



Community resilience framework for practitioners

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1. Who are the Civil Contingencies Secretariat and where does community resilience fit in?
1. What is the new community resilience framework for practitioners?
1. What next?



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Figure 1: Risks of terrorist and other malicious attacks

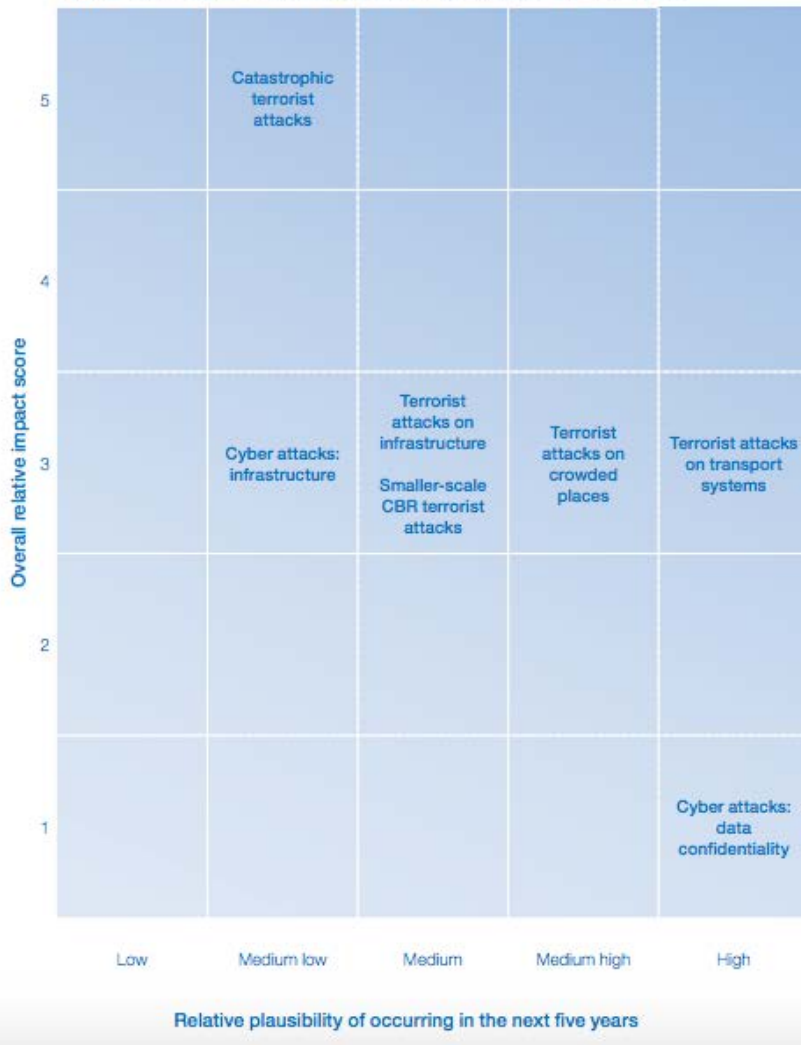
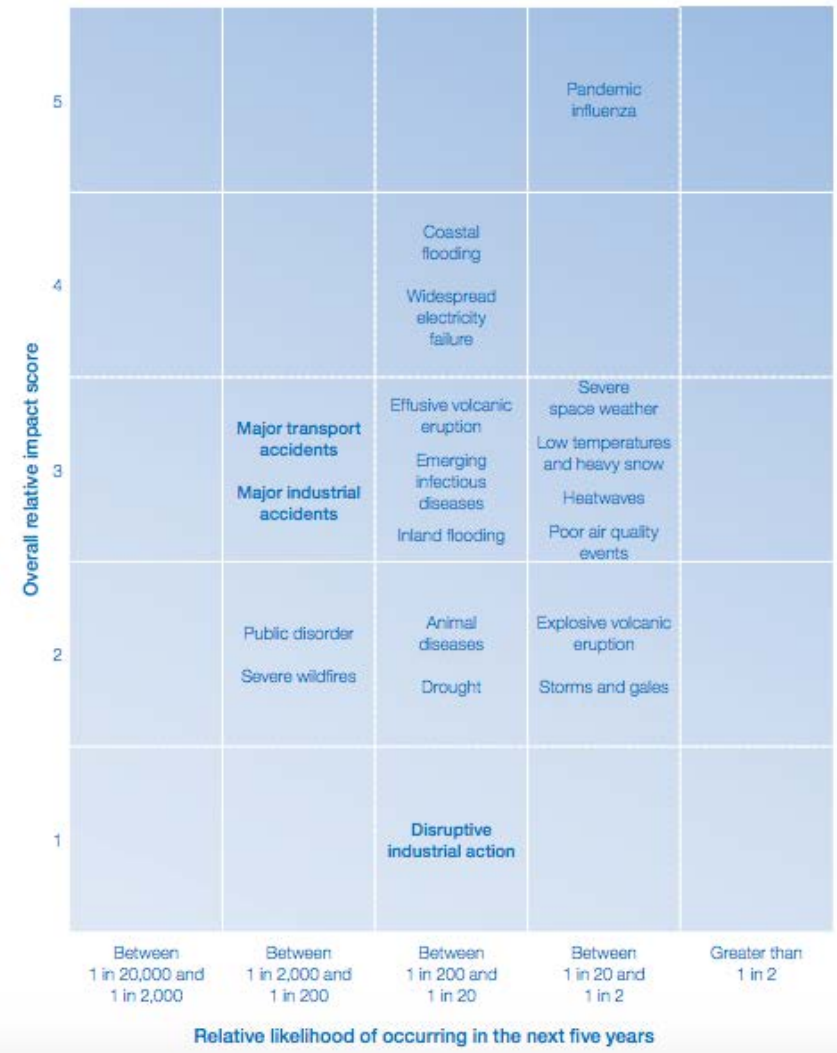
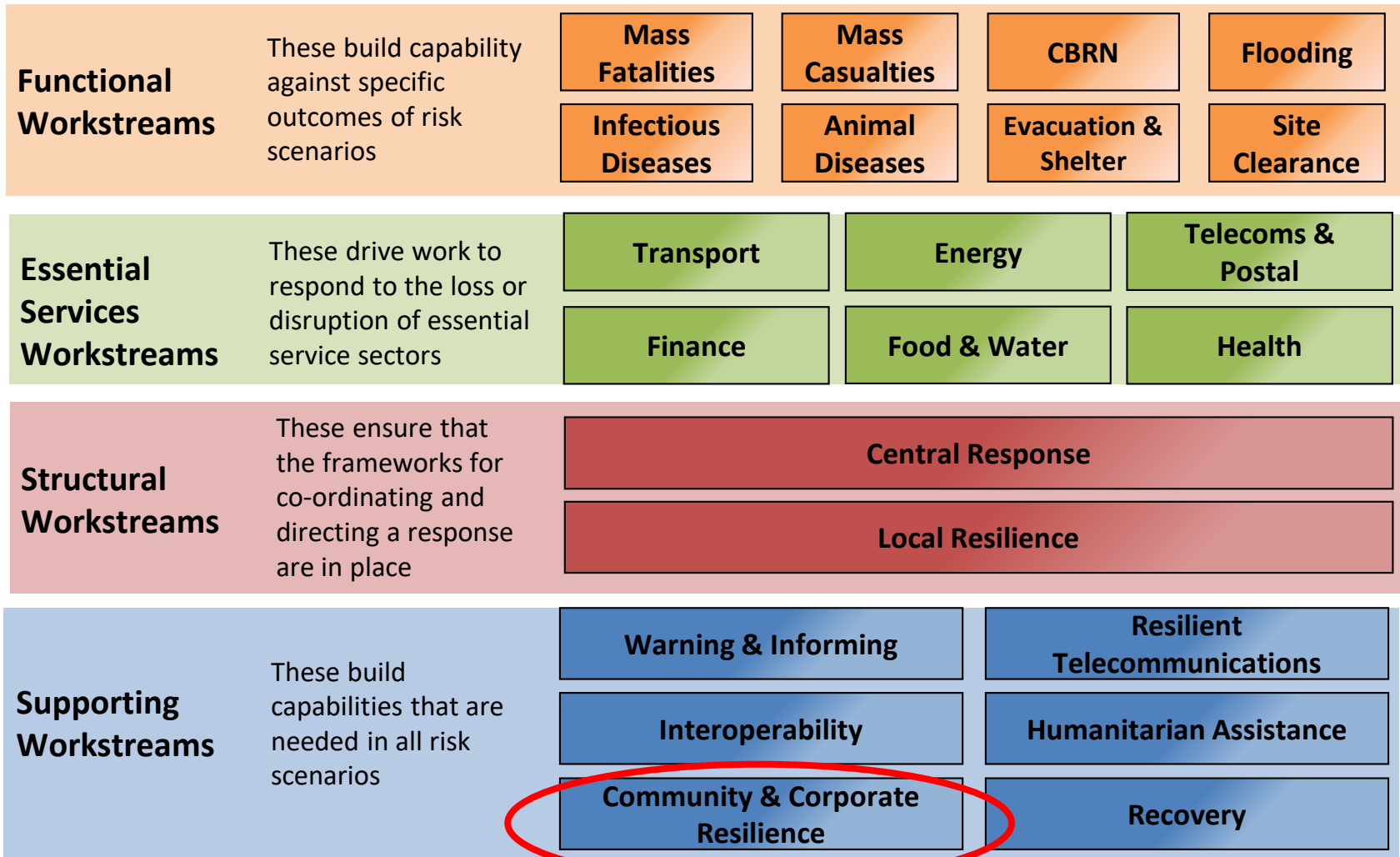


Figure 2: Other risks





The **National Resilience Capability Programme** provides a comprehensive framework for response to **any** emergency





The Civil Contingencies Act 2004:

- Chapter 7: communicating with the public
- Chapter 8: business continuity advice and assistance to businesses and the voluntary sector

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/emergency-preparedness>



National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review

4.128 The UK's resilience depends on all of us – the emergency services, local and central government, businesses, communities and individual members of the public.

4.132 We will expand and deepen the Government's partnership with the private and voluntary sectors, and with communities and individuals, as it is on these relationships that the resilience of the UK ultimately rests.



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<p>A. The context for community resilience</p> <p>1. Community resilience in the context of personal and business resilience</p> <p>Communities, businesses, and individuals are prepared to use local resources and expertise to help their communities and themselves to prepare, respond and recover from disruptive challenges. In a way that complements the activity of Category 1 and 2 emergency responders, plans and aim to bring local action and environmental changes to ensure their future resilience and capacity.</p> <p>Resilience to emergency and disaster is about being aware of risks that might impact the individual, or the activities of a business, and (proactively) planning for them to minimise the impact and duration.</p> <p>The promotion of community resilience should be considered in the context of the promotion of personal and business resilience. Communities consist of individuals and other businesses, and communities are the ongoing process of informing, engaging and empowering communities, and how this is conducted, which is of greatest importance.</p> <p>Community resilience is about empowering individuals, businesses and communities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • take a proactive role to both increase their own resilience and that of others • come together to identify and support vulnerable individuals • take responsibility for the resilience of individual and business resilience <p>2. The benefits of resilient individuals, businesses and communities</p> <p>Individuals, businesses and communities benefit from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reduced exposure to risks from hazards and threats • a greater capacity & motivation to undertake action • a greater sense of ownership, with greater individual and collective responsibility • reduced financial, human and health impacts from hazards and threats • increased confidence in their own ability to prevent, respond and recover from hazards and threats • the ability to adapt to risks, both proactively and in response, and take advantage of opportunities that longer-term change presents • stronger relationships with government and responders leading to mutual trust and influence <p>Government and emergency responders benefit from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the ability to mobilise resources to those in greatest need • improved understanding of communities, their needs and capacities • enhanced relationships with communities leading to better trust and influence • better planning and coordination with the full spectrum of responders from spontaneous volunteers to Team and Partner owned members • reduced demand on services and higher community resilience as a result of the awareness and action taken by the community. <p>3. Principles for supporting community resilience</p> <p>Community resilience can be most effectively supported by informing, engaging and empowering communities in various measures - as appropriate for the specific community context.</p> <p>What are the standard methods and steps to support community resilience in the promotion of emergency plans in the ongoing process of informing, engaging and empowering communities, and how this is conducted, which is of greatest importance.</p> <p>The following principles should guide practitioners activities to support community resilience:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take a participatory approach. Be seen needed and use local practitioners to co-design supports, involve engagement - don't assume you know what is needed or wanted. 2. Be ethical, relevant and avoid bias. Join in engage with a representative mix of actors including individuals and those without existing links, the vulnerable & disadvantaged - through information, training, meetings, networking and sharing information about activities and resources. 3. Work through existing channels, groups & networks with agreed objectives. It is far more likely to get traction and avoid the risk of duplication & being ignored. 4. Acknowledge that different groups will have different views of what is needed, and the contribution of the activities available other than public or other activities unless activities are not related to the public, in the event of an emergency (e.g. Local arrangements for Civil Protection, Contingency Planning, A, Advice and assistance to the public). <p>4. Activities for a community resilient to emergencies and disasters</p>	<p>Resilient communities have a role in all parts of the emergency cycle. This is achieved by ensuring the types of activities that practitioners might be involved with:</p> <p>5. Legislative context for community resilience</p> <p>The Civil Contingencies Act (CCA) 2005 states that Category 1 responders are required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • arrange for the publication of all or part of assessments made and plans mentioned under paragraph 14(1) or 15 for all or part of a publication it is necessary to arrange for the purpose of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing an emergency response • reducing, controlling or mitigating the effects of an emergency or • enabling other action to be taken in connection with an emergency. • maintain arrangements to warn the public, and to provide information and advice to the public, in an emergency as they see fit or as they consider that it is in the public interest to do so. • maintain arrangements to warn the public, and to provide information and advice to the public, in an emergency as they see fit or as they consider that it is in the public interest to do so. <p>Emergency Preparedness guidance on part 1 of the CCA, as assessed</p>	<p>Regulations and non-statutory arrangements, provide further details. See CCA 2005 for details.</p> <p>6. National resilience context for community resilience</p> <p>The promotion of community resilience is a part of HM Government's national security strategy. The National Security Strategy and Disasters, Defence and Security include the following statements and commitments in relation to community resilience:</p> <p>4.127 The LRF's resilience depends on all of us - the emergency services, local and central government, businesses, communities and individuals, and members of the public.</p> <p>4.132 We will expand and deepen the community's partnership with the private and voluntary sectors, and with communities and individuals, so if in an emergency we can count on their support as well as our own.</p> <p>4.140 We recognise that the resilience of, and recovery from, an emergency is not only about the impact of the event itself but also about the state of the mental and health services a wide range of organisations could be involved. These include local government, voluntary sector organisations, businesses, community groups and individuals.</p> <p>4.147 We will also continue to support the Prime of Minister Business Emergency Plan (BEP) in a coordinated manner that helps businesses and communities prepare for, respond to and recover from crises.</p>	<p>B. Steps for increasing community resilience</p> <p>1. Opening up responder resilience structures to the public</p> <p>How are any responders in the neighbourhood or community configured to assist communities to feel safer?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider how your organisation engages the public to be informed and best responders for their own resilience by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • providing information in the public domain - in information and data, relevant to the community and local risks, made publicly available by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • informing, sharing and guiding about community groups, services, resilience and plans of contact for responder/organisations activities/operations • ensuring transparency of organisations and setting governance - is information about responder organisations, governance and decision making publicly available and regularly updated? • working with partners and for recovery - are public and voluntary facing services, resilience and plans of contact for responder/organisations activities/operations? • being open to community input - are responders encouraging and responsive to community input regarding their resilience capacity and activities? • making physical resources and assets accessible - are resources/ resources available for utilisation and management by communities? • enabling knowledge sharing and networking within and between communities and practice - are community groups aware of each other's <p>2. Identifying communities, characteristics and risks</p> <p>What are the communities in the area and for those communities what are their characteristics, their risk profile, priorities for engagement?</p> <p>Understand a high level strategic assessment of the communities in the area and provide which communities might be supported by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying and profiling the communities • making the risk for identified communities relevant to the emergency responder Risk Register • understanding the community's action and the level of engagement with responders across the identified communities • determining the priority and kind of support which would be the most effective use of resources for each community (informing, engaging, empowering) <p>3. Aligning community, characteristics and needs</p> <p>What knowledge, priorities, responsibilities and resources about the community risks, and how can these be supported and utilised to increase its resilience?</p> <p>Facilitate the community's assessment of their needs, capacities, needs and priorities and agreeing with statutory agencies the support the community requires to build its own resilience by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working with communities and local leaders to establish each community's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • resilience and ability to undertake action • perception of risk, and awareness of hazards and threats • assessment of their vulnerabilities and capacities • knowledge and approach to mitigation, preparedness, resilience and recovery • knowledge of agency roles, responsibilities, and available support • perception of their own roles, responsibilities and expectations of others • reviewing the current between assumed assessment of risk, preparedness and mitigation compared to the community's view, enabling knowledge sharing and networking within and between communities and practice - are community groups aware of each other's
<p>status, challenges, risks, capabilities, needs and priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying opportunities for integration of resilience promotion with the community, and other local agency, priorities and activities • defining the goals of engagement, success indicators and timeframe <p>4. Informing, engaging and empowering communities</p> <p>What activity should be taken to inform, engage and empower communities?</p> <p>Informing, engaging and empowering communities to divide and represent their experiences, resources and negotiation projects by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • considering the specific characteristics of the communities and local area - to determine if your organisation, and emergency responders in your area, could be better configured, and provide information in a way which best meets their priorities and needs • highlighting the services and work of Category 1 and 2 responders, community organisations and the Business Emergency Resilience Group • facilitating opportunities for the community to work with other organisations • facilitating knowledge sharing, networking and integration with existing community groups • supporting the development of emergency plans by providing advice and guidance • identifying how the community plans can support, inform and influence existing plans and approaches of responder organisations • supporting the community to identify how plans should be tested and exercised - integrated with emergency responder exercises where possible • providing or signpost to appropriate training <p>5. Reviewing community preparedness and impact of activities</p> <p>How resilient are the communities and what has been the impact of the work to inform, engage and empower?</p> <p>Review progress on increasing resilience and assessing what further action is required by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identifying community plans and assessing to identify lessons learnt and subsequent changes to the assessment of the community's resilience • reviewing the external assessment of risk for the community 	<p>C. Roles, responsibilities and partnerships to build resilient communities</p> <p>1. HM Government</p> <p>In the early 2000s Government made within the Disasters, Defence and Security Review, it proposed the HM Government will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • communicate the vision of new resilient communities • encourage a culture of and leading greater community empowerment in the response to emergencies • provide consistent messaging and messaging on the approach for creating and supporting a community of practice, facilitating networking through the Communities Prepared National Group and sharing examples of best practice by its members • develop and share tools for use by communities and practitioners • strengthen links with social research to further our understanding of what works and where the in the guidance • strengthen or review the evidence of the success of this approach by particularly monitoring the activities of those communities which <p>2. Local Resilience Forums (LRF)</p> <p>What have been the specific responses that have led to a developing community resilience? It is essential that local activity to support community resilience has operational oversight and governance at a strategic level. Identify this oversight and support will be managed into the structure of the LRF, which should be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agree the LRF's strategy and approach to community resilience in their area • identify an executive lead champion for building community resilience and a member of the Communities Resilience Board • maintain an overview of community resilience activities in the LRF • ensure support to those communities deemed to be of greater risk due to their physical location, geography, demographics or any other factor that may place a community at greater risk • coordinate member organisations (including Category 1 and 2 responders, voluntary organisations and the Business Emergency Resilience Group) engagement activities which communities plans leaders learn from emergency management • agree how community resilience will be integrated into the LRF's 	<p>plans, emergency response and recovery plan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agree, where appropriate, how the community resilience research will be used to inform the Civil Contingencies Act (CCA) and the emergency response plan such as contributing to the CCA and the Business Emergency Resilience Group • support being and working of community resilience plans <p>3. LRF member organisations</p> <p>Individuals, businesses, voluntary and 2 responders, voluntary organisations and the Business Emergency Resilience Group all need to consider the activities that they will support their organisation and the LRF to address the emergency threat. It is essential that they:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make information publicly available which helps individuals, businesses and communities to assess risk in their local area and best preparation action • engage in dialogue with communities to understand how their organisations' capabilities should be configured to enable community resilience, response and recovery activities • form a new member community resilience could be a part of the range of their organisations' core community engagement activities, including advice currently available to responders • consider how their organisations can be integrated into existing community resilience or other organisations prior to any new engagement • ensure Communities with the public, sharing and informing and Business Community resilience structures support community resilience activity - identifying the triggers for resilience, business and community response and recovery activity • support the development of steps (localised) that regulates contributing expertise and recovery • provide advice, support and on some occasions leadership, to enable community resilience activities • share their experiences with their colleagues to improve practice nationally <p>4. Communities</p> <p>To ensure community plans and resilience activity will have a sustained effect local community empowerment and ownership of that resilience is required. Community members should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute to the existing emergency planning, working with other members of the community, other information groups, and responsible organisations • consider the community risks that are part of the local business, community, and their resilience to these risks, using information from statutory 	<p>agencies where possible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • undertake resilience activity that addresses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what the community can do to help to mitigate, prevent, respond and recover from an emergency • the risks and assets that the community face to address this • how the community will support their relation to statutory agencies • how they can help their own resilience through response and recovery • how their activities coordinate with those of the Category 1 and 2 responders and other community groups

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/????>



Developed by the national community
of emergency planners

3 parts:

1. Context

2. Steps

3. Roles and responsibilities



Why do we need a new ‘framework’ for community resilience?

 CabinetOffice

Strategic National Framework
on Community Resilience

March 2011



Challenges for emergency planners across the country:

- Support from colleagues
- Engaging the public



Challenges for emergency planners across the country:

- Support from colleagues
- Engaging the public

Framework provides:

- Clarity, vision, direction
- Frame conversations and expectations



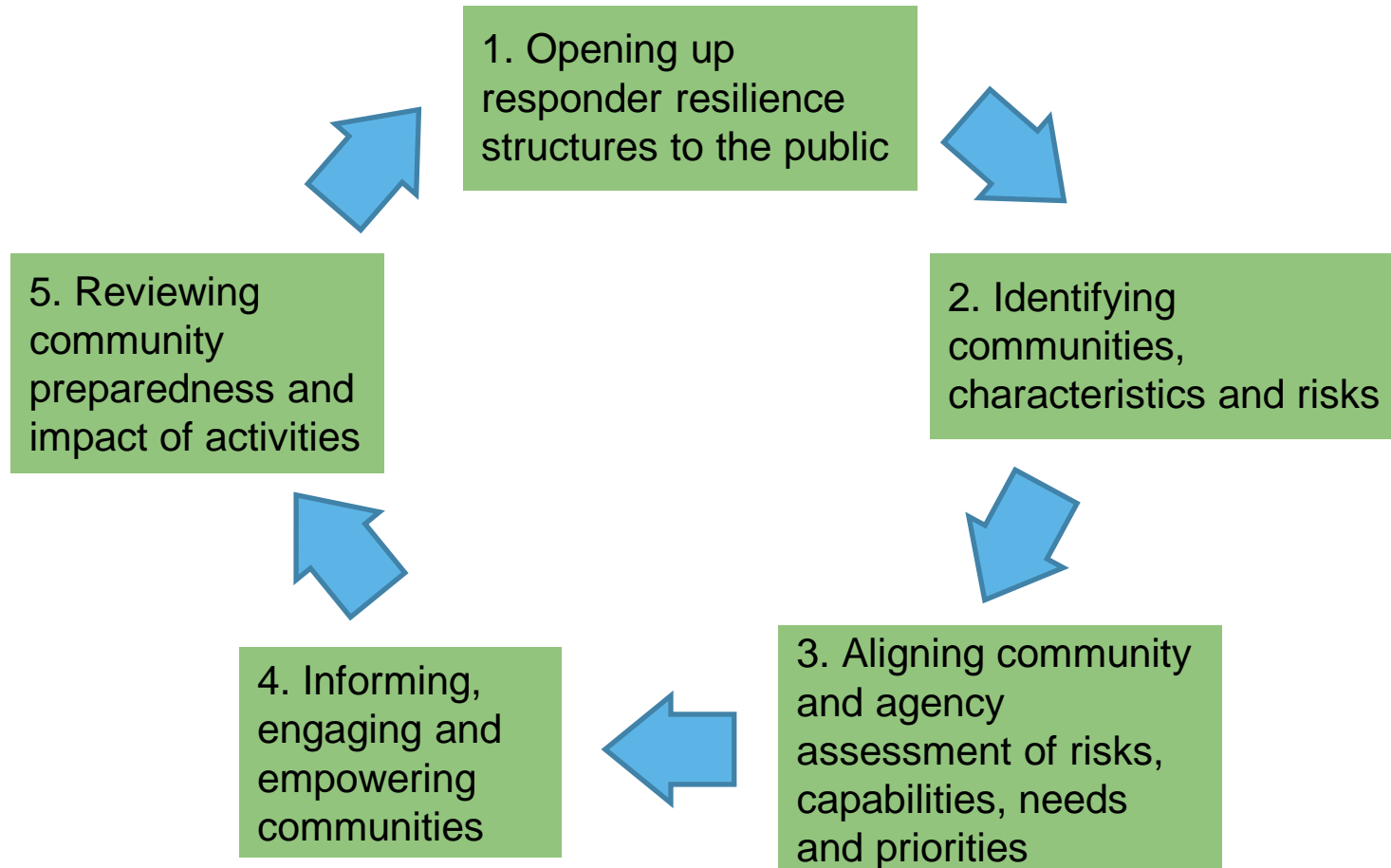
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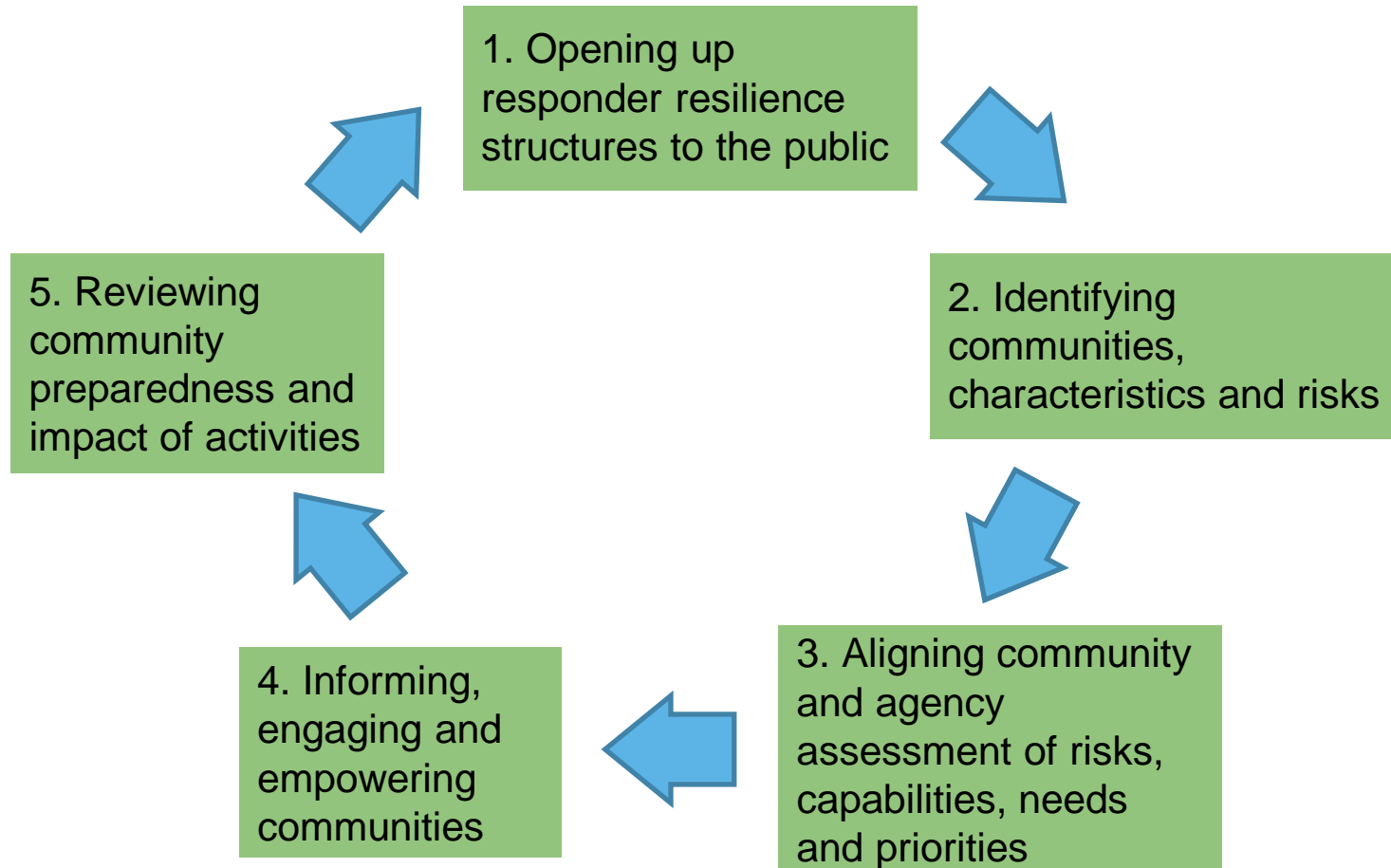
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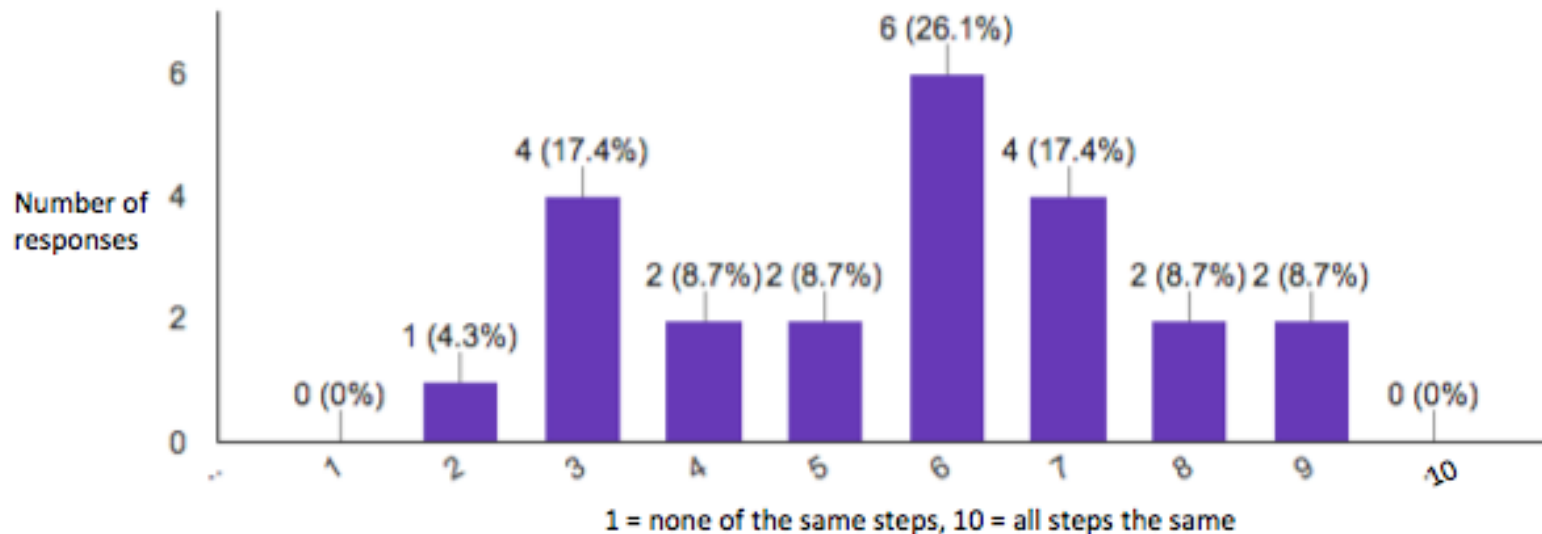


That's the theory...



2. How closely do the process and steps outlined in section B. match your organisation's current process for supporting community resilience?

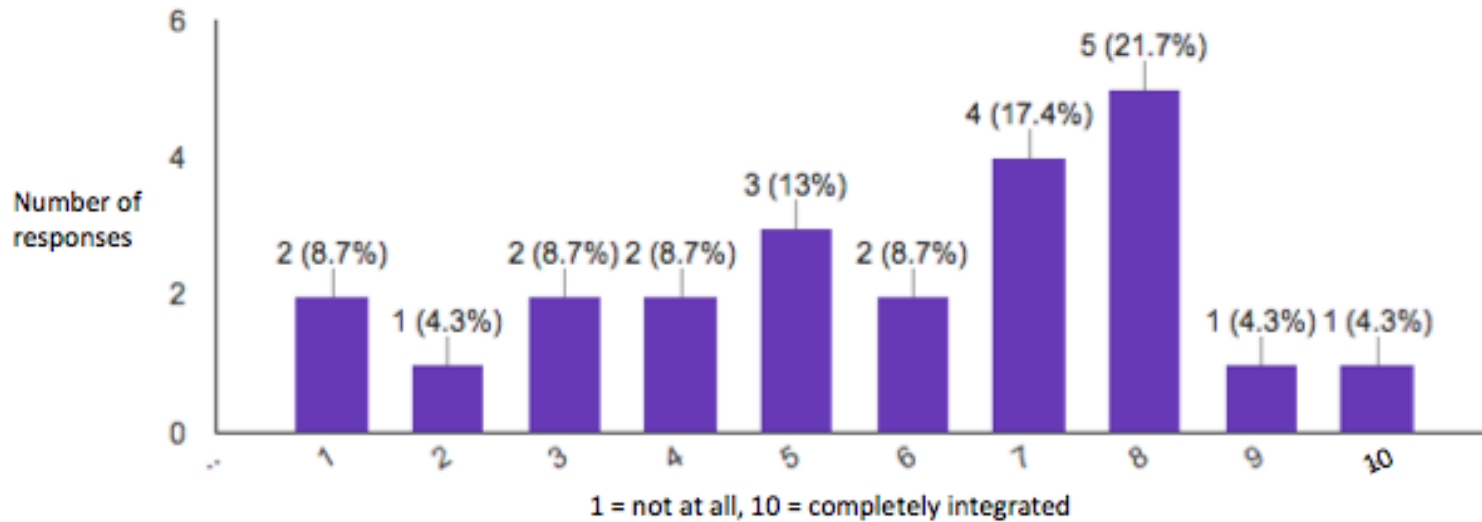
(23 responses)





3. How well integrated is community resilience into the approach of your LRF?

(23 responses)





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The Framework is the start.

Whats next:

- Additional supplementary guidance and blog posts on GOV.UK
- Highlighting best practice from across the country
- Local Resilience Forum strategies for community resilience



What else:

- Business case for community resilience ‘Measuring success’
- Opportunities for integration into national schemes



Minister for the Cabinet Office and Paymaster General

The Rt Hon Ben Gummer MP



Biography

Ben Gummer was appointed Minister for the Cabinet Office and Paymaster General on 14 July 2016. He was elected Conservative MP for Ipswich in 2010.

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (Minister for the Northern Powerhouse)

Andrew Percy MP



Biography

Andrew Percy was appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (Minister for the Northern Powerhouse) at the Department for Communities and Local Government on 17 July 2016. He was elected Conservative MP for Brigg and Goole in May 2010.



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Questions, comments, observations?

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