

How Resilient is Your Coastal Community?



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Risk Management Solutions



Resilience

"The capacity of a system to absorb disturbance and re-organize while undergoing change so as to still retain essentially the same function, structure, identity and feedback." (Walker et al. 2004).



Priorities

- Limit new development in the most vulnerable areas
- Strengthen and upgrade existing building to prevent further losses
- Promote infrastructure investments that will help communities adapt to sea level rise

How Resilient Is Your Coastal Community?

A Guide for Evaluating Coastal Community Resilience to Tsunamis and Other Hazards



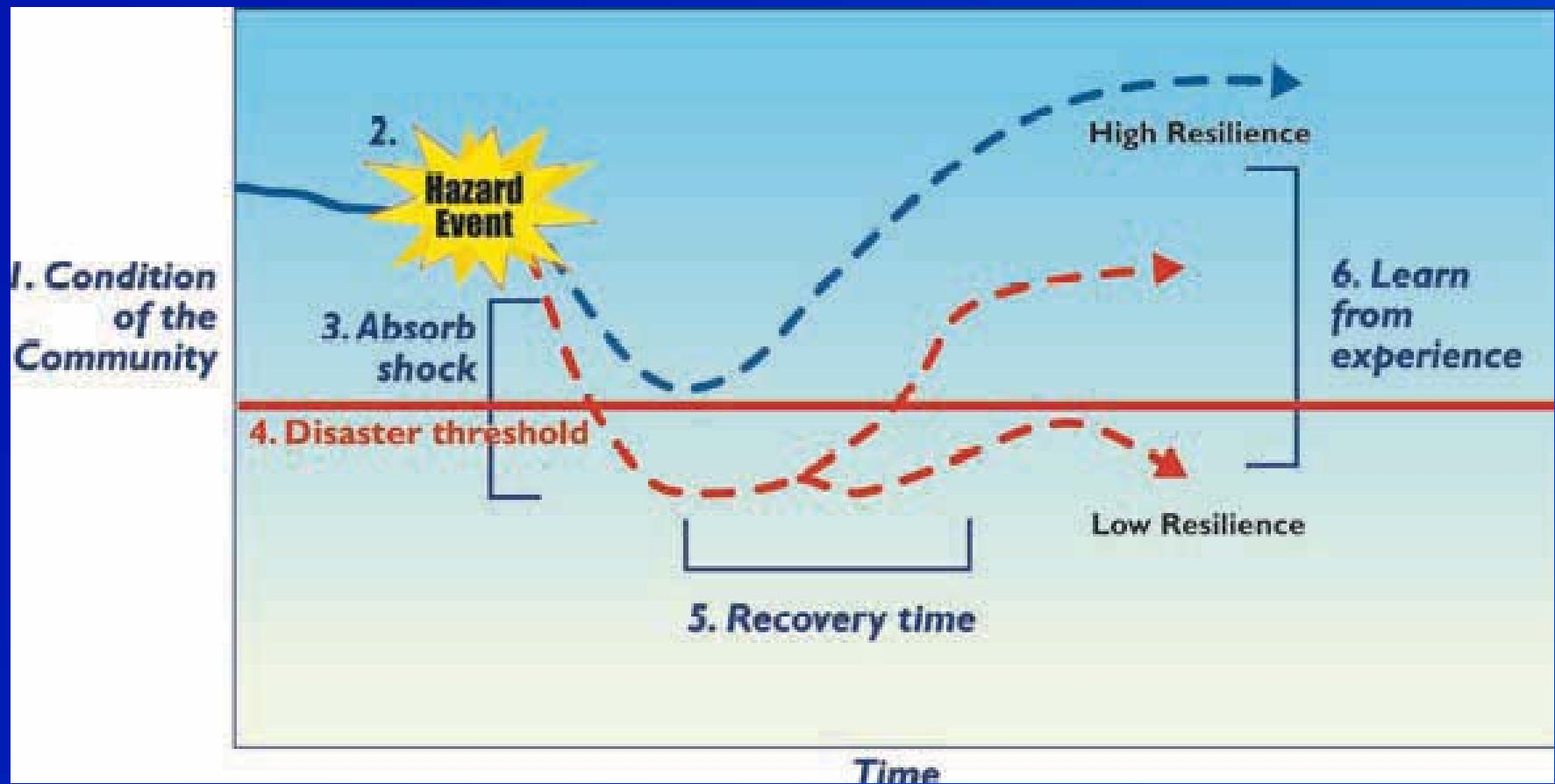
Purpose of the Guide

- Provides a framework to integrate the goals of community development, coastal management, and disaster management
- Promotes a proactive approach to both chronic and episodic hazards rather than a reactive focus on response to disaster events
- Utilizes a broad assessment of community capacity and vulnerability to coastal hazards
- Merges goals of environmental sustainability and humanitarian assistance

Coastal Hazards

- Tsunamis
- Earthquakes
- Storms
- Flooding
- Landslides
- Spills and Chronic Pollution
- Shoreline Erosion
- Sea Level Rise
- Climate Variability and Change
- Coastal Resource Degradation

How Resilience Determines Response



Resilience Elements

- A. Governance:** Leadership, legal framework, and institutions provide enabling conditions for resilience through community involvement with government.
- B. Society and Economy:** Communities are engaged in diverse and environmentally sustainable livelihoods resistant to hazards.
- C. Coastal Resource Management:** Active management of coastal resources sustains environmental services and livelihoods and reduces risks from coastal hazards.
- D. Land Use Management and Structural Design:** Effective land use and structural design that complement environmental, economic, and community goals and reduce risks from hazards.
- E. Risk Knowledge:** Leadership and community members are aware of hazards and risk information is utilized when making decisions.
- F. Warning and Evacuation:** Community is capable of receiving notifications and alerts of coastal hazards, warning at-risk populations, and individuals acting on the alert.
- G. Emergency Response:** Mechanisms and networks are established and maintained to respond quickly to coastal disasters and address emergency needs at the community level.
- H. Disaster Recovery:** Plans are in place prior to hazard events that accelerate disaster recovery, engage communities in the recovery process, and minimize negative environmental, social, and economic impacts.



Enhancing Resilience

