

Emergency Management Roles & Responsibility

Emergency Management BC (EMBC)	
Mandate	<p>Emergency Management BC is the Province's lead coordinating agency for all emergency management activities, including planning, training, testing and exercising, to help strengthen provincial preparedness. This work is done in collaboration with local governments, First Nations, federal departments, industry, non-government organizations and volunteers.</p> <p>EMBC has a 24/7 emergency line: 1-800-663-3456</p>
Four EM Pillars	<p>ISC and EMBC have a bilateral service agreement, funding EMBC to offer a full suite of EM services on reserve, in all 4 pillars of EM. Various additional valuable plans.</p> <p>Cultural humility and sensitivity are a key focus, as well as meaningful partner engagement with FNs.</p> <p>The Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General is a signatory to the BC Tripartite Memorandum Of Understanding on EM</p>
Mitigation	<p>The bilateral suite of services offers mitigation activities to FNs on reserve. These include studies, surveys, and research shared with local authorities to alleviate or prevent an emergency, access to Hazard, Risk, Vulnerability Assessments (HRVA) and tools, and community emergency program reviews.</p> <p>See Provincial mitigation programs for additional information. EMBC also delivers the National Disaster Mitigation Program (NDMP) in collaboration with Public Safety</p>
Preparedness	<p>Preparedness info, planning and training are available to FN communities.</p> <p>Prepare BC provides several resources including how to prepare for disasters and build household kits. The Master of Disaster program focuses on youth and discusses hazards, household and community plans.</p> <p>EMBC sponsors JIBC training, however there is an annual limit. Host communities are also required to provide logistics support and a venue.</p> <p>Mitigation and Preparedness services from EMBC are also delivered in the form of technical advice. These include supporting EM planning and program development, training programs, public education, participation of First Nations in working groups, and Implementation of 'After Action' learning from reports and debriefs.</p>
Response	<p>EMBC offers response services to First Nations on reserve as they would a local authority. These include coordinating with the emergency coordination centre for 24/7 calls, regional EMBC offices, distribution of bulletins and advisories to all communities and participation by all communities in coordination calls, and reimbursement of claims.</p> <p>Additional support includes the revised Evacuation Operational Guidelines for LA/FN.</p> <p>Costs are reimbursed at 100%. Task numbers and EAFs should be obtained by communities from EMBC, as soon as possible, in response to emergency events.</p>
Recovery	<p>EMBC has released an interim Recovery Framework to help support more fulsome recovery practices. This includes incorporating GBA+, UNDRIP, TRC, Sendai, and the Draft 10 Principles.</p>

Emergency Management Roles & Responsibility

	<p>With financial recovery, FNs may submit Disaster Financial Assistance claims to EMBC for assessment and processing. EMBC covers 80% (less \$1000) of <i>eligible</i> costs. ISC tops up 20% (plus \$1000). Funding is on reimbursement basis. ISC may process advances on a case-by-case basis. Activities included in recovery can be found here.</p>
Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) - Emergency Management	
Mandate	<p>Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) works collaboratively with partners to improve access to high quality services for First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. Our vision is to support and empower Indigenous peoples to independently deliver services and address the socio-economic conditions in their communities. ISC supports EM on reserve through the Emergency Management Assistance Program (EMAP).</p>
Four EM Pillars	<p>ISC supports First Nations communities on reserve in all 4 pillars of EM through the EMAP. ISC also has a service agreement with EMBC for EMBC to provide equivalent provincial services on reserve lands comparable to Local Authorities in all 4 pillars of EM.</p> <p>ISC is a signatory to the BC Tripartite MOU on EM.</p>
Mitigation	<p>EMAP supports Non-Structural Mitigation initiatives (NSM) on reserve. This may include, but is not limited to, conducting HRVAs, floodplain or other risk mapping or mitigative feasibility studies. Prior approval is required, and proposals may be discussed with ISC EM, BC Region, for full scope of eligibility. aadnc.bcemu.aandc@canada.ca</p> <p>In BC, EMAP funding for fuel mitigation on reserve is administered through FNESS. NSM through EMAP is currently proposal based through an annual callout.</p>
Preparedness	<p>EMAP supports preparedness such as developing, updating and exercising emergency management plans, training, and the creation and distribution of public information materials. Prior approval is required, and proposals may be discussed with ISC EM, BC Region, for full scope of eligibility. aadnc.bcemu.aandc@canada.ca</p> <p>Preparedness through EMAP is currently proposal based through an annual call out, and initiatives should not duplicate programs or services that are available at no cost through EMBC.</p>
Response	<p>ISC does not have response capability and instead enters into service agreements with the lead response agencies in their regions. In BC, there are two service agreements: 1. with EMBC; 2. with BCWS for fire suppression on reserve. First Nations experiencing an emergency event should phone EMBC's 24/7 emergency line at 1-800-663-3456. All eligible costs incurred by First Nations for response on reserve are reimbursed by EMBC and then billed to ISC. At times, costs may be ineligible through EMBC, and these may be submitted to ISC for further review. Additional supports, such as social and cultural supports during evacuation, are offered through the Building Back Better</p>
Recovery	<p>EMBC's Disaster Financial Assistance (DFA) program is the platform for recovery in BC and is the first point of contact for recovery on reserve. ISC tops up the maximum DFA amount for any eligible recovery projects to 100% of actual costs. When recovery claims on reserve are not eligible through provincial DFA, ISC reviews the claims for additional support through EMAP. ISC will also review recovery projects, including mitigative enhancements, for potential support under the Build Back Better Strategy Guide.</p>

Emergency Management Roles & Responsibility

Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR)	
Mandate	The Ministry of Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation (MIRR) leads the BC government in pursuing reconciliation with the First Nations and Indigenous peoples of BC. The Strategic Partnerships and Initiatives Division leads and supports government and community –based initiatives and priorities that reflect self-determination.
Four EM Pillars	MIRR’s works both directly with First Nations communities, and indirectly through supporting overall leadership of EMBC – across all 4 pillars of EM. MIRR works with partners to provide EM leadership and expertise to support the advancement of First Nations’ resilience.
Mitigation	MIRR actively collaborates with partners to develop long-term solutions to conflict impacting indigenous communities. MIRR also builds awareness on the importance of collaboration and meaningful engagement to support a pro-active approach with partners to prevent conflict from escalating and collaborative approaches to conflict resolution.
Preparedness	Co-lead Executive Director First Nations Working group to implement the recommendations of the Abbott/Chapman report and support additional initiatives. The Strategic Liaison and EM (SLEM) Branch provides leadership, expertise, advise and support across government on resource-based initiatives and issues conflicts that impact Indigenous communities.
Response	Develop or enhance new and maintain relationships to promote integrated response strategies that are built on clear communication and understanding. Support EMBC to develop, implement and maintain PECC and PREOC First Nations Liaison positions and in-community liaison during activations. MIRR has 33 staff dedicated to these roles in support of First Nations and Indigenous communities. MIRR has also produced a consultation document summary during events that is widely used.
Recovery	MIRR may continue presence in the PECC or PREOCs, and/or directly in-community as required and requested through community re-entry and recovery. MIRR has 33 staff dedicated to these roles in support of First Nations and Indigenous communities.
First Nations’ Emergency Services Society (FNESS)	
Mandate	The First Nations Emergency Services Society (FNESS) of BC’ mission is to assist BC First Nations in developing and sustaining safer and healthier communities by providing the programs and services in Emergency Management, Fire Services and Forest Fuel Management.
Four EM Pillars	FNESS works across all 4 pillars of EM through a mix of fee for service, dedicated governmental funding, and through EMBC during times of activation to support First Nations. FNESS operates at the technical, operational, strategic, Governance and political levels, and support implementation of the BC Tripartite MOU on EM .
Mitigation	FNESS works with BC First Nations on forest fuel mitigation and FireSmart, and supports in the administration of the Union of BC Municipalities (UBCM) Community Resiliency Investment (CRI) which is open to both First Nations as well as Local Authorities. FNESS works across EM Mitigation through a mix of fee for service, dedicated governmental funding, and through EMBC. Linking to funding availabilities is also a priority.

Emergency Management Roles & Responsibility

Preparedness	FNESS has a vast amount of experience and expertise in supporting First Nations preparedness such as EM plan making, training, exercises including ICS, EOC and ESS, and provide information resources. FNESS works to support communities in their program development and mentoring and advisory services.
Response	FNESS staff provide response support to First Nations communities during response to emergency events, and FNESS EM team members plan a valuable role as advisors, liaisons, and advocates between various agencies and organizations for First Nations communities. FNESS works to support communities in their EOC, at the PREOC level, or other location/role as required and requested by emergency events, ministries and First Nations.
Recovery	Critical Incident Stress Management (CISM): The FNESS-CISM Department is specific to First Nations Communities and approaches community, family and individual healing by providing short term intervention. This includes Immediate Intervention, Ongoing Support, Educational Mentorship, and Community Resiliency. Read more on CISM here . FNESS works across EM Recovery through a mix of fee for service, dedicated governmental funding, and through EMBC. Linking to funding availabilities is also a priority.

First Nations Health Authority (FNHA)	
Mandate	TBC
Four EM Pillars	
Mitigation	
Preparedness	
Response	
Recovery	

Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resources Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD)	
Mandate	The Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations and Rural Development (FLNRORD) is responsible for the stewardship of provincial Crown land and natural resources, and for the protection of BC’s archaeological and heritage resources. FNRORD houses BCWS though has considerable reach, roles and responsibilities outside of wildfire in BC.
Four EM Pillars	FLNRORD works across all 4 pillars of EM. Emergency Management support from FLNRORD is increasingly conducted with inclusion, transparency and collaboration with all Indigenous communities and their supporting organizations within BC
Mitigation	
Preparedness	

Emergency Management Roles & Responsibility

Response	During activation FLNRORD (outside of BCWS) may offer a variety of services as required, event specific. FLNRORD continues to work towards collaborative participation in the planning of EM operations including providing access and financial capacity and operational support for impacted First Nations
Recovery	FLNRORD has a breadth of programs to facilitate recovery of the impacts to First Nations communities, people and infrastructure. Until recently, the provincial wildfire recovery branch was housed within FLNRORD. This is now within EMBC though FLNRORD is responsible for identifying and assessing Post-Wildfire Natural Hazards and Immediate Risks (PWNHRA) to public safety, buildings and infrastructure and sharing results with EMBC and other affected government ministries, agencies and relevant communities.
BC Wildfire Service (BCWS)	
Mandate	BC Wildfire Service (BCWS) is the wildfire branch of FLNRORD and is responsible for delivering effective wildfire management and emergency response support on behalf of the Government of British Columbia; protecting lives and values at risk; and encouraging sustainable, health and resilient ecosystems.
Four EM Pillars	BCWS partners with ISC to support wildfire response on reserve and both ISC and BCWS partner with FNESS on fire crew training and capacity in Indigenous communities. BCWS (FLNRORD) is a signatory to the BC Tripartite MOU on EM
Mitigation	BCWS has partnered with the Union of BC Municipalities, FNESS and the Forest Enhancement Society of BC for the delivery of wildfire risk reduction and prevention projects across the province. The new Community Resiliency Investment (CRI) program provides dedicated funding to Indigenous and non-Indigenous communities to participate in mitigation and preparedness activities on public, reserve and private land. BCWS is currently developing a comprehensive prescribe fire program which will incorporate traditional knowledge.
Preparedness	The BC FireSmart Committee provides FireSmart education, courses, training and information on the FireSmart Canada Community Recognition Program (FCCRP). Funding supports for mitigation and preparedness initiatives on reserve, public and private land are available through the CRI program.
Response	BCWS now integrates Indigenous community leaders into Incident Management Teams to better facilitate communication and information sharing. BCWS is also a participating agency in Natural Resource Aboriginal Liaison Program (ALP). BCWS works closely with FNESS to support various Indigenous initiatives including wildland firefighter training.
Recovery	Provincial emergency response and recovery programs administered by FLNRORD and provincial partners are available.
Ministry of Environment	
Mandate	The Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy (ENV) is responsible for the protection of BC's water, land air and living resources. ENV oversees provincial environmental assessment and compliance with environmental laws.

Emergency Management Roles & Responsibility

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Environmental Emergency Program (EEP) is responsible for coordinating a provincial response to spills of hazardous materials and incidents impacting the environment and providing oversight to ensure proper cleanup, recovery and repair of the environment. - The Climate Action Secretariat (CAS) responds to the risks and impacts of a changing climate. - The Conservation Science Section (CSS) focuses on preventing the introduction and spread of priority invasive animal species such as zebra and quagga mussels.
Four EM Pillars	<p>CAS works with Indigenous communities and organizations to develop a cross-government Climate Preparedness and Adaptation Strategy for 2020 which will include disaster risk reduction and building community resilience.</p> <p>The EEP supports emergency management through legislation, regulations, planning, policy, finance, cost recovery, information management, training, site information, emergency activation and deployments. EEP supports and collaborates in inter-governmental and Indigenous planning initiatives.</p>
Mitigation	<p>CAS completed a Preliminary Strategic Climate Risk Assessment which evaluated the risk of fifteen future hazard scenarios including wildfire and flood.</p> <p>EEP participates in partnerships to increase the Province’s spill prevention and response capacity, and to share knowledge and resources.</p>
Preparedness	<p>EEP builds capacity and capability to respond to spills based on best practices and lessons learned. Spill contingency planning regulation focuses on spill preparedness and the requirement for regulated persons to prepare Spill Contingency Plans.</p> <p>The Inter-Ministry Invasive Species Working Group (IMISWG) has developed two Early Detection Rapid Response plans for invasive species and zebra and quagga mussels. The plan provides detailed direction on the decisions and actions required to address new incursions anywhere in B.C.</p>
Response	<p>EEP has response officers across the province to respond to hazardous materials incidents and takes actions to minimize impacts during an environmental emergency. ENV undertakes outreach to responsible persons, local government and Indigenous communities and provides public information function during incidents.</p> <p>CSS works with the Inter-Ministry Invasive Species Working Group (IMISWG) to prioritize and coordinate early detection rapid response efforts for emerging invasive species threats.</p>
Recovery	<p>EEP regulates and oversees measures to repair and restore the environment. EEP will Order spillers to develop and submit recovery plans if warranted. The program also provides scientific advice and support to incident response and engages with Indigenous communities impacted by spill recovery activities.</p>
Ministry of Agriculture	
Mandate	<p>The BC Ministry of Agriculture (AGRI) is the lead provincial agency for planning and responding to livestock and plant disease incidents and pest infestations impacting agriculture in the province. The ministry also provides advice and support to BC’s agricultural sector as well as Local Authorities, First Nations and other lead agencies for all other hazard types impacting agriculture in BC.</p>

Emergency Management Roles & Responsibility

Four EM Pillars	AGRI provides support to producers and the broader agricultural sector encompassing all 4 EM pillars, with programs administered by various branches corresponding to each of the pillars. On AGRI’s website you will also find the Emergency Guide to Support Indigenous Farms & Ranches in BC which is intended to supplement community emergency plans and to support First Nations farmers and ranchers in all 4 pillars of EM.
Mitigation	AGRI provides producers with guidance to help them manage risk from natural disasters, animal and plant disease incidents, and other hazards that may impact their businesses. Through the BC Agriculture and Climate Action Initiative , AGRI supports the development and delivery of tools and training to mitigate risks to the agricultural sector such as wildfire and flooding.
Preparedness	AGRI encourages and supports producers in developing emergency plans for their farms and ranches, so that are prepared in the event of an emergency. AGRI has also developed several tools for the use of Local Authorities and First Nations in developing a “agricultural appendix” for their EM plans.
Response	AGRI is the lead provincial agency for response to livestock and agricultural plant disease and pest infestation incidents. AGRI provides support to Local Authorities, First Nations, EMBC and the agricultural sector including advice on the protection of crops, livestock, and provincially managed fish and marine plant stocks as well as the coordination of the emergency evacuation and care of livestock and poultry.
Recovery	AGRI’s Business Risk Management Branch administers and coordinates a number of agriculture specific insurance and recovery programs such as AgriRecovery and AgriStability . AGRI staff can also provide assistance to Local Authorities and First Nations in assessing impacts to the agricultural sector and provide technical support to producers during recovery.
Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure	
Mandate	As the ministry responsible for the continued safety of the travelling public on provincial infrastructure, the Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MoTI) responds, alongside other emergency responders, to incidents such as floods, landslides, rockslides and motor vehicle incidents, on a daily basis. MoTI manages a world-class multi-modal transportation network that consists of more than 47,000 kilometres of road surfaces and over 3,000 bridges. MoTI is mandated to keep the people and economy of the Province of B.C. moving forward, regardless of the obstacles that natural hazards can sometimes place in our way.
Four EM Pillars	
Mitigation	
Preparedness	
Response	When emergency events occur on provincial infrastructure that affects Indigenous communities, Ministry staff work to liaise directly with the community to ensure regular communication, any immediate concerns are addressed, and safety of the community and the members is maintained.

Emergency Management Roles & Responsibility

Recovery	
Canadian Red Cross	
Mandate	The Canadian Red Cross (CRC) is committed to reconciliation and humanitarian principles that underline all of our work. CRC is a registered charity, supporting the provincial government, local authorities and First Nations in emergency management. CRC works with community leadership and strives to conduct its work in line with the Indigenous Peoples Framework .
Four EM Pillars	The CRC provides emergency response capacity to communities to support people impacted by disasters, and does not duplicate services provided by government or other agencies. CRC's work spans all 4 EM pillars and is intended to complement other core programs offered by government and EM partners by filling the gaps where needs are not otherwise met. Services are adaptable to community needs, event-specific mandate, and available funds. A Duty Officer is available 24/7 at 1-888-800-6493 to discuss activation of services.
Mitigation	CRC is expanding its role to support communities across Canada in practicing Disaster Risk Reduction, through programs such as Flood Smart and Fire Smart, and partnership with communities and organizations.
Preparedness	The CRC offers presentations and workshops to the public on household preparedness throughout the province. CRC also actively participates in community emergency planning, events and exercises to support capacity building and community preparedness.
Response	During emergency response the CRC can support provincial Emergency Support Services (ESS) with trained volunteers in reception centres and group lodging operations. The CRC may also provide support with supplies for basic needs, such as: cots, blankets, pillows, hygiene kits, clean up kits, after fire kits, teddy bears. CRC also offers registration of displaced evacuees and can support the disseminate public information and family reunification services during an emergency.
Recovery	In larger events, CRC can support Evacuees with re-entry through presence at, or management of, resilience centres. CRC can also run longer term recovery programs activated based on event-specific needs and available funds such as Support to Self Recovery (household level), Support to Small Business and Community Partnerships. For smaller events, such as house fires or apartment fires, CRC can provide assistance beyond 72 hours for the most vulnerable people on a case-by-case basis, as well as referrals to other agencies through our Personal Disaster Assistance program.
Canadian Coast Guard	
Mandate	The Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) owns and operates the federal government's civilian fleet and is responsible for ensuring safe and accessible waterways for Canadians. This is done through marine search and rescue, marine pollution response, and marine communication and traffic services.
Four EM Pillars	CCG marine operations and programs supports 3 of the 4 EM pillars: Mitigation, Preparedness, and Response. CCG is collaborating with First Nations on marine safety through day-to-day activities and formal mechanisms such as reconciliation agreements.

Emergency Management Roles & Responsibility

Mitigation	<p>CCG undertakes regular reviews of marine geographic areas to study search and rescue response trends and recommendations through RAMSARD. Consulting with local mariners on areas of concern.</p> <p>Further mitigation of marine emergencies is done through reviews of aids to navigations in marine waterways.</p>
Preparedness	<p>CCG supports FNs and coastal communities in preparing for marine emergencies through offering training and exercises related to search & rescue and environmental response. Training including Incident Command Systems for partners and stakeholders to better prepare for emergencies.</p> <p>The CCG has also been increasing preparedness for marine emergencies through recent investments with OPP in development of Lifeboat stations, and Emergency Response equipment stashes along the coast</p> <p>CCG also leads on developing Regional Response Plans (RRP) that aim to, identify roles and responsibilities of FN, Provincial, and Federal components during environmental marine emergencies.</p>
Response	<p>The CCG operates a 24/7 Regional Operations Center (ROC) that co-ordinates responses, and assets to be deployed.</p> <p>CCG Ships and stations across the coast are available 24/7 to respond to a variety of marine emergencies. CCG maintains dedicated spill response equipment at major depots as well as in caches across the coast.</p> <p>To report a marine emergency contact CCG on VHF channel 16 or call 1-800-567-5111 Depending on nature of the marine emergency, RRP may take into effect, and CCG could lead in Incident Command.</p> <p>CCG also supports the Indigenous CG Auxiliary through a contribution agreement which establishes a formal role for communities with an auxiliary unit in the response network.</p>
Recovery	