

Integrated Disaster Resilience Profile Template

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Introduction

The *Integrated Resilience Profile* provides a way of summarizing, compiling and further analyzing the results of the *Community Resilience Index (CRI)* which focuses on an assessment of community resilience and the *Hazard Resilience Index (HRI)* which focuses on an assessment of hazard-specific resilience. This document integrates the two assessments into individual sections: 1) Community Resilience Profile; and 2) Hazard Resilience Profile.

These sections provide you with a process and a template for summarizing your resilience assessment results. The combined profiles will also help you determine how hazard resilience and community resilience factors might influence and intersect with each other when it comes to developing your Resilience Enhancement Plan.

Profiling Community Disaster Resilience

The *CRI* is arranged into two categories:

- Community Resources
- Disaster Management

In each category, a number of community-level dimensions of resilience were reviewed. These dimensions are important aspects of disaster resilience related to the categories. Each dimension is a statement which is followed by a number of bullet points (characteristics) that explain or point to some important aspect of resilience.

Respondents were asked to rate whether the characteristic statement is accurate (Yes/No/Needs more Info/Not applicable) based on their consideration of how much each characteristic applied to their community.

Once the *CRI* is completed – by individuals and/or groups of community members - the responses need to be summarized and analyzed. Use this template to summarize and organize your analysis of the dimensions and categories.

Summarizing *CRI* Results

Summarizing the *CRI* can be done on three levels:

- By category
- By dimension
- By characteristic

1. Categories of Community Disaster Resilience

For each of the two categories (Community Resources, Disaster Management), summarize what the characteristic scores indicate about how strong your community perceives its resilience to be (the dimension rating – high resilience, low resilience, needs more info, not applicable).

Because there are different numbers of dimensions in the 2 categories, one approach is to simply average the dimension scores. Another is to speak about the ratio of characteristics that were rated yes (high resistance) or no (low resistance). (Remember, the more yes responses, the higher the respondents feel the resilience is for that characteristic). You might want to include a brief statement about each dimension and category, in terms of how much agreement there was on characteristic ratings, whether people had any difficulty completing the *CRI*, or (if groups filled out the *CRI* together) what the highlights of discussions were.

(Note: this part of the summary could be made very clear with the addition of a bar chart or pie chart)

Community Resources

Disaster Management

2. Dimensions of Disaster Resilience

For each of the two categories, list ratings for each dimension (these can be averaged if the *CR/* was filled out by individuals or by a number of groups). Again, briefly cover any interesting aspects of the dimension and its ratings (such as relative importance of this dimension to your community, levels of agreement in assessing this dimension, whether respondents had enough information to rate the dimension, highlights of discussion, whether you feel the dimension is a planning priority for your community, and why).

(Note: the addition of bar charts for the two categories would be a valuable addition to this section of the profile)

Community Resources

Dimension	Rating
Our community is close knit and involved	
Our community is self-sufficient and resourceful	
Our community is diverse in skills, knowledge and fostering tradition	
Our community has a strong health and social support system	
Our community has strong local leadership and governance	
Our community is stable and sustainable	
Our community has adequate services and utilities	
Community leadership and administrative services support our community	

Disaster Management

Dimension	Rating
Our community is disaster aware	
Our community is prepared for disaster	
Our community structures are protected	
Our farms, commercial livestock, working animals and pets are protected	
Our community has a comprehensive disaster plan	
Our community is involved in ongoing disaster planning	
Our community has adequate first response capacity	
Our community has adequate emergency medical response capacity	

3. Characteristics of Community Disaster Resilience

Respondents were given the option of checking any individual indicators of resilience (e.g., bullet points) they felt were important to the community, and needed work. So, even if a dimension was rated yes (highly resistant), there may be particular characteristics of resilience that would benefit from attention.

You might want to add comments about why the item is important to your community, and whether you feel you have any control over improving it. If your community doesn't have control, who does? (e.g., regional district, province, federal government, other agency, etc.).

Indicators of Resilience that Need Work

Write down all the characteristics you believe should be improved to enhance your community's disaster resilience, and add your comments next to them. If necessary, add additional pages.

Dimension	Characteristic	Comments

Analyzing *CRI* Results

Rating Interpretation:

Each characteristic of resilience was rated according to the level of agreement with a statement. The rating “yes” indicates that your community is moderate to highly resilient in terms of this characteristic of resilience. The rating “no” indicates that your community has a low to non-existent level of resilience in terms of this characteristic of resilience. It may be equally important to know which dimension of disaster resilience your community perceives as strengths and which one could benefit from improvement. These ratings, therefore, can provide one way of choosing which dimensions and characteristics of resilience to prioritize in your resilience enhancement planning.

But this is only part of the picture. Most dimensions and characteristics in the *CRI* may have both positive and negative consequences for the community. For example, a community that has a high number of seasonal residents (tourists, workers) benefits economically from the money tourists and seasonal workers spend in town, contributing to the community’s economic resilience. Economic resilience is an important aspect of disaster resilience with implications for the kinds of resources a community can apply to disaster planning, mitigation, and recovery. But in an evacuation scenario, a high number of seasonal residents can make evacuation notification and evacuation more complicated. Those individuals may be unfamiliar with the town and its access routes, they are less likely to have alternate accommodation in the region should they be evacuated, and may have fewer resources (e.g., food, generators) to weather the emergency.

The same is true of a diverse population. There is benefit to having a number of perspectives for problem solving and innovating, but diversity can sometimes result in conflict arising from differences in styles of communication and decision making abilities, cultural norms and needs, and this can make disaster planning much more complex.

Below, review your summaries, dimension ratings and characteristics needing attention. Discuss the strengths and challenges associated with each of the various dimensions and characteristics before identifying which characteristics of resilience to prioritize for planning. Highlight those dimensions/characteristics of resilience you want to focus on in your Resilience Enhancement Plan.

Profiling Hazard Risk and Resilience

The *Hazard Risk Analysis (HRA)* and *Hazard Resilience Index (HRI)* are organized into 17 categories. Each category represents a class of hazards (e.g., Accidents; Atmospheric; Diseases). Each category includes a number of sub-categories which correspond with the specific hazards. So, for example, the category "Accidents" includes the hazards: Air Crashes, Marine Accidents, Motor Vehicle Crashes, and Train Derailments. The category "Diseases" includes the hazards: Disease-Animal, Disease-Human, and Disease-Plants. Several hazards are further subdivided into sub-sub categories that describe other differences in the subtype of the hazard. In the case of Diseases, for example, there are differences related to the mechanism for transmission: Air and Water Transmitted; Human Transmitted; Animal Transmitted.

Assess your community's risk to the specific hazards important to your community through the *Hazard Risk Analysis*. Those hazards identified in the *Hazard Risk Analysis* as being "High Risk" become the focus of the *HRI* assessment.

Once the *HRI* is completed – by individuals and or groups of community members - the responses need to be analyzed. This can be done on two levels:

- By hazard type
- By factor

Use this template to record and organize your analysis.

Analyzing Results

Hazard Ratings

Rating interpretation:

In the *Hazard Resilience Index*, each hazard was rated according to the summary of responses to the factor statements. These ratings are as follows:

- High resilience: indicates that your community is highly resilient in the face of this specific hazard because several of the factors have been addressed.
- Low resilience: indicates that your community has little to no resilience in the face of this hazard high resilience because more of the factors need to be implemented.
- Not applicable: indicates that your community has little chance of facing this hazard.
- Need more information: indicates your community needs more information to provide a rating.

Summarizing:

List each relevant hazard and its rating (the ratings can be averaged for each specific hazard if the *HRI* was filled out by multiple individuals or a number of groups). You may also want to include a brief statement about how much agreement there was on ratings, whether people had any difficulty completing the *HRI*, or (if groups filled out the *HRI* together) what the highlights of discussions were, such as specific factors where there was disagreement on the implementation level. If necessary, continue on an additional sheet of paper.

Hazard	Rating

Factors of Resilience that Need Work

Even if a hazard was rated itself as highly resilient there may be particular factors of resilience that would benefit from attention – these would have been marked as ‘Important to my Community’ (right column of the *HRI*) during the *HRI* process.

List all check-marked factors below, describing which category and subcategory it came from. You might want to add comments about why the item is important to your community, and whether you feel you have any control over improving it. If your community does not have control, who does? (e.g., regional district, province, federal government, other agency, etc.). What actions can you take to advocate for change or publicize the need for improvement to this item?

Creating a separate table for each hazard will help you keep the factors clearly linked to the specific hazard, while also offering the option to cross reference actions/factors that could benefit resilience to multiple hazards.

Category	Factor	Comments	Responsibility for Improvement

Presenting the Findings

Your resilience profile results are a valuable way to communicate your current status to your community and to other groups (e.g., funding agencies, regional/provincial/federal agencies, neighbouring communities, etc.). You may choose to summarize your findings in various formats including narratives, lists, and/or graphic diagrams such as bar charts or pie charts.

When presenting the Integrated Disaster Resilience Profile results it would be important to highlight a few strengths (hazards or categories with high resilience) and areas in need of improvement (low resilience). These results should encourage actions that will maintain current areas of high resilience and also an examination of how to design action plans that will address areas of vulnerability (low resilience) without compromising existing resilience.

Once you have completed work on the *CRl* and *HRI*, you can consult the *Community Resilience Strategy* and *Hazard Resilience Strategy* documents for ideas about how to develop a plan to increase resilience in any areas identified as “low resilience” or “important to our community”.