



Community Emergency Preparedness and Resilience



Different Kinds of Emergencies

- Predictable events
 - Earthquakes, wildfires, heatwaves
- Predicted events
 - Acts of terrorism, CBRNE
- Emerging events
 - Ebola, Zika, SARs, MERS-CoV, Opioids

→ Response systems must be *adaptable*.



Emergency Preparedness & Response Division

Overall Responsibilities

- Develop collaborative (Whole Community) emergency and disaster plans with partner agencies and community partners
- Conduct community outreach efforts to build community resilience
- Provide training to DPH staff and partners, conduct drills and exercises together
- Assess public health threats and hazards
- Maintain 24/7 readiness to respond to emergencies and coordinate DPH response (ICS)
- Attain and manage emergency preparedness grant funding
- Coordinate and conduct public health emergency responses





Emergency Preparedness & Response Division

- Policy and Planning
- Administration and Finance
- Community Resilience
- Threat Assessment
- Emergency Operations

EMERGENCIES DO HAPPEN.



Know your neighbors. Plan together. Be ready.



Community Resilience

- Develops and implements community preparedness education, resources, and tools
- Engages with community partners in development and implementation of community resilience activities
- Implements lessons learned and promising practices from pilot projects and initiatives
- Key program for coordination with access and functional needs populations





Community Resilience and Aging Populations

- Increasing frequency and intensity of disaster events
- + Growing population of older adults
- = New environment in which public health and programs focused on aging populations need to actively promote the resilience of older adults

<https://www.rand.org/pubs/tools/TL282.html>



Chicago heat wave, July 1995

- Killed 739 people
- Mortality rates highest in poor neighborhoods
- African American communities particularly badly affected
- Two adjacent communities demographically nearly identical (mostly black, high concentrations of poverty and elderly residents), death rates were vastly different
 - Englewood fatality rate was 33 per 100,000 residents
 - Auburn Gresham's fatality rate 3 per 100,000
- Key difference: social cohesion

(<https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2013/01/07/adaptation-2>)



Vision: a resilient community

- Community members are physically and mentally well
- People can access health care, healthy foods, and a range of social and economic services
- Community members are self-sufficient and can take care of each other during tough times
- Residents and organizations are engaged and connected to each other
- The community is able to use existing resources to become stronger in the face of threats and risks
- The community is able to learn from prior events to deal with future emergencies and disasters better



Levers of Community Resilience



What is Community Resilience?

Community capacity to prepare for, respond to and recover from adverse events.

From the “me” to the “we”



Individual Preparedness

- Emergency supplies
- Evacuation plans
- Individual training
- Individual stockpiles
- Individual or household-oriented messages

Community Resilience

- Assessing and addressing community vulnerabilities
- Developing community partnerships
- Community training, education, and engagement
- Community preparedness networks
- Social connections



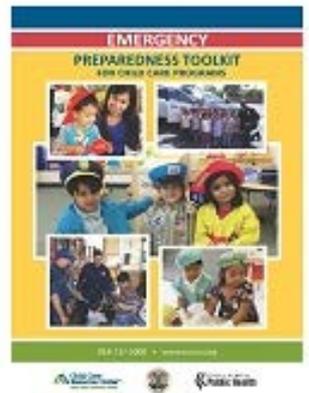
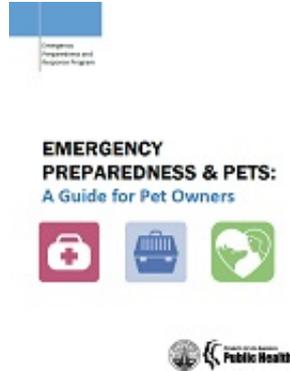
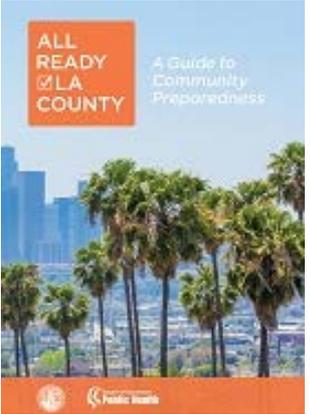
The Community Resilience Approach

- Uses community engagement for planning, preparedness and response activities
- Promotes the inclusion of vulnerable populations
- Emphasizes community organizations and faith based groups working together with public health, first responders, and other agencies
- Prepare, Respond and Recover together



Resources

www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/hea/library/topics/eprp/



L.A. County Department of Public Health

Emergencies Do Happen



Know your neighbors Plan together. Be ready.



Thank you!



Thank You

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www.publichealth.lacounty.gov/eprp

