



Integrated 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 *Rural Resilience Index (RRI)* 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 is composed of two sections: 1) Rural Resilience Profile; and the 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 Disaster Resilience

The *RRI* is arranged into two categories:

- Community Resources
- Disaster Management

In each category, a number of community-level characteristics of resilience were listed. These characteristics are important aspects of disaster resilience related to the categories. Each characteristic is followed by a statement which in turn is followed by a number of bullet points (indicators) that explain or point to some important aspect of resilience associated with the characteristic of resilience. Respondents were asked to rate how much they agreed or disagreed with the statement based on their assessment of how much each of the indicators applied to their community.



Once the *RRI* 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.

Summarizing RRI Results

Summarizing the RRI can be done on three levels:

- By category
- By characteristic
- By indicator

1. Categories of Rural Disaster Resilience

For each of the two categories (Community Resources, Disaster Management), summarize what the characteristic scores indicate about how well your community perceives its resilience to be. Because there are different numbers of items in the 2 categories, one approach is to simply average the characteristic scores. Another is to speak about the ratio of characteristics that were rated yes (high resistance) or no (low resistance). (Remember, the more yeses, the higher the respondents feel the resilience is for that characteristic). You might want to include a brief statement about each category, in terms of how much agreement there was on characteristic ratings, whether people had any difficulty completing the RRI, or (if groups filled out the RRI 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. Characteristics of Disaster Resilience

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

| Characteristics | Rating |
|---|--------|
| Our community is close knit and involved | |
| Our community is self-sufficient and resourceful | |
| Our community is diverse in skills, knowledge and culture | |
| 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 | |
| Regional governance and services support our community | |

Disaster Management

| Characteristics | Rating |
|--|--------|
| Our community is disaster aware | |
| Our community is prepared for disaster | |
| Our community structures are protected | |
| Our livestock, animals and farms 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. Indicators of Rural Disaster Resilience

Respondents were given the option of checking any individual indicators of resilience (i.e., bullet points) they felt were important to the community, and needed work. So, even if a characteristic was rated yes (highly resistant), there may be particular indicators 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, county, province, federal government, other agency, etc.).

Indicators of Resilience that Need Work

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

| Category | Indicator | Comments |
|----------|-----------|----------|
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Analyzing RRI 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 characteristics 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 characteristics of resilience to prioritize in your resilience enhancement planning. But this is only part of the picture. Most characteristics and indicators in the RRI 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, characteristics ratings and indicators needing attention. Discuss the strengths and challenges associated with each of the various characteristics and indicators before identifying which characteristics of resilience to prioritize for planning. Highlight those characteristics of resilience you want to focus on in your Resilience Enhancement Plan.

Profiling Hazard Resilience

The Hazard Resilience Index (HRI) is organized into 16 categories. Each category corresponds to a category or class of hazards (e.g., Accidents; Atmospheric; Diseases). Each category includes a number of sub-categories or at times sub-sub categories which correspond with 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. This hazard-level of analysis in the HRI is equivalent to the characteristic level of analysis in the RRI.

Assess your community’s resilience to the specific hazards important to your community through the Risk Assessment. Those hazards identified in the Risk Assessment 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 indicator

Use this template to record and organize your analysis.

Analyzing Results

Hazard Ratings

Rating interpretation:

Each hazard was rated according to the level of agreement with a statement.

- Yes: High resilience: indicates that your community is highly resilient in the face of this specific hazard:
- No: Low resilience: indicates that your community has little to no resilience in the face of this hazard high resilience,
- Not applicable: indicates that your community has little change of facing this hazard
- Need more information: indicates your community needs more information.

Presenting the Results

Your resilience profile results are a valuable way to communicate 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 narrative, lists, and/or graphic diagrams such as bar charts or pie charts.