submarine slides (to be done in ice-free times).							
				The community has implemented structural measures to reduce the risk of snow melt flooding, such as building dams, dykes and floodwalls, creating reservoirs or making channel improvements.							
				The community has a means for consulting Traditional Knowledge holders and subject matter experts about: appropriate prevention and responses to snow melt floods and also regarding possible impacts of structural response measures on wildlife and ecosystems.							
				The community has mapped areas subject to snow melt flooding (e.g., established flood plain areas at the 100 and 200 year level and marked low-lying areas) and shared maps with the community.							
				The community has ready access to stockpiles of sandbags.							
				The community has regulations that prohibit development, limit land use, or require specific building codes for developments within flood plains, such as elevating structures above maximum flood levels (e.g., 100 or 200 year levels), requiring waterproof materials and anchoring buildings to prevent floatation; a plan also exists for the equivalent update/upgrade of existing structures/developments.							

				The community has retained or re-established natural ecosystems in floodplains that provide flood control, such as vegetation cover which provides soil stability and absorption, wetlands and estuaries (a partly enclosed coastal body of water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it and a free connection to the sea) which assist with water retention and absorption, and natural stream flows and riparian areas (areas situated on the bank of a river or other body of water) which slow water runoff velocity, reduce bank erosion and reduce the introduction of sediment and debris in watercourses.	
				Community monitor consults with Elders and Traditional Knowledge holders regarding the ways Indigenous peoples have controlled or prevented floods in the past.	
				There is an early warning system in place to notify farmers of potential snow melt floods and to evacuate livestock from areas prone to snow melt flooding (e.g., flood plains).	
				There is a warning system in place to notify community residents of a potential snow melt floods and to evacuate areas prone to snow melt flooding (e.g., flood plains).	
				There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of a potential snow melt flood and to prohibit entry into areas subject to flooding.	
				Community members and organizations within the community (or nearby) have participated in and maintain Search and Rescue (SAR) training and certification.	
				There is a warning system in place to notify Search and Rescue (SAR) personnel of a potential snow melt flood.	
	zard		lienc	Glacier Avalanches e High Low Need More No Applic	
	zard	Resi ating	lienc	e High Low Need More No	
	zard	Resi	lienc	e High Low Need More No	
На	zard Ra	Resi ating	ot Applicable	e High Low Need More No Resilience Resilience Info Applic	This factor is important to my
На	zard Ra	Resi ating	ot Applicable	e High Low Need More Info Applic	This factor is important to my
На	zard Ra	Resi ating	ot Applicable	FACTORS Community officials check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and monitor glacier conditions that may lead to avalanches associated with glaciers. Community-based discussions, including Traditional Knowledge holders, have taken place in the community-at-large regarding glaciers of concern	This factor is important to my
На	zard Ra	Resi ating	ot Applicable	FACTORS Community officials check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and monitor glacier conditions that may lead to avalanches associated with glaciers. Community-based discussions, including Traditional Knowledge holders, have taken place in the community-at-large regarding glaciers of concern and safety around glaciers. The community and mountain resorts have posted visible signs in multiple languages warning residents and visitors of avalanches associated with glaciers and marking areas of the glacier safe for visitors	This factor is important to my

				The community has plans in place to reduce the risk of portions of glaciers breaking off such as controlled ice blasting.								
				The community monitors glaciers with annual aerial photos and/or surveillance cameras to see changes and potential risks and shares information with residents to keep them informed.								
				There is a warning system in place to notify community residents and visitors of a potential avalanche associated with glaciers and to evacuate the threatened area.								
				There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of avalanche risks associated with glaciers.								
				Community-based glacier avalanche evacuation exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).								
	Icebergs, Ice Islands and Sea Ice Hazard Resilience High Low Need More Not Applicable											
		_	a									
		e II	abl		This factor							
Yes	No	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	is important to my community							
Yes	ON	Need Mor	Not Applic	FACTORS Community-based marine accidents involving icebergs, ice islands or sea ice exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises).	to my							
Yes	ON .	□ □ Need Mor	□ □ Not Applic	Community-based marine accidents involving icebergs, ice islands or sea ice exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top	to my							
Yes	ON			Community-based marine accidents involving icebergs, ice islands or sea ice exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises). Community officials check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and monitor icebergs, ice islands or sea	to my							
Yes	ON .	Need Mor	Not Applic	Community-based marine accidents involving icebergs, ice islands or sea ice exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises). Community officials check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and monitor icebergs, ice islands or sea ice conditions that may lead to marine accidents. Community-based discussions, including Traditional Knowledge holders, have taken place in the community-at-large regarding ice bergs, ice	to my							
Yes	oN	Need Mor		Community-based marine accidents involving icebergs, ice islands or sea ice exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises). Community officials check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and monitor icebergs, ice islands or sea ice conditions that may lead to marine accidents. Community-based discussions, including Traditional Knowledge holders, have taken place in the community-at-large regarding ice bergs, ice islands and sea ice. Most community members who hunt and fish at the floe edge or operate boats around sea ice have been given safety training (related to polar bears, ice conditions and safe boating in ice infested waters) and carry appropriate safety gear (survival suits, rescue equipment for pulling people from the water etc.) and communication mechanisms (radio or other); hunting and fishing is always done in teams of two or more and	to my							

Lake Outburst

Hazard Resilience High Resilience Low Resilience Need More Info Not Applicable								
Yes	ON	Need More Info	Not Applicable	FACTORS	This factor is important to my community			
				Community officials check frequently with geological agencies such as Natural Resources Canada and monitor landslide conditions that may lead to lake outbursts.				
				Community officials check frequently with weather forecasting agencies such as Environment Canada and monitor glacier dam conditions and slope stability around glacier lakes to identify places where lake outbursts could occur.				
				Community-based lake outburst exercises have taken place in the community-at-large (e.g., table-top or full-scale exercises)				
				The community and mountain resorts have posted visible signs in multiple languages warning residents and visitors of the potential for lake outbursts associated with glaciers.				
				The community has plans in place or has reduced the risk of lake outbursts by removing water from glacial lakes or implementing controlled breaches, overflows, engineered outlet channels, siphoning or other approaches gathered from Traditional Knowledge holders and subject matter experts.				
				The community has plans in place to reduce the risk of a glacier avalanche by controlled ice blasting or having snow sheds in place to protect roads and other areas.				
				The community monitors glaciers and glacial lakes with annual aerial photos and/or surveillance cameras to see changes and potential risks and to create hazard maps to inform land use planning and development.				
				There is a warning system in place to notify community residents and visitors of a potential lake outburst associated with glaciers and to evacuate the threatened area.				
				There is a warning system in place to notify emergency response personnel of potential lake outbursts associated with glaciers.				

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