



Emergency Services

Presentation to
Preparing Our Home - Sharing Circles
1:00pm-2:30pm



Emergency Services Overview

- Formally developed in July 2011 under the Housing and Infrastructure Sector
- Mandated for the provision of comparable emergency services
- Unit work is directed by resolutions from Chiefs in Assembly
- The Chiefs Committee on Emergency Management (CCEM) offer advise, guidance, and recommendation to Emergency Services



Resolutions

1. 03/2015 - First Nation Involvement in Emergency Preparedness
2. 94/2017 - Support for the Immediate Inclusion of First Nations in the Development of Emergency Management Agreements
3. 83/2019 - First Nations Control of Emergency Management
4. 84/2019 - Call for Emergency Operations Management Planning in First Nations
5. 85/2019 - Support for a Proposed Training Institute on Emergency Management



All Hazards Approach

- The all-hazards approach increases efficiency by recognizing and integrating common emergency management elements across all hazard types, and then supplementing these common elements with hazard specific sub-components to fill gaps only as required.
- As such, “All-Hazards” does not literally mean preparing to address all potential hazards in existence. Rather, it emphasizes the leveraging of synergies common across hazards and maintaining a streamlined and robust emergency management system.
- The “All-Hazards” approach also improves the ability of emergency management activities to address unknown hazards or risks.



4 Pillars of EM

- **Prevention/Mitigation** - Actions taken in order to adapt to, eliminate or reduce the impact of disasters.
- **Preparedness** - The knowledge and capacities developed to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters.
- **Response** - Actions taken directly before, during or immediately after a disaster in order to save lives, reduce health impacts, ensure public safety.
- **Recovery** - The restoring or improving of livelihoods and health of a disaster-affected community aligning with the principles of sustainable development and “build back better” to avoid or reduce future disaster risk.



Three (3) categories of Hazards

- Natural...Floods, Wildfires, Critical Infrastructure damage
- Technological...
- Anthropogenic (Human Induced)...

- **First Nations hazards...brought on due to a historic and paternalistic induced place of disadvantage**



Partners in Emergency Management

1. Indigenous Services Canada
2. Public Safety Canada
3. Transport Canada
4. DRDC - Community Safety and Security Program
5. Natural Resources Canada
6. Canadian Red Cross

All partners have an EM component to their functional areas and have developing or on-going relationships with First Nations.



Current Projects

- 1) AFN – ISC: Steering Committee on First Nations Home Flood Insurance Needs (On-going)
- 2) AFN – PSC: Inventory of Emergency Management Capabilities in Indigenous Communities (Complete)
- 3) AFN – CSSP: Fire Risk and Evacuation Capabilities in Isolated Communities (On-going)
- 4) Canadian Red Cross: Relationship Protocol (Signing in process)



Resources

1. <https://www.sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1534954506773/1535121720820>
2. <https://tc.canada.ca/en/dangerous-goods/canutec/2020-emergency-response-guidebook-pdf-version>
3. <https://www.bing.com/search?q=Federal+Floodmapping+Guideline+series&form=PRCAEN&httpsmsn=1&msnews=1&refig=68e411513e534274992d77e646f6ddb1>
4. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/2017-mrgnc-mngmnt-frmwrk/index-en.aspx>
5. <https://www.fness.bc.ca/resources/news/blazing-the-trail-celebrating-indigenous-fire-stewardship-1>
6. <https://www.redcross.ca/crc/documents/Indigenous-peoples-framework.pdf>



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Our Disaster Recovery Plan Goes Something Like This...

