

Canada

National progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (2009-2011)

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Strategic goals

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Strategic Goal Statement 2011-2013:

Disaster risk reduction and sustainable development measures are supported by federal legislation, including: the Emergency Management Act (EMA) and Federal Sustainable Development Act (FSDA); national policies like the National Disaster Mitigation Strategy; and programs like the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA).

These measures are supported by provincial and territorial initiatives as well as non-governmental organizations and academia. Engagement is coordinated through Canada's Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, established under the HFA. Canada's Platform complements existing engagement fora while maximizing cross-sectoral participation in DRR activities. Participation is open to community, non-governmental and environmental planning organizations, the private sector as well as academics.

The FSDA requires the Government of Canada to develop a comprehensive Federal Sustainable Development Strategy (FSDS) and provides the legal framework for developing and implementing the FSDS making environmental whole-of-government decision-making transparent and accountable.

The Government of Canada, together with provincial and territorial governments, launched the NDMS based on the recognition that mitigation is an important part of a robust DRR framework. The NDMS supports the EMA and similar provincial/territorial legislation, while complementing other legislation to develop sustainable, disaster resilient communities.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada's (INAC) Climate Change Adaptation Program (CCAP) to Assist Northerners in Assessing Key Vulnerabilities and Opportunities received \$14 million to support First Nation communities to assess vulnerabilities and risks. Some 100 projects in more than 80 communities across Canada were funded to identify risks and opportunities related to climate change and to develop adaptation plans for Aboriginal and Northern communities' capacity building.

NRCan's Geoscience Program assesses natural geohazards (earthquakes, landslides, electromagnetic storms etc.) and develops tools to mitigate impacts to critical infrastructure. The program focuses on building partnerships where assessments indicate that efforts would offer the largest potential to reduce hazard-induced losses.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Strategic Goal Statement 2011-2013:

The Government of Canada, in collaboration with provincial and territorial governments, has established a multi-level mechanism to collaborate on DRR issues. The Senior Officials Responsible for Emergency Management (SOREM) committee, which is a federal/ provincial/ territorial (FPT) committee, works to enhance and harmonize, where appropriate emergency practices across the country. Products of FPT collaboration on emergency management include the development of the document An Emergency Management Framework for Canada (EMFC), the latest version of which was approved by FPT

Ministers Responsible for Emergency Management in 2011.

The EMFC guides and strengthens the way FPT governments work together to protect Canadians. This framework aims to enable consolidation of FPT collaborative work and ensure more coherent, complementary actions among the different FPT governmental initiatives. The EMFC is revised every 5 years to ensure relevance.

To further illustrate the work of SOREM, an Aboriginal Working Group was established in November 2009, in response to concerns raised about Aboriginal emergency management in Canada. The SOREM Aboriginal Working Group is a FPT Aboriginal committee with a mandate to provide support to SOREM with respect to Aboriginal emergency management issues.

Public Safety Canada further engages with other sub national DRR stakeholders through engagement fora including: the Domestic Group on Emergency Management, comprised of civil society and non-governmental organizations; the Critical Infrastructure National Cross Sector Forum, which brings together extended networks from across Canada's ten critical infrastructure sectors; and the Canadian Risk and Hazards Network, an independent non-governmental organization which brings together a broad cross-section of DRR stakeholders.

Canada's Platform on DRR brings together representatives from the aforementioned engagement fora, as well as representatives from academia, federal institutions and all levels of government, in order to facilitate an open dialogue and integrated resilience capacity building at all levels.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Strategic Goal Statement 2011-2013:

The Government of Canada, in consultation and cooperation with provincial/territorial governments, contributes to emergency preparedness and critical infrastructure protection projects and initiatives such as the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program (JEPP), which was established to enhance the national capacity to respond to all types of emergencies.

Whether through training, the purchase of equipment or for emergency planning and exercises, this shared investment is aimed at reducing injuries and loss of human life, property damage, and assuring the continuation of critical services in an emergency.

In the event of a large-scale natural disaster, the Government of Canada provides financial assistance to provincial/territorial governments through the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA).

Through the DFAA, response and recovery financial assistance is provided to the province or territory that has exceeded its coping capacity. The provincial/territorial governments then design, develop and deliver disaster financial assistance, deciding the amounts and types of assistance that will be provided to those communities that have experienced losses. Beginning in 2008, disaster mitigation enhancements are eligible for cost-sharing up to 15% of the estimated cost of repair to pre-disaster condition through the DFAA.

The Health Portfolio (Health Canada and the Public Health Agency of Canada) has begun the development of a comprehensive long term threat and risk assessment and management program to support emergency preparedness and response efforts. This process will further prepare the Portfolio for responding to emergencies by reducing vulnerabilities and risks to hazards, contributing to the overall

resilience of Canada.

Internationally, Canada is currently managing a \$20 million program entitled “Caribbean Disaster Risk Management Program (CDRMP)” which is being implemented from 2007 to 2015 to strengthen regional, national and community level capacity for the mitigation, management, and coordinated response to natural and technological hazards, and the effects of climate change.

Priority for action 1

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralised responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Is DRR included in development plans and strategies? Yes
- * Yes: National development plan
- * Yes: Sector strategies and plans
- * Yes: Climate change policy and strategy
- * No: Poverty reduction strategy papers
- * No: Common Country Assessments (CCA)/ UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF)

Description:

The Government of Canada supports a range of DRR, preparedness, response and recovery activities aimed at enhancing the capacity for disaster management domestically and globally.

These activities are enabled through the Emergency Management Act, the Federal Emergency Response Plan (FERP), the Federal Policy for Emergency Management and through strategies like the National Disaster Mitigation Strategy.

Public Safety Canada, as the lead federal department on domestic DRR, facilitates collaboration among federal institutions, the provinces and territories, as well as private and non-governmental partners in order to advance the safety, property, and well-being of Canadians.

Public Safety Canada's Emergency Management Planning Guide supports federal institutions in meeting their responsibilities under the Emergency Management Act. The Guide provides the framework for federal institutions to undertake mandate-specific all-hazards risk assessments and planning activities.

Natural Resource Canada's Reducing Risk from Natural Hazards Program assesses natural hazards and develops methods to help reduce human, economic and infrastructural losses. The program focuses on building partnerships in areas where risk assessments indicate that new mitigation and preparedness efforts would offer the largest potential to reduce losses.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT), has the lead responsibility for coordinating the Government of Canada's whole-of-government response to major natural disaster abroad, in support of affected governments.

Internationally, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has supported a global project by UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery to mainstream DRR into the poverty reduction, governance, and environment portfolios of UNDP development Programs.

Canada has also recently contributed to the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) to assist high-risk developing countries to mainstream DRR into their development policies, planning, and Programming.

Context & Constraints:

All Canadians are involved in emergency management. Individual citizens, communities, municipalities, and federal, provincial, territorial governments, First Nations, emergency first responders, the private sector (both business and industry), volunteer and non-government organizations, academia, as well as international allies may be involved in emergency management. Good partnerships based on effective collaboration, coordination and communication are a key component of the FPT emergency management systems.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Is there a specific allocation of budget for DRR in the national budget?
- * N/A % allocated from national budget
- * N/A USD allocated from overseas development assistance fund
- * N/A USD allocated to hazard proofing sectoral development investments (e.g transport, agriculture, infrastructure)
- * N/A USD allocated to stand alone DRR investments (e.g. DRR institutions, risk assessments, early warning systems)
- * N/A USD allocated to disaster proofing post disaster reconstruction

Description:

Public Safety Canada, which oversees emergency management along with other concerns pertaining to a safe and secure Canada, is allocated a budget of \$430 million with approximately 800 employees.

Local governments have a responsibility to provide for emergency response, but it is the Department of Public Safety Canada, which has a mandate to promote DRR nationwide, that stimulates mitigation and prevention thinking locally through the National Platform on DRR, its Centre on Mitigation Excellence, and other similar awareness Programs and products. Beginning in 2008, disaster mitigation enhancements are eligible for cost-sharing up to 15% of the estimated cost of repair to pre-disaster

condition through the DFAA.

As certain federal agencies and departments have mitigation as part of their mandate and have national jurisdiction, there are few specific funding envelope set-aside for disaster mitigation. In federal departmental programs, under Infrastructure Canada, disaster mitigation infrastructure is eligible for federal cost-sharing under many of the department's programs.

Health Canada works through the Applied Research and Analysis Directorate to lessen the adverse health outcomes and economic losses associated with extreme events and to reduce the impact of disasters and extreme weather at the local level. The Department monitors and evaluates these events with the goal of improving the systems that are developed in response to disasters, regardless of their nature.

Context & Constraints:

FPT governments have respectively adopted a comprehensive approach to emergency management. The approach is proactive and integrates risk-based measures, all-hazards, partners from all parts of society and coordinates and balances efforts across the prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 3

Community Participation and decentralisation is ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Means of verification:

* Do local governments have legal responsibility and budget allocations for DRR? Yes

* Yes: Legislation

* Yes: Budget allocations for DRR to local government

Description:

All Canadians are involved in emergency management. Individual citizens, communities, municipalities, and federal, provincial, territorial governments, First Nations, Inuit and Métis communities, emergency first responders, the private sector (both business and industry), volunteer and non-government organizations, academia, as well as international allies may be involved in emergency management. Good partnerships based on effective collaboration, coordination and communication are a key component of the FPT emergency management systems.

Context & Constraints:

Emergency management roles and activities are carried out in a responsible manner at all levels of society in Canada. Legal and policy frameworks and other arrangements establish guidelines and standards to ensure that due diligence is exercised and accountability is respected in the conduct of emergency management activities. Emergency management responsibilities in Canada are shared by FPT governments and their partners, including individual citizens who have a responsibility to be prepared for disasters. Provincial and territorial governments have responsibility for emergency management within their respective jurisdictions. The federal government exercises leadership at the

national level relating to emergency management responsibilities in its exclusive fields of jurisdictions and on lands and properties under federal responsibility.

Priority for action 1: Core indicator 4

A national multi sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

* Are civil society organisations , national planning institutions, key economic and development sector organisations represented in the national platform? Yes

* 30 civil society members (specify absolute number)

* 10 sectoral organisations (specify absolute number)

* 0 women's organisations participating in national platform (specify absolute number)

Description:

Federal, Provincial and Territorial governments have respectively adopted a comprehensive approach to emergency management. The approach is proactive and integrates risk-based measures, all-hazards, partners from all parts of society and coordinates and balances efforts across the prevention and mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery functions. This approach is reflected in Canada's Platform which includes over 70 participants from across public, private, academic, volunteer and non-governmental sectors.

Context & Constraints:

Canada's Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction was officially launched in 2010.

Priority for action 2

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk assessments for key sectors.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

* Is there a national multi-hazard risk assessment available to inform planning and development decisions? No

* No: Multi-hazard risk assessment

* N/A % of schools and hospitals assessed

* N/A schools not safe from disasters (specify absolute number)

* No: Gender disaggregated vulnerability and capacity assessments

* No: Agreed national standards for multi hazard risk assessments

Description:

An All-Hazards Risk Assessment Framework and associated tools are under development and will complement future editions of the Government of Canada's Emergency Management Planning Guide. The Emergency Management Act, Federal Policy for Emergency Management and An Emergency Management Framework for Canada requires all federal institutions of the Government of Canada to identify risks and develop appropriate plans to address these risks.

Context & Constraints:

Provincial and territorial governments, as well as municipal governments across Canada are responsible for the development and implementation of their own risk assessment processes, including the identification of risks and developing appropriate plans.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

* Are disaster losses systematically reported, monitored and analysed? Yes

* Yes: Disaster loss database

* No: Reports generated and used in planning

Description:

Public Safety Canada maintains the Canadian Disaster Database (CDD), a repository of historical information on disasters which have directly affected Canadians, at home and abroad, since 1900. It contains detailed disaster information on over 900 disasters, mostly triggered by natural hazards, but also containing events caused by technological hazards or conflict (not including war).

This data is informed by multiple agencies and provides a publicly accessible source of information on losses incurred as a result of disasters in Canada.

A geospatial mapping component, which permits users to define their search of the CDD by using a spatially-defined area, allowing queries at any scale for better analysis of regional trends without regard to political boundaries, was developed and launched in May 2011.

In the event of a disaster or emergency impacting health, the Health Portfolio has extensive surveillance systems and networks that operate in accordance with a comprehensive plan for surveillance and monitoring within the Health Portfolio's Emergency Response Plan.

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) has also begun tracking the number and types of emergencies that impact First Nations communities on-reserve. As more and more data is collected, the Department will be able to use these statistics to further enhance emergency mitigation policy.

Context & Constraints:

Lessons learned and knowledge generated from evidence-based and qualitative information is used to develop improved practices, which are shared widely. After emergencies or disasters occur, a systematic approach is used to learn lessons from the experience, increase effectiveness and improve emergency management practices and processes. Recovery from a disaster may be completed by documenting and internalizing lessons learned. Continuous improvement, including incremental and transformational change, is undertaken systemically as an integral part of emergency management functions and practices at all levels, as appropriate, to minimize the recurrence of problems.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

* Do risk prone communities receive timely and understandable warnings of impending hazard events?
Yes

* Yes: Early warnings acted on effectively

* Yes: Local level preparedness

* Yes: Communication systems and protocols

* Yes: Active involvement of media in early warning dissemination

Description:

Industry Canada provides advice and assistance to federal departments and agencies on the telecommunications requirements of their emergency response functions. Industry Canada also advises provinces/territories and municipalities on emergency telecommunications and related warning systems, and private and public telecommunications undertakings on mitigating the disruptive effects of emergencies on domestic and external telecommunications.

IC manages telecommunications priority services, such as the *272 Wireless Priority Service to improve the ability of executive leadership, public safety officials, emergency preparedness personnel, and officials with continuity-of-government responsibilities to communicate during emergencies, and for disaster recovery.

Public Safety Canada is working with federal partners, the provinces and territories and the private sector to develop a national public alerting system that will warn Canadians of imminent or unfolding threats to life. The system will initially focus on radio and television but could eventually be expanded to include wireless and internet.

Environment Canada's Meteorological Service maintains a 24-hour weather watch and warning system to alert the public and mariners to impending severe weather and environmental hazards, including ice and air quality.

Environment Canada is working with Public Safety Canada to develop criteria to identify significant events during flooding and extreme rainfall return periods. Real-time access to water level and flow data is provided by the Meteorological Service of Canada Water Survey and its provincial partners to provincial and municipal authorities. Flood risk area designations from a previous flood risk mapping Program contribute towards reducing flood damages and risks to the public.

Internationally, Canada has supported the Indian Ocean Consortium, an initiative of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR) System, to help Tsunami-affected countries strengthen their planning and capacity for tsunami early warning and response systems.

Context & Constraints:

FPT governments aim to be as open as possible about the work each of these does in emergency management. Clear communications by appropriate authorities are a critical and continuous process before, during and after an emergency. Prior to an emergency, communication objectives focus on public education concerning emergency management to enhance awareness of hazards, risks and vulnerabilities; strengthen prevention, mitigation and preparedness measures; and provide information on all aspects of emergency management. Public alerting communicates warning messages that a disaster is imminent. Communications during and directly after a disaster explains and guides immediate response actions to minimize impacts and protect safety. These communications are instructive on the requirements for short, medium and long-term recovery.

Priority for action 2: Core indicator 4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional / trans boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

* Does your country participate in regional or sub-regional DRR programmes or projects? Yes

* Yes: Programmes and projects addressing trans-boundary issues

* Yes: Regional and sub-regional strategies and frameworks

* Yes: Regional or sub-regional monitoring and reporting mechanisms

* Yes: Action plans addressing trans-boundary issues

Description:

Canada's regional and sub-regional participation takes place in a whole-of-government context, where the Departments of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Public Safety Canada, Health Canada, Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN), Fisheries and Oceans all take part in multilateral fora to advance regional and national capacity building, sharing information, and contributing actively to practical means and methods of all-hazards risk reduction, mainly through UN agencies, the Organization of American States (OAS) and NATO. For example:

CIDA supports the UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery to mainstream DRR into its poverty reduction, governance and environment files.

NRCAN builds capacity in the UNESCO International Consortium on Landslides to strengthen Andean geo-science agencies in hazard assessment.

The Health Portfolio is developing a comprehensive risk assessment in collaboration with regional counterparts, reconciling hazard-specific risks with region-specific risks.

The Department of Fisheries and Oceans plays a key role in the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission's Intergovernmental Coordination Group for the Pacific Tsunami Warning and Mitigation System.

Public Safety Canada supports building capacity in the APEC region to mitigate, prepare for and respond appropriately to emergencies and natural disasters.

Canada helped the OAS to create the Inter-American Network for Disaster Mitigation and also supported the ISDR Secretariat's 2009 Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas, to promote regional DRR in this hemisphere.

Canada provides advisors to the International Civil Aviation Organization's (ICAO) Cooperative Arrangement for the Prevention of the Spread of Communicable Diseases through Air Travel (CAPSCA) to assist preparation against communicable disease events.

The strong Canada-US relationship is leveraged through the International Joint Commission, and other mechanisms involving States, Provinces and Territories, such as the Emergency Preparedness

Consultative Committee for Transportation.

Context & Constraints:

The Government of Canada supports a range of DRR, preparedness, response and recovery activities aimed at enhancing capacity for disaster management domestically, regionally and globally.

Priority for action 3

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems etc)

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Is there a national disaster information system publicly available? Yes
- * Yes: Web page of national disaster information system
- * No: Established mechanisms for accessing DRR information

Description:

PublicSafety.gc.ca is the lead Web site for public safety information in Canada and provides Canadians with information and services relating to public safety from the Government of Canada and its partners.

Health Canada developed and disseminated public guidance documents to promote a culture of emergency preparedness for all Canadians with understandable advice on risk reduction in times of emergency such as "Preparing Your Family for an Emergency."

Public Safety Canada maintains the Canadian Disaster Database, which contains data on natural and non-natural disasters which impact Canadians, excepting crime and war. This data is informed by multiple agencies and provides a publicly accessible source of information on losses incurred as a result of disasters in Canada.

Natural Resources Canada (NRCAN), via the GeoConnections Program, leads the implementation of the Multi-Agency Situational Awareness System (MASAS) – Canada's trusted national geospatial framework for emergency management officials that enables seamless multi-level and multi-agency, time-relevant, authoritative information sharing to improve situational awareness and reduce the loss of life and property.

MASAS enables the formation of a near real-time common geographic picture of disasters for emergency officials based on common and interoperable disaster alert messages, event notifications, map symbols and underlying geographic information describing natural hazards, infrastructure and Canada's landmass. MASAS enables disparate early warning and alerting systems to seamlessly provide a common picture of disaster events to emergency management and response systems and support a common understanding of disasters by decision-makers.

NRCAN's seismologists routinely answer public and media queries which spike with felt domestic or catastrophic international earthquakes.

Context & Constraints:

The contents of the Canadian Disaster Database undergo constant revision as new disasters occur and more information about past disasters becomes available. Cost and loss data in particular are subject to regular update since there are currently no standardized guidelines for collecting this type of information.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 2

School curricula , education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

* Is DRR included in the national educational curriculum? Yes

* Yes: Primary school curriculum

* Yes: Secondary school curriculum

* Yes: University curriculum

* Yes: Professional DRR education programmes

Description:

In Canada, the provinces and territories have exclusive jurisdiction over primary and secondary school curriculum. School boards in Canada may include lessons on natural hazards and DRR, however, this is not implemented through a national level initiative. Disaster prone areas across Canada do include hazard specific curriculum content coordinated at the municipal school board level.

The Canadian Emergency Management College is a federal government learning institution providing Programs and resources to the emergency management community across Canada. The College is an integral part of Public Safety Canada and supports its responsibility to enhance learning in all four pillars of emergency management.

Emergency Preparedness Week is coordinated by Public Safety Canada and involves all provinces and territories, first responders, organizations like the Red Cross and the private sector. It is a collaborative event with hundreds of activities across the country, all aimed at raising public awareness of the need to be prepared for emergencies.

Public Safety Canada's "72 Hours: Is your family prepared?" campaign includes a range of publications and hazard specific promotional materials, a dedicated website (www.GetPrepared.ca), social media, advertising, collaborative arrangements, exhibits and special events.

Natural Resources Canada's Public Safety Geoscience Program is developing classroom resources and lesson plans that will be available for middle and secondary schools nationally to better understand the geographic scope and potential impact of geohazards (earthquakes, landslides and tsunamis) in Canada.

The program also contributes as a member of the BC Earthquake alliance, which organized the first province-wide drill ever held in Canada in January 2011, via "ShakeOut BC," where more than 10% of

the population participated. This served as the catalyst for broad-based discussions regarding emergency preparedness. Drills are expected to continue and expand to other provinces and territories in future years.

Context & Constraints:

In addition to work of FPT governments to increase the profile of DRR in Canada, numerous private educational institutions have established emergency management and DRR programs at the college, undergraduate and graduate levels.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

- * Is DRR included in the national scientific applied-research agenda/budget? Yes
- * Yes: Research outputs, products or studies
- * Yes: Research programmes and projects
- * Yes: Studies on the economic costs and benefits of DRR

Description:

Research on DRR is included in the research Programs of Government of Canada departments. Examples include:

The Canadian Weather Research Program aims to improve the accuracy and timeliness of public weather warnings. Emerging products include weather ensemble predictions that provide risk-based information for decision-makers.

The Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Program supports the generation of improved knowledge of Canada's vulnerability to climate change with a goal to better assess the risks and benefits posed by a changing climate and to build the foundation upon which appropriate decisions on adaptation can be made. It supports scientific activities to fill knowledge gaps regarding vulnerability to climate change; to assess impacts and adaptation; to enhance collaboration between stakeholders and scientists; and to facilitate policy development.

NRCan leads several projects, such as the Climate Change and Adaptation Program, Geoscience Program, the Canadian Hazards Information Service, and GeoConnections. These projects and programs exist to enable Canadians and decision-makers to prepare and mitigate the effects of disasters through the provision of on-demand remote-sensing, geographic, geomatics, and topographical information.

Public Safety Canada encourages Canadian natural hazards research and networking through the Canadian Risk and Hazards Network launched at the 2005 World Conference on Disaster Reduction. The Network serves as an important forum to discuss mitigation activities and research in Canada.

Environment Canada is working with Public Safety Canada to develop criteria to identify significant events during flooding and extreme rainfall return periods. Real-time access to water level and flow data is provided by the Meteorological Service of Canada Water Survey and its provincial partners to provincial and municipal authorities. Flood risk area designations from a previous flood risk mapping Program contribute towards reducing flood damages and risks to the public.

Context & Constraints:

The National Disaster Mitigation Strategy (NDMS) recognizes that sustainable Canadian mitigation activities must draw from and build upon domestic and international disaster mitigation research initiatives, scientific developments, best practices, and lessons learned from disaster events. The NDMS supports new and ongoing research efforts that build a knowledge base for mitigation decisions. Research is essential to the program.

Priority for action 3: Core indicator 4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Do public education campaigns on DRR reach risk-prone communities? Yes
- * Yes: Public education campaigns.
- * Yes: Training of local government
- * Yes: Availability of information on DRR practices at the community level

Description:

The “72 Hours: Is your family prepared?” campaign includes a range of publications and promotional materials, a dedicated website (www.GetPrepared.ca), social media, advertising, collaborative arrangements, exhibits and special events such as Emergency Preparedness Week, which is held the first week of May.

Emergency Preparedness Week is coordinated by Public Safety Canada and involves all provinces and territories, first responders, organizations like the Red Cross and the private sector. It is a collaborative event with hundreds of activities across the country, all aimed at raising public awareness of the need to be prepared for emergencies.

Public Safety Canada manages the National Exercise Program, which conducts operational exercises to enhance the National Emergency Response System and engages multiple Federal departments as well as provincial/territorial and municipal governments in these exercises.

The Canadian Emergency Management College is a federal government learning institution providing Programs and resources to the emergency management community across Canada. The College is an integral part of Public Safety Canada and supports its responsibility to enhance learning in all four pillars of emergency management.

In coordination with its government and non-government partners, the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) has developed web-based portals to facilitate the exchange of best practices and information related to health emergency management, including disaster reduction and preparedness materials.

Context & Constraints:

In Canada, resilience is defined as the capacity of a system, community or society to adapt to disturbances resulting from hazards by persevering, recuperating or changing to reach and maintain an acceptable level of functioning. Emergency management aims to strengthen the resiliency of citizens, responders, organizations, communities, governments, systems and society overall to keep hazards from becoming disasters. Resilience minimizes vulnerability or susceptibility to damage from hazards by creating or strengthening social and physical capacity in the human and built-environment to cope with, adapt to, respond to, and recover and learn from disasters.

Priority for action 4

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

- * Is there a mechanism in place to protect and restore regulatory ecosystem services? (associated with wet lands, mangroves, forests etc) Yes
- * Yes: Protected areas legislation
- * Yes: Payment for ecosystem services (PES)
- * Yes: Integrated planning (for example coastal zone management)
- * Yes: Environmental impacts assessments (EIAs)
- * Yes: Climate change adaptation projects and programmes

Description:

The Environmental Damages Fund (EDF) follows the "Polluter Pays Principle" to help ensure that those who cause environmental damage or harm to wildlife take responsibility for their actions. The EDF is a specified purpose account, administered by Environment Canada, to provide a mechanism for directing funds received as a result of fines, court orders, and voluntary payments to priority projects that will benefit our natural environment.

The Regional Adaptation Collaborative (RACs) Climate Change Program is a three year, \$30 million, cost-shared federal program to reduce the risks and maximize the opportunities posed by climate change. The Program helps communities prepare for and adapt to local impacts posed by our changing climate, such as: decreasing fresh water supplies; increasing droughts, floods and coastal erosion; and changing forestry, fisheries and agricultural resources.

In the area of climate change, the Government of Canada is committed to reducing Canada's total greenhouse gas emissions by 17 per cent from 2005 levels by 2020 - a target that is inscribed in the Copenhagen Accord and aligned with the United States. To meet this ambitious target, Canada will proceed on three parallel pathways, with strong domestic, continental and international action."

Transport Canada (TC) monitors shipping through its National Aerial Surveillance Program (NASP) to detect ship-source pollution enabling TC and Environment Canada (EC) to enforce domestic and international laws. NASP allows to: enforce the domestic laws and regulations; act as a deterrent to polluters; support to emergency response; provide ice monitoring; and enhance maritime awareness.

Context & Constraints:

Climate change is a global issue that requires real solutions. The Government of Canada supports an approach that will achieve real environmental and economic benefits for all Canadians.

The causes of climate change and its impacts on the environment and human health are now more understood. Canada is a vast country with a diverse climate, which makes the impacts of climate change all the more important.

The Government of Canada supports efforts to protect the environment by developing policies and programs, conducting scientific research, and working with other government departments, the provinces, territories and international partners in the fight against climate change.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

- * Do social safety nets exist to increase the resilience of risk prone households and communities? Yes
- * Yes: Crop and property insurance
- * No: Employment guarantee schemes
- * No: Conditional cash transfers
- * No: DRR aligned poverty reduction, welfare policy and programmes
- * No: Microfinance
- * No: Micro insurance

Description:

Canada has a Crop Insurance Program which has been available in all provinces for 25 years. It protects crops against yield due to uncontrollable natural hazards. Although it originated as a federal initiative, Crop Insurance is administered at a provincial and territorial level.

In 2007, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada and Infrastructure Canada signed an agreement for infrastructure projects for First Nations communities on reserve. The First Nation Infrastructure Fund (FNIF) engages First Nations in purposeful partnerships while fostering sustainable First Nations communities across Canada. It also contributes to improving the quality of life for First Nations community members. FNIF provides First Nations with the opportunity to access funds for community planning and skills development, waste management, roads and bridges, energy systems and connectivity projects.

Health Canada's regional offices developed regional pandemic influenza plans or guiding frameworks to assist First Nations communities in developing their own community pandemic influenza plans. As a result, nearly all on-reserve First Nations communities now have pandemic plans in place.

The Public Health Agency of Canada has a tool kit to provide a user-friendly electronic package designed to assist exercise planners in the Canadian health sector plan, design and prepare a generic, scalable pandemic influenza tabletop exercise.

Context & Constraints:

Despite the absence of employment guarantee schemes, Human Resources Development Canada has twice extended the Work Sharing program in the wake of a disaster to allow employers to temporarily reduce available work in order to recover without laying off staff.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Are the costs and benefits of DRR incorporated into the planning of public investment? Yes
- * Yes: National and sectoral public investment systems incorporating DRR.
- * Yes: Investments in retrofitting infrastructures including schools and hospitals

Description:

Infrastructure Canada Programs provide federal funding support for priority infrastructure projects across Canada. Projects are proposed and managed by either provinces/territories or municipal governments, who also share in project costs. Within these programs, many different categories of investment are considered eligible, including investments into disaster mitigation Infrastructure. Under this category, the federal government can cost share in specific infrastructure projects that involve:

- The construction, modification or reinforcement of structures that protect from, prevent or mitigate potential physical damage resulting from extreme natural events, and impacts or events related to climate change; or,
- the modification, reinforcement or relocation of existing public infrastructure to mitigate the effects of and/or improve resiliency to extreme natural events and impacts or events related to climate change.

The National Strategy for Critical Infrastructure establishes a collaborative, federal-provincial-territorial and private sector approach built around partnerships, risk management and information sharing and protection. The Action Plan for Critical Infrastructure is the blueprint for how the National Strategy will be implemented to enhance the resiliency of Canada's ten critical infrastructure sectors.

Context & Constraints:

These investments serve to protect key infrastructure and communities, which can mitigate the impacts of extreme natural events on businesses and local economies.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Is there investment to reduce the risk of vulnerable urban settlements? Yes
- * No: Investment in drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas
- * No: Slope stabilisation in landslide prone areas
- * No: Training of masons on safe construction technology
- * No: Provision of safe land for low income households and communities

Description:

The National Building Code of Canada of 2005 sets out technical provisions for the design and construction of new buildings. It also applies to any alteration of existing buildings. The Code contains provisions related to fire protection, occupant safety and accessibility, structural design, environmental separation, heating, ventilating and air-conditioning, plumbing services and housing and small buildings. These guidelines help inform provincial and territorial legislation and enforcement.

While no current program exists for drainage infrastructure in flood prone areas, Canada has had an active DRR project in the Manitoba floodway. Originally completed in 1968, the floodway cost \$63 million. It has since saved Manitoba \$10 billion in flood damages. After a major flood in 1997, expansion of the floodway was recommended. Funding for this expansion is being shared equally by the Government of Canada and the Province of Manitoba to a total of \$665 million.

Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) scientists and engineers in the Earth Sciences Sector specialize in landslide studies and are engaged in a variety of activities individually, in partnership with provincial/territorial representatives and with academia, the private sector and other federal agencies to improve Canada's understanding of landslides and minimize the losses as part of the Canada Landslide Loss Reduction Program.

NRCan's Geological Survey of Canada (GSC) is developing a landslide susceptibility map which will provide a national scale reflection of diverse nature of landslide potential and therefore relative risk for the hazard. The public and general practitioners can use this information as a first approximation of landslide threat.

The GSC also has a responsibility to publish technical guidelines to encourage best practices for landslide mitigation aimed at practicing engineers and geo-professionals working on landslide issues in Canada. This nationally focused effort is being compiled with input from the private and provincial sectors.

Context & Constraints:

Climate change has the potential to impact the safety of existing structures, increase the frequency of weather-related disasters, accelerate premature weathering of structures, change climatic design criteria for codes and standards and alter engineering practices. With Canadian buildings and infrastructure assets valued at more than \$5.5 trillion and the construction sector accounting for a significant component of Canada's economy, the impacts from our changing climate will be significant, requiring

adaptation solutions.

Since almost all of today's infrastructure has been designed using climatic design values derived from historical climate data, any changes in future climates will require modifications to how structures are engineered, maintained and operated. As infrastructure built in current times is intended to survive for decades to come, it is important that adaptation options for the changing climate be developed today and that future climate changes be incorporated into infrastructure design whenever possible.

In support of these adaptive approaches, Environment Canada and the Canadian Commission on Building and Fire Codes are updating and improving more than 6000 specific climatic design values used in the National Building Code of Canada and by many Canadian Standards Association national standards. Other research and development is targeting the development of new guidance on current and future climate conditions for incorporation into engineering practices and codes and standards.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Means of verification:

- * Do post-disaster recovery programmes explicitly incorporate and budget for DRR? Yes
- * 15 % of recovery and reconstruction funds assigned to DRR
- * No: Measures taken to address gender based issues in recovery

Description:

The Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA) program now includes a provision for 15% of the estimated cost of repair to pre-disaster condition to be allocated for mitigative enhancements.

Context & Constraints:

Since the inception of the program in 1970, the Government of Canada has paid out more than \$2 billion in post-disaster assistance to help provinces/territories with the costs of response and of returning infrastructure and personal property to pre-disaster condition.

Priority for action 4: Core indicator 6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

Level of Progress achieved:

4: Substantial achievement attained but with recognized limitations in key aspects, such as financial resources and/ or operational capacities

Means of verification:

- * Are the impacts of major development projects on disaster risk assessed? Yes

* Yes: Assessments of impact of projects such as dams, irrigation schemes, highways, mining, tourist developments etc on disaster risk

* Yes: Impacts of disaster risk taken account in Environment Impact Assessment (EIA)

Description:

The Government of Canada has adopted an all-hazards approach to emergency management, as outlined in the Emergency Management Act. This all-hazards approach implements risk-based emergency management which is dependent on risk assessment. Risk assessment is promoted to identify the potential impacts of events on people, property and the environment.

Public Safety Canada leads the coordination of federal government emergency management activities including conducting risk assessments. It also facilitates the implementation of a risk-based approach by the provinces and territories that bear the mandate of emergency management through the Federal Policy for Emergency Management, An Emergency Management Framework for Canada, and the Emergency Management Planning Guide.

The Environmental Impact Assessment Program within Parks Canada encompasses a number of legislated and policy-based processes. These include the strategic assessment of policy, plan and Program proposals, as required by a Cabinet Directive, and environmental impact assessment of projects under the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act (CEAA). The CEAA is the legal basis for the federal environmental assessment process. The Act came into force in 1995. Legislative amendments were introduced in 2001 and came into force on October 30, 2003.

CEAA and its associated regulations outline the responsibilities, requirements and procedures for the environmental assessment of projects and establish a process for assessing the potential environmental effects of projects in which the Government of Canada has a decision-making responsibility.

Context & Constraints:

N/A

Priority for action 5

Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Means of verification:

- * Are there national programmes or policies to make schools and health facilities safe in emergencies? -- not complete --
- * No: Policies and programmes for school and hospital safety
- * No: Training and mock drills in school and hospitals for emergency preparedness

Description:

CANUTEC is the Canadian Transport Emergency Centre operated by Transport Canada. CANUTEC is a national advisory service that assists emergency response personnel in handling dangerous goods emergencies on a 24/7 basis. The emergency centre is staffed by bilingual scientists specializing in chemistry or a related field and trained in emergency response. The emergency response advisors are experienced in interpreting technical information from various scientific sources including Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) in order to provide pertinent and timely advice.

CANUTEC has developed the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) for provision of advice during the first stages of a dangerous goods transportation incident and this has further resulted in an International collaborative effort between Canada, the United States, Mexico and Argentina. It also improves communication during hazardous incidents between the four countries by harmonizing emergency response recommendations for transportation incidents.

Announced in 2011, the Communications Interoperability Strategy for Canada and its supporting Action Plan sets goals and identifies key national priorities to enhance governance, planning, technology, training and exercises which promote interoperable voice and data communications for emergency responders, both day-to-day and during national emergencies.

Context & Constraints:

N/A

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

Level of Progress achieved:

5: Comprehensive achievement with sustained commitment and capacities at all levels

Means of verification:

- * Are the contingency plans, procedures and resources in place to deal with a major disaster? Yes
- * No: Contingency plans with gender sensitivities
- * Yes: Operations and communications centre
- * Yes: Search and rescue teams
- * Yes: Stockpiles of relief supplies
- * Yes: Shelters
- * Yes: Secure medical facilities
- * Yes: Dedicated provision for women in relief, shelter and emergency medical facilities

Description:

Public Safety Canada oversees the activities of the Canadian Emergency Management College (CEMC), responsible for first responder training in all hazards (natural, and human-induced). The FERP and FPEM also include provisions for emergency management planning among federal institutions. Additionally, Public Safety Canada manages the National Exercise Program, which conducts operational exercises to enhance the National Emergency Response System and engages multiple federal institutions and provincial/territorial and municipal governments.

Private businesses and public sector agencies are encouraged to perform strategic emergency management plans, in addition to Business Continuity Plans (BCP) in preparedness and response to major disasters, and to sustain essential services to government and Canadians.

The Government Operations Centre (GOC) is Canada's strategic-level operations centre. It provides 24/7 situational awareness, risk assessments and warning products. If needed, it can be augmented by staff from other federal institutions, and maintains contact with other federal operational centres, the provinces and territories as well as international partners.

There are a number of search and rescue (SAR) teams in place within Canada. The National SAR Secretariat maintains the ground SAR operations, while the Canadian Coast Guard supports the maritime SAR. There is also an aeronautical SAR maintained by the Canadian Forces (CF) and the urban SAR, light, medium, and heavy, are overseen by Public Safety Canada. In addition, there are volunteer search SAR groups such as the Civil Air SAR Association, the Canadian Coast Guard Auxiliary, and the SAR Volunteer Association of Canada.

The Health portfolio is developing training and exercises in support of existing emergency management health plans. Regular exercises validate plans, contribute to their improvement and strengthen the overall capacity of the Health Portfolio to respond to disasters and emergencies.

The Public Health Agency of Canada maintains a \$300 million National Emergency Stockpile System to provide emergency supplies quickly to provinces and territories when requested. A 24-hour response capability is maintained. The system consists of a central depot in Ottawa, as well as other warehouses and 1,300 pre-positioned sites strategically located across Canada.

Context & Constraints:

Public Safety Canada provides national leadership for Urban SAR (USAR) development to ensure that program development is coordinated and appropriately shared among the federal government, provinces and territories, major urban centres, and other national and international stakeholders. The USAR program is one aspect of the federal government's commitment to enhance Canada's national emergency response capacity.

In addition to Heavy USAR development, PS also supports the development of a complementary range of equipment and other resources for Light and Medium USAR in smaller urban centres across the country. Forty-one jurisdictions in Canada have accessed available funds to develop Light and Medium USAR capabilities with 50% of funds coming from the Joint Emergency Preparedness Program.

In the development of the USAR program, PS works to ensure that teams, equipment and technology are interoperable at a national level. PS has published The Canadian Urban Search and Rescue Classification Guide, which defines the standard array of tools, equipment and supplies suitable for teams at Light, Medium and Heavy operational levels.

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

- * Are financial arrangements in place to deal with major disaster? Yes
- * Yes: National contingency funds
- * No: Catastrophe insurance facilities
- * No: Catastrophe bonds

Description:

When response and recovery costs exceed what individual provinces or territories could reasonably be expected to bear on their own, the Disaster Financial Assistance Arrangements (DFAA) are used by the Government of Canada to administer cost shared federal financial assistance to provinces and territories for natural disaster response and recovery.

Public Safety Canada Regional Offices contribute to the recovery efforts of affected communities and partner organizations through the delivery of departmental financial assistance programs. Since the inception of the DFAA Program in 1970, the Government of Canada has paid out more than \$2 billion in post-disaster assistance to help provinces and territories with the costs of response and of returning infrastructure and personal property to pre-disaster condition.

Internationally, Canada is contributing \$25 million toward the capitalization of the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF). The CCRIF has been established to reduce financial vulnerability of participating countries to catastrophic natural disasters, by providing access to insurance.

Context & Constraints:

N/A

Priority for action 5: Core indicator 4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews

Level of Progress achieved:

3: Institutional commitment attained, but achievements are neither comprehensive nor substantial

Means of verification:

- * Has an agreed method and procedure been adopted to assess damage, loss and needs when disasters occur? Yes
- * No: Damage and loss assessment methodologies and capacities available
- * No: Post disaster need assessment methodologies
- * No: Post disaster needs assessment methodologies include guidance on gender aspects
- * No: Identified and trained human resources

Description:

Canada continues the development of a standardized methodology to assess disaster losses, while respecting existing procedures and provincial/territorial jurisdiction.

Federal departments, through Public Safety Canada, contribute to post-event and post-exercise reviews. Health Canada participates in and utilizes these reviews to inform future plans, policies, exercises, training and response activities.

Context & Constraints:

N/A

Drivers of Progress

a) Multi-hazard integrated approach to disaster risk reduction and development

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Do studies/ reports/ atlases on multi-hazard analyses exist in the country/ for the sub region?:

Yes

If yes, are these being applied to development planning/ informing policy?:

Yes

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Emergency management adopts an all-hazards approach in every jurisdiction in Canada.

The all-hazards approach recognizes that the actions required to mitigate the effects of emergencies are essentially the same, irrespective of the nature of the event, thereby permitting an optimization of scarce planning, response and support resources. The intention of all-hazards generic emergency planning is to employ generic methodologies, modified as necessary by particular circumstances.

All-hazards includes natural and man-made hazards and threats such as traditional emergency management events such as flooding and industrial accidents, as well as national security events such as acts of terrorism; and cyber events. This approach is reinforced in the 2011 edition of An Emergency Management Framework for Canada.

Provincial and territorial governments, as well as municipal governments across Canada are responsible for the development and implementation of their own risk assessment processes.

The Geological Survey of Canada is also working with Public Safety Canada and the Department of National Defence to enable systems and tools for quantitative risk assessment, which have been developed by FEMA in the US, for application throughout Canada. This system, HAZUS, embraces a multi-hazard approach and can be used to assess a full range of hazards into risk management. A broader range of other government departments may need to be engaged on this project.

b) Gender perspectives on risk reduction and recovery adopted and institutionalized

Levels of Reliance:

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The Government of Canada recognizes the importance of continuing to enhance the practice of gender-based analysis (GBA) across all departments and agencies. All federal institutions share responsibility for making GBA sustainable. Although the responsibility for performing GBA rests with individual departments and agencies, Status of Women Canada, the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat and the Privy Council Office, are working with federal institutions to enhance and coordinate the role they play in GBA issues.

c) Capacities for risk reduction and recovery identified and strengthened

Levels of Reliance:

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Through commitments met under the HFA, ongoing domestic emergency management initiatives and international development activities, Canada has increased the scope and depth of its DRR resilience capacity building.

Recent examples of this capacity building include the establishment of Canada's Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, the National Strategy for Critical Infrastructure and Action Plan and Canada's humanitarian response to the 2010 earthquake in Haiti.

d) Human security and social equity approaches integrated into disaster risk reduction and recovery activities**Levels of Reliance:**

Partial/ some reliance: Full acknowledgement of the issue; strategy/ framework for action developed to address it; application still not fully implemented across policy and practice; complete buy in not achieved from key stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

Canada works to ensure that social equity concerns are incorporated in DRR initiatives. As DRR is further mainstreamed throughout Canadian international development Programming, links will continue to be made between DRR and social equity.

e) Engagement and partnerships with non-governmental actors; civil society, private sector, amongst others, have been fostered at all levels**Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

The establishment of Canada's Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction serves as an example of the cross sectoral engagement of non-governmental actors; civil society; private sector; and academia with governments at all levels in support of DRR.

Canada's Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction is open to participation from any stakeholders with an interest in DRR. Members may be representatives from any level of government, any private sector organization, any non-government organization etc. or even individual citizens who wish to contribute to the national discourse and action on DRR.

f) Contextual Drivers of Progress**Levels of Reliance:**

Significant and ongoing reliance: significant ongoing efforts to actualize commitments with coherent strategy in place; identified and engaged stakeholders.

Description (Please provide evidence of where, how and who):

N/A

Future outlook

Area 1

The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction.

Overall Challenges:

Canada, like all countries, is being faced with the uncertainties presented by global climate change and its impacts on domestic and international sustainability. By maintaining and strengthening societal resilience through sustainable DRR, Canada hopes to increase adaptive opportunities while minimizing risks associated with global climate change.

The Government of Canada has published several research reports including the Department of Natural Resources Canada's "From Impacts to Adaptation: Canada in a Changing Climate 2007", which reflects the advances made in understanding Canada's vulnerability to climate change during the past decade. Health Canada also published "Human Health in a Changing Climate: A Canadian Assessment of Vulnerabilities and Adaptive Capacity". Building on the research and findings of the Natural Resources Canada evaluation, Health Canada's assessment reports on the scope and magnitude of the current and potential health impacts of climate change in Canada related to air quality, infectious disease and natural hazards.

Future Outlook Statement:

Canada will continue to take a comprehensive look at the projected impacts of global climate change. Canada's high latitude and fertile lands could potentially present both challenges and adaptive opportunities for DRR and sustainable development.

Area 2

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards.

Overall Challenges:

In January 2011, Federal, Provincial and Territorial Ministers Responsible for Emergency Management approved the second edition of An Emergency Framework for Canada, which establishes clear governance and responsibility delegation mechanisms for all-hazards. While the Emergency Management Act and the Canadian constitution are clear about emergency management responsibilities, the federal government level plays a large role in building resilience capacity. Events such as Haiti, Katrina, the Christmas 2009 aviation security event, the H1N1 pandemic, the handling of high-profile visits and events, such as the 2010 Olympics and G8/G20 meetings have triggered improved resilience and coordination between federal departments.

Future Outlook Statement:

See above.

Area 3

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities.

Overall Challenges:

Canada's comprehensive approach to emergency management, which includes prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery, inherently facilitates the incorporation of DRR throughout all emergency management activities.

Similar to many countries, Canada experiences challenges given its constitutional framework. However, much work has been done to ensure effective cooperation and collaboration between all levels of government. The ongoing operation of Canada's Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction further harmonizes all elements of the Canadian emergency management system.

Future Outlook Statement:

The year 2010 is the inaugural year for Canada's Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. As the structure and work of Canada's Platform become increasingly prominent in Canada, it is hoped that DRR will enjoy ever greater integration throughout emergency management at all levels.

Stakeholders

Departments/organizations that have contributed to the report

- * Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (Gov)
- * Canada Border Services Agency (Gov)
- * Canada Command (Gov)
- * Canada Revenue Agency (Gov)
- * Canadian Coast Guard (Gov)
- * Canadian Food Inspection Agency (Gov)
- * Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (Gov)
- * Canadian Security Intelligence Service (Gov)
- * Citizenship and Immigration Canada (Gov)
- * Communications Security Establishment (Gov)
- * Correctional Services Canada (Gov)
- * Environment Canada (Gov)
- * Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Gov)
- * Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Gov)
- * Health Canada (Gov)
- * Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (Gov)
- * Industry Canada (Gov)
- * Integrated Threat Assessment Centre (Gov)
- * Justice Canada (Gov)
- * National Defence (Gov)
- * National Search and Rescue Secretariat (Gov)
- * Natural Resources Canada (Gov)
- * Privy Council Office (Gov)
- * Public Health Agency of Canada (Gov)

- * Public Works and Government Services Canada (Gov)
- * Royal Canadian Mounted Police (Gov)
- * Service Canada (Gov)
- * Transport Canada (Gov)
- * Treasury Board of Canada (Gov)
- * Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (Networks & Others)
- * Canadian Association of Fire Chiefs (Networks & Others)
- * Canadian Centre for Emergency Preparedness (NGO)
- * Canadian Electricity Association (Private)
- * Canadian Red Cross (NGO)
- * Canadian Risk and Hazards Network (Networks & Others)
- * Canadian Veterinary Medical Association (Networks & Others)
- * Canadian Volunteer Fire Services Association (Networks & Others)
- * Emergency Medical Services Chiefs of Canada (Networks & Others)
- * Provincial and Territorial Governments (Gov)
- * Federation of Canadian Municipalities (Networks & Others)
- * Institute for Catastrophic Loss Reduction (Acad & Research)
- * Mennonite Disaster Service (NGO)
- * Paramedic Association of Canada (Networks & Others)
- * Royal Roads University (Acad & Research)
- * The Salvation Army (NGO)
- * Search and Rescue Volunteer Association of Canada (NGO)
- * St. John Ambulance (NGO)
- * Status of Women Canada (Gov)