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, festivals or other community events) 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, mayor and/or Band Councils, or Board 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.