2023 Yellowknife Recovery Framework

Prepared by

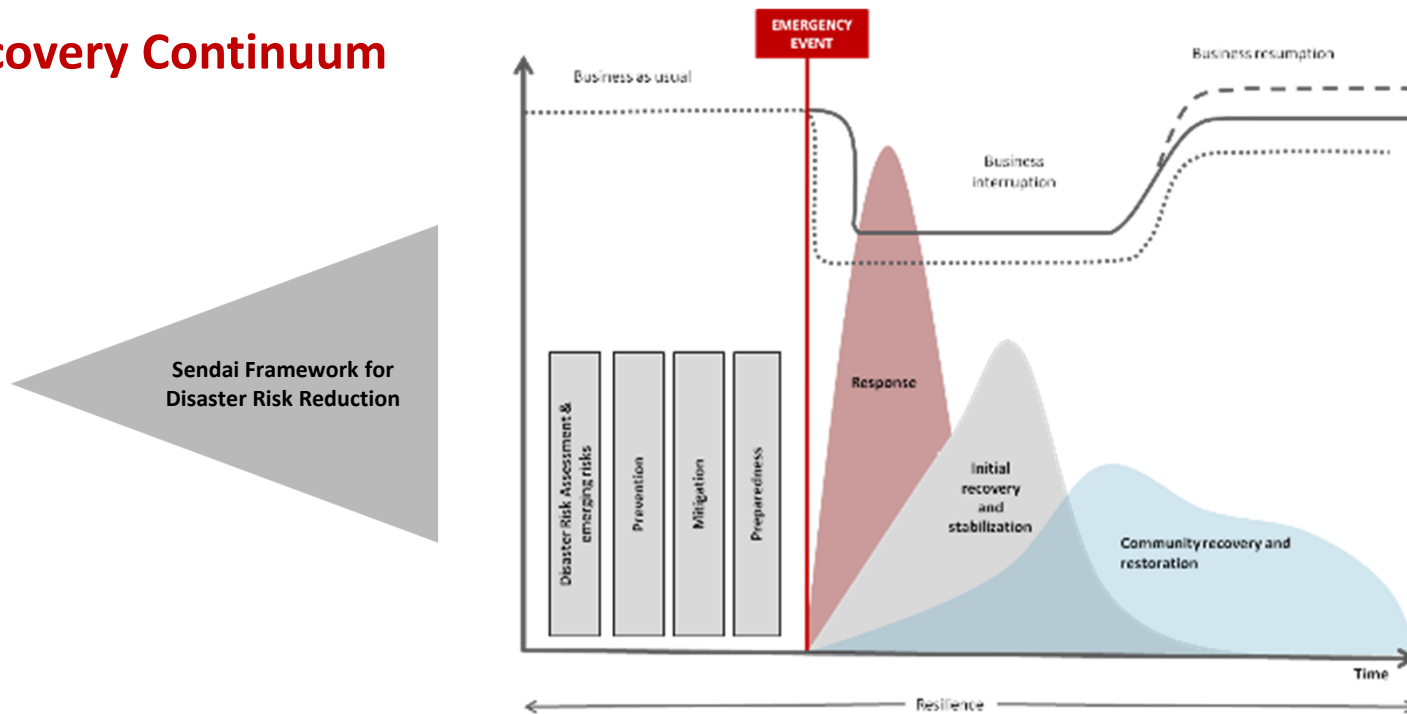CAN-TF2 ALBERTA
DISASTER RESPONSE TEAM

For Suggestion and Discussion

Recovery Continuum

There are typically 3 phases to recovery with different general objectives:

- **Short term:** *Stabilizing* – short term recovery actions may contemplate the unique needs of the affected populations as they re-enter their communities (assessments, debris management, psychological support, etc.). Short term recovery actions occurring in first month.

- **Medium term**: *Rebuilding & Rehabilitating* – medium term recovery actions for municipalities will take place for approximately the next 6 months – 1 year (housing strategies, re-establishment of business/economic development, etc.).

- **Long term:** *Revitalizing & Resilience Building* – long term recovery initiatives aim to reduce long term exposure to risk, identify legacy issues and build community resilience. Long term recovery will occur 18 months and beyond.

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RECOVERY - PRINCIPLES

- Recovery is often where the hardest work occurs

- Communicate often - internally and externally

- Focus on stabilizing, revitalizing and enhancing resilience

- Seek out opportunities to reduce or eliminate disaster risk and embrace sustainable development

- Mobilize whole communities based on an understanding of community complexities

- Require a planned, coordinated and adaptive approach that is built on effective communication

- Build on community; address social, economic, environmental and smart growth concepts

RECOVERY CONSIDERATIONS

- Recovery is not a clear step-by-step process

- Recovery is not a one-size fits all approach and will require an inclusive whole community approach

- Recovery can take years

- Recovery is relationship based

- Recovery is hard – there are often limited funds and competing stakeholder interests

- Increased workloads must be understood and acknowledged

- A true recovery process can be difficult to fit into routine operations

- It is not all doom and gloom, there are always silver linings

- Recovery is not a linear process

Phases of Emergency Recovery

Community recovery leaders need to be prepared for a variety of emotions and challenges during the recovery process. This pattern is common during the recovery process and should influence recovery planning.
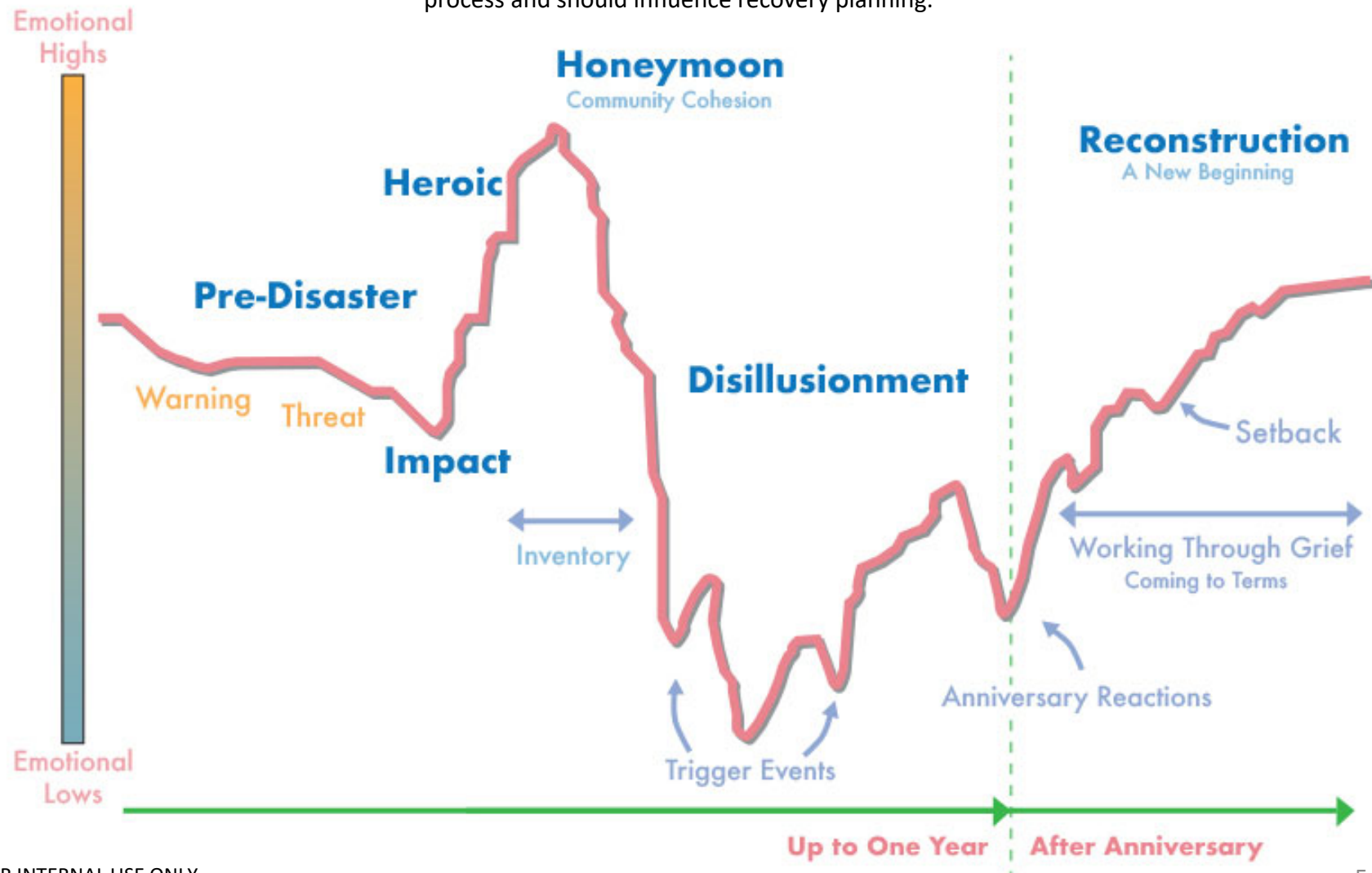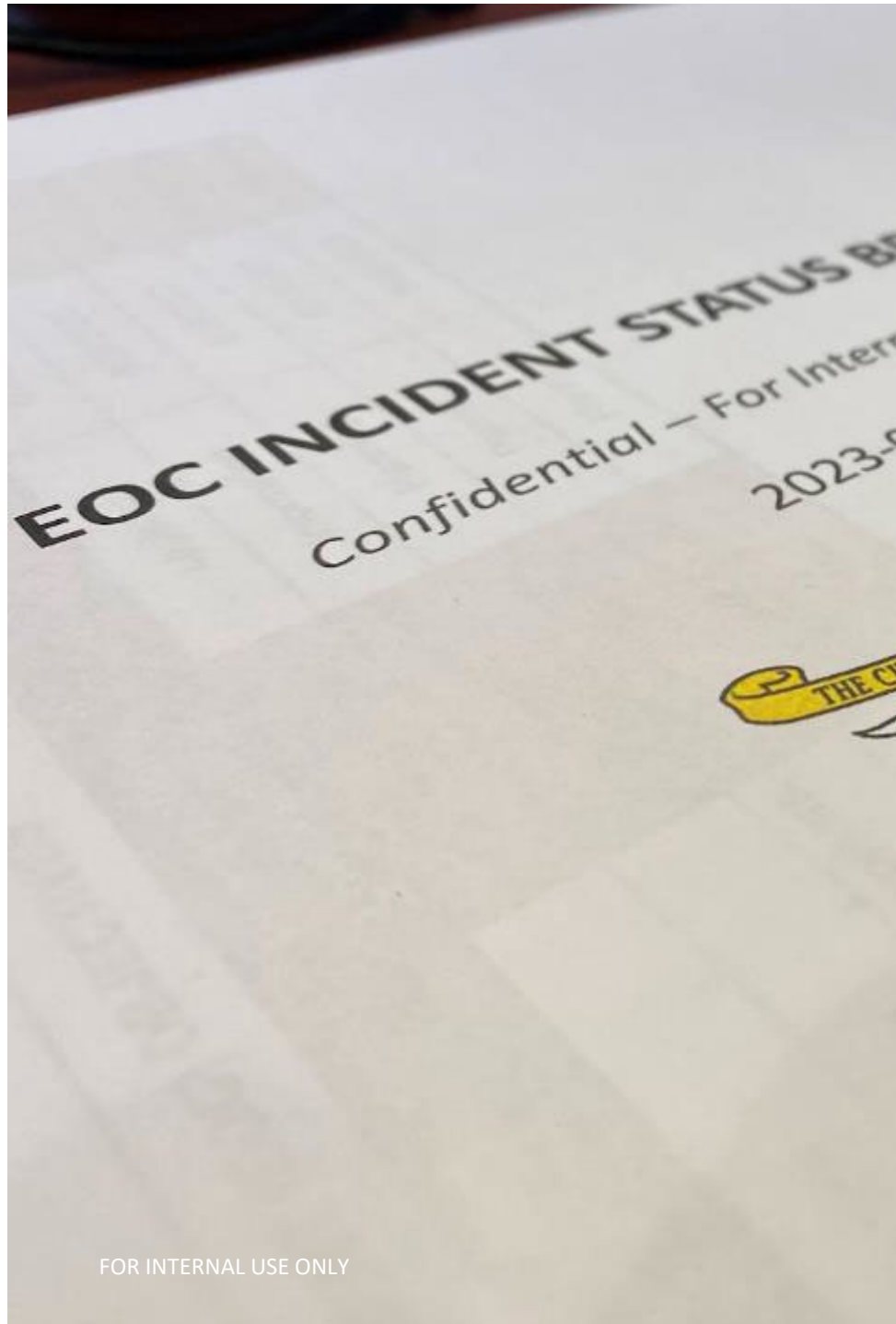
RECOVERY PILLARS: PEOPLE

- Transitioning from **Response** to **Normal Operations**

- Fatigue / Stress / Burnout

- Stressors of 'regular work' not attended to – Managing expectations

- Recognition / Appreciation

- Staff who stayed vs Staff who evacuated

- Citizen Feedback / Criticism

- Response compensation framework

- Transition in reporting structure

- Opportunity for training – Staff and Partners

- Opportunity to lead

Recovery Pillar: Community

- Communicate

- Engage groups in the after-action process (Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Critical Services)

- Recovery of business community

- Wildfire Awareness - Opportunity

- FireSmart Initiatives – (Invermere, Penticton, Insurance Co's)

- Industry Engagement

- Prepare for anxiety regarding smoke and wildfire risk

- Vulnerable populations

Recovery Pillar: Services

- Gap analysis of available resources

- Tax Implications

- Build on 'Worst case scenario' planning process.

  - Power

  - Communications

  - Emergency Social Services

  - Debris Management

  - Communications

  - Family Reunification

  - Mutual Aid

  - Donation Management

  - Emergency Alerting

Recovery Pillar: Policy & Process

- Land use Bylaws / Zoning

- Critical Services Lists

- Disaster Risk Assessment

- Development Permits / Incentives – Wildfire Resistance

- Emergency Management Bylaw

- Municipal Emergency Plan

- ICS 402 - Incident Command for Executives, Administrators and Policy Makers

- Business Continuity – Municipal Plan

- After Action Report

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Recovery Pillar: Finance

- A huge amount of work to be done

- Disaster Recovery Funding processes can take years

- Reconciliation and verification of costs is time consuming, difficult and necessary

- Create time and space to recover back stronger

on and discussion

Recovery Pillar: Infrastructure

- Mitigation strategies – temporary versus permanent

- Equipment acquired

- At risk infrastructure

THANK YOU

UNDRR United Nations Office for
Disaster Risk Reduction

Four Priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

- Understanding the disaster risk.

- Strengthening the governance of disaster risks for managing disaster risks.

- Investments in disaster risk reduction for resilience

- Improving the disaster preparedness to ensure effective response, recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation.