

EMERGENCY PLANNING JOINT COMMITTEE

AGENDA

Wednesday 14th September 2016
At 1.00pm
At the Emergency Planning Unit,
Aurora Court, Barton Road, Riverside Park,
Middlesbrough TS2 1RY

MEMBERS: EMERGENCY PLANNING JOINT COMMITTEE:-

Hartlepool Borough Council:-
Councillor Marjorie James

Middlesbrough Borough Council:-
Councillor Mick Thompson

Stockton Borough Council:-
Councillor Alec Brown

Redcar and Cleveland Borough Council:-
Councillor Mike Smith

1. **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE**
2. **TO RECEIVE ANY DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST BY MEMBERS**
3. **MINUTES**
 - 3.1 To receive the minutes of the meeting held on 20th July 2016 (*previously published and circulated*)



4. ITEMS FOR DECISION

- 4.1 Financial Management Report – as at 31st July 2016 – *Chief Finance Officer and Chief Emergency Planning Officer*

5. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION/INFORMATION

- 5.1 Industrial Emergency Planning Update – *Chief Emergency Planning Officer*
- 5.2 Activity and Incident Report – *Chief Emergency Planning Officer*
- 5.3 Youth Engagement in Community Resilience – *Chief Emergency Planning Officer*
- 5.4 LRF Transparency – Verbal Update
- 5.5 Elected Member training – Verbal Update

6. ANY OTHER BUSINESS WHICH THE CHAIR CONSIDERS URGENT

7. DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING:

Wednesday 30th November at 1.00pm



EMERGENCY PLANNING JOINT COMMITTEE

14th September, 2016



Report of: Chief Finance Officer and Chief Emergency Planning Officer

Subject: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT REPORT - AS AT 31st JULY 2016

1. PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 1.1 To provide details of progress against the Joint Committee's overall revenue budget for 2016/2017.

2. BACKGROUND AND REPORTING ARRANGEMENTS 2016/17

- 2.1 The report provides an overall picture of performance and progress of the Emergency Planning Unit (EPU) against the approved 2016/2017 revenue budget.
- 2.2 The Committee provides political accountability for the Joint EPU and oversees the EPU from a political viewpoint. The Committee itself does not have a budget but oversees the Unit on behalf of four local authorities within the Tees Valley (excluding Darlington) to ensure accountability and to provide a strategy for addressing financial issues. This Committee will continue to receive regular reports which will provide an update of forecast outturns and explanation of any significant budget variances and any other financial issues arising.

3. 2016/17 FORECAST OUTTURN

- 3.1 As reported in the table overleaf, the overall forecast favourable outturn variance is £15,000. This is mainly owing to savings in staffing cost as a result of a part year post vacancy and maternity leave. The original budget already assumed a surplus of £23,000 as a result of additional cost recovery under REPPIR including "Exercise Jackdaw" an exercise, which only occurs once every 3 years. Therefore the total forecast contribution to reserves is £38,000. It is proposed that any favourable variance at outturn is transferred to reserves to support future service delivery and help manage the reduction to funding of the Unit in the coming years.

	Budget	Actual as at 31st July 2016	Projected Outturn	Projected Outturn Variance Adverse/ (Favourable)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Main Emergency Planning Budget				
Direct Costs - Employees	262	99	246	(16)
Direct Costs - Other	101	25	102	1
Income	(386)	(290)	(386)	0
Net Position Before Use of Reserves	(23)	(166)	(38)	(15)
Transfer To/(From) Reserve	23	0	38	15
Net Position After Use of Reserves	0	(166)	0	0

3.2 In addition to the main budget shown in the Table above, the Unit also has the following externally funded budgets as set out below.

	Budget	Actual as at 31st July 2016	Projected Outturn	Projected Outturn Variance Adverse/ (Favourable)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Local Levy Fund				
Direct Costs - Employees	34	11	34	0
Direct Costs - Other	36	8	36	0
Income	(70)	(20)	(70)	0
	0	(1)	0	0
Local Resilience Forum (LRF)				
Direct Costs - Employees	31	10	31	0
Direct Costs - Other	10	1	10	0
Income	(41)	(35)	(41)	0
	0	(24)	0	0
Training & Enterprise				
Direct Costs - Other	12	4	12	0
Use of Reserve	(12)	0	(12)	0
	0	4	0	0
	0	(21)	0	0

3.3 At this stage the Local Levy Fund and LRF budgets are expected to spend - in line with budget. The Training and Enterprise Budget is expected to use the £12,000 set aside in reserve from previous years as previously determined.

3.4 Members are reminded of the significant financial challenges in the medium term as a result of decreasing contributions from the four Local Authorities, following the agreement between the Councils to continue the annual 5% reduction until March 2018. These reductions in Council contributions are

driven by significant cuts in Government funding, which have had a disproportionate impact on the four Tees Valley Authorities. In addition, there is uncertainty as to whether external income streams will continue. In particular, the current Local Levy Fund arrangements end on 31st March 2017.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 That Members note the contents of the report and approve the following:

- Transfer any underspend to reserves to support future service delivery.

5. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

To support future service delivery of the Emergency Planning Unit.

6. BACKGROUND PAPERS

6.1 None.

12. CONTACT OFFICER

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EMERGENCY PLANNING JOINT COMMITTEE

14th September 2016



Report of: Chief Emergency Planning Officer

Subject: INDUSTRIAL EMERGENCY PLANNING UPDATE

1 TYPE OF DECISION/APPLICABLE CATEGORY

For Information and assurance.

2 PURPOSE OF REPORT

2.1 To assist members of the EPJC in overseeing the performance and effectiveness of the Emergency Planning Unit and its value to the four unitary authorities.

2.2 To inform members of the Emergency Planning Joint Committee (EPJC) of the duties relating to industrial legislation including the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015, Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996 and the Radiation Emergency Preparedness and Public Information Regulations 2001.

2.3 To provide assurance to the EPJC members that the requirements of the legislation are being effectively met through the Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit annual work plan.

3 BACKGROUND

3.1 CEPU undertakes the emergency planning elements of a range of industrial based legislation on behalf of the four local authorities. As members will be aware a key element of the economy of Cleveland comprises of petrochemical industries and energy generation which whilst managed and operated to UK and in some cases international safety requirements do present a risk albeit minimal.

3.2 Currently within the Cleveland area there are a total of 29 upper tier COMAH sites accounting for approximately 10% of the UK total and 59 major accident hazard pipelines / pipelines of note.

- 3.3 Table 1 outline the current industry that requires specific planning to be undertaken, as of August 2016. There are no sites outside the Cleveland Area that would require planning to be undertaken within the Cleveland area.

Table 1: Industry requiring duties to be undertaken by CEPU

	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Stockton on Tees	Redcar and Cleveland
REPIR Sites	1	0	0	0
COMAH Upper Tier	3	2	19	6
Major Accident Hazard Pipelines (km)	65	7	165	88

4 CONTROL of MAJOR ACCIDENT HAZARD REGULATIONS

- 4.1 COMAH applies to those sites which have received Hazardous Substance consent for either large quantities of hazardous chemicals or for specific hazardous chemicals.
- 4.2 The regulations require the local authority to prepare an external emergency plan and test the plan via an exercise within a three year period. This testing is undertaken wherever possible in conjunction with the operator and a number of designated authorities identified within the regulations (Emergency Services, Local Authorities, Hospitals etc).
- 4.3 The method of testing is generally a small scale exercise this has the benefit of testing the initial hours and tactics, with agencies undertaking actions in real-time, however without the need for full resourcing i.e. instead of ten vehicles deployed the commander may be deployed. All exercises are observed by CEPU officers, are debriefed and a report produced. Any lessons identified are recorded by CEPU, monitored and reviewed by a multi-agency group.
- 4.4 The plans are produced, by CEPU the format being reviewed on an annual basis with partners.
- 4.5 Cleveland EPU now maintain a seat on the Regional COMAH Forum attended by the Health and Safety Executive and the Environment Agency. In addition an annual meeting is held between the CEPU lead officers and the competent authority.

5 PIPELINE SAFETY REGULATIONS

- 5.1 Cleveland has a significant pipeline network, some of which fall into the category of major accident hazard pipeline (MAHP). MAHPs require the local authority to prepare an adequate plan detailing how an emergency relating to a possible major accident in its area will be dealt with and to review this on a 3 yearly basis. The most recent version of the Cleveland plan was prepared in March 2014 and is due for review in March 2017.

- 5.2 The 59 pipelines covered within the plan extend beyond industrial site boundaries and are classified as MAHP due to the contents and quantity of product. Pipelines vary from being part of a larger national network to relatively short inter site pipelines. Whilst one of the safest means of conveying product between locations pipelines bring a number of challenges in response.
- 5.3 Although not required under the Pipeline Safety Regulations (1996) a desktop / walkthrough exercise is carried out with emergency service planning officers based within the Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit on an annual basis. This element cannot be recharged to industry but in the view of the Chief EPO it is essential that the awareness of emergency services on the risks associated with pipelines is maintained, this follows a number of incidents involving pipelines outside the Cleveland area which have put officers at risk.

6 RADIATION EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS and PUBLIC INFORMATION REGULATIONS 2001

- 6.1 The Radiation Emergency Preparedness and Public Information Regulations establish a framework of emergency preparedness to ensure that members of the public are properly informed and prepared in advance about what to do in the unlikely event of a radiation emergency occurring, and provided with information if a radiation emergency actually occurs. Local Authorities are responsible for preparing an off-site emergency plan for any premises in their area with an operator's emergency plan. Also all local authorities whether or not they have REPIR premises within their area, should have arrangements to provide information to the public should a radiation emergency arise. These are intended to cover emergencies such as fallen nuclear powered satellites, transport accidents or incidents occurring overseas that may also affect Great Britain.
- 6.2 A site specific plan is prepared for the Hartlepool Power Station, which details the roles and responsibilities, sources of guidance and the immediate actions required in the event of an onsite or offsite emergency being declared.

7 PROPOSALS

- 7.1 EPJC Members maintain awareness of the work undertaken to manage the industrial risks associated with industry within the area. If felt beneficial the CEPO would look to facilitate attendance at a relevant exercise within members areas.

8 RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 Failure to deliver on a number of the activities required under the regulations could result in enforcement action being undertaken against the authority, including improvement notices.

8.2 In addition the failure to respond appropriately in the event of an incident may result in impacts on the health, social, economic and environmental welfare of the community.

8.3 Due to the systems in place the risk of non-compliance is considered low, regular dialogue with the competent authority and benchmarking against other authorities is undertaken.

9 **FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

9.1 There are no financial considerations relating to this report. The activities undertaken are cost neutral with recharges undertaken as appropriate to industry for resources used to meet the requirements of the legislation. On occasion a full recharge may not be undertaken i.e. where there is significant value to the authority in meeting its duties under the Civil Contingency Act as a result of the exercising and testing of a site or where a non-statutory function such as testing the pipeline response cannot be recharged under statute.

10 **LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS**

10.1 The legislation relating to industrial risk includes the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015, Radiation Emergency Preparedness Public Information Regulations 2001 and Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996. Failure to meet the demands of the legislation to an adequate level may result in enforcement action and a failure in the ability of the local authority to meet the needs of the population.

11 **CHILD AND FAMILY POVERTY (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)**

11.1 There are no child and family poverty implications relating to this report.

12 **EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)**

12.1 There are no equality and diversity considerations relating to this report.

13 **STAFF CONSIDERATIONS**

13.1 There are no staff considerations relating to this report.

14 **ASSET MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

14.1 There are no asset management considerations relating to this report.

15 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

15.1 It is recommended that members of the EPJC note the areas of work undertaken in meeting the needs of industrial legislation and seek further clarification as appropriate.

16 **REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 16.1 To ensure that members of the EPJC can effectively obtain assurance that the duties and expectations on the local authorities can be met in the event of an incident and provide information to colleagues and residents on the actions undertaken to manage the risks associated with industry within Cleveland.

17 **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

CEPU annual plan 2016 – 17, EPJC Meeting Papers issued 20th July 2016
https://www.hartlepool.gov.uk/meetings/meeting/3561/emergency_planning_joint_committee

Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/1996/825/contents/made>

Radiation Emergency Preparedness and Public Information Regulations 2001
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2001/2975/contents/made>

The Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2015/483/contents/made>

18 **CONTACT OFFICER**

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**EMERGENCY PLANNING JOINT
COMMITTEE**
14th September 2016



Report of: Chief Emergency Planning Officer

Subject: ACTIVITY AND INCIDENT REPORT

1. TYPE OF DECISION/APPLICABLE CATEGORY

For Information and assurance.

2. PURPOSE OF REPORT

2.1 To assist members of the EPJC in overseeing the performance and effectiveness of the Emergency Planning Unit and its value to the four unitary authorities.

2.2 To inform members of the Emergency Planning Joint Committee (EPJC) of the activities and incidents reported and warning communications received and dealt with by the Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit (CEPU). The report covers the period between 25th June and 26th August 2016.

2.3 To provide oversight to the EPJC members of the actions undertaken under the community resilience project hosted at the Unit and the actions associated with the Cleveland Local Resilience Forum (LRF).

3. BACKGROUND

2.1 CEPU provides both a 24 hour point of contact for partners requesting assistance, and for the provision of tactical advice to the four local authorities.

2.2 There are a number of mechanisms in place to ensure that CEPU are made aware of incidents both in and out of normal office hours these include protocols with the emergency services and early warning systems with industry and agencies. An outline of warnings received are contained in appendix 1, and incidents that staff have been involved in or notified of are contained in appendix 2.

- 2.3 Training and exercising are critical to the effective implementation of emergency plans, an overview of training provided/facilitated within the period is contained in appendix 3.
- 2.4 The Unit has worked with the Local Levy Fund and Environment Agency on a community resilience project aimed at increasing the resilience to flooding across Cleveland. Key actions in the period are outlined in appendix 4.
- 2.5 The CEPU provides a management and secretariat function for the LRF. Appendix 5 contains an overview of the key Local Resilience Forum (LRF) activities of note for EPJC members.
- 2.6 Appendix 6 provides a cumulative overview of the progress made towards meeting the agreed action plan April 2016 – March 2017. It should be noted that a number of the actions have been partially but not fully met within the latest two month period e.g. an action has been completed in two of the four boroughs. In addition a number of standing actions will only be completed at year end e.g. provision of duty officer.

4. PROPOSALS

- 4.1 The Chief Emergency Planning Officer continues to develop the report to reflect the activities of the Unit.
- 4.2 EPJC Members provide feedback on the amended report structure with a view to continual improvement.

5. RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 Failure to deliver on a number of the activities included within the annual plan which tie directly into legislation could result in enforcement action being undertaken against the authority. In addition the failure to respond appropriately may result in impacts on the social, economic and environmental welfare of the community.
- 5.2 There are no significant risk concerns as a result of the action plan. Should actions not be met these will be reported alongside the means of mitigation.

6. FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 6.1 There are no financial considerations relating to this report.

7. LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 7.1 The key legislation is the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 which identifies the local authorities as a Category 1 responder, section 10 of the CCA 2004 identifies failure by a person or body identified within the legislation may bring proceedings in the High Court.
- 7.2 In addition a number of actions relate to the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015, Radiation Emergency Preparedness Public

Information Regulations 2001 and Pipeline Safety Regulations 1996. All of the above place statutory duties upon the local authority, failure to provide to an adequate level resulting in possible enforcement.

8. CHILD AND FAMILY POVERTY (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)

8.1 There are no child and family poverty implications relating to this report.

9. EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)

9.1 There are no equality and diversity considerations relating to this report.

10. STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 There are no staff considerations relating to this report.

11. ASSET MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 There are no asset management considerations relating to this report.

12. RECOMMENDATIONS

12.1 It is recommended that members of the EPJC note the areas of work undertaken and seek further clarification as appropriate from the Chief Emergency Planning Officer.

13. REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS

13.1 To ensure that members of the EPJC can effectively obtain assurance that the duties and expectations on the local authorities can be met in the event of an incident and that the agreed action plan is being delivered.

14. BACKGROUND PAPERS

CEPU annual plan 2016 – 17, EPJC Meeting Papers issued 20th July 2016
https://www.hartlepool.gov.uk/meetings/meeting/3561/emergency_planning_joint_committee

15. CONTACT OFFICER

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Appendix 1 Communications received 25/06/2016 – 26/08/2016

Type of Incident	Number received in period	Notes
Pollution reports (HM Maritime Coastguard Agency)	0	None issued in period.
National Severe Weather Service (Met Office)	4	All relating to heavy rain and related potential disruption.
Heatwave Alerts (Met Office)	2	Criteria for a declared heat wave reached 40% probability.
Cold Weather Alerts (Met Office)	0	None issued in period.
Industrial Communications Red (Local Industry)	0	None issued in period.
Industrial Communications Blue (Local Industry)	9	Combination of false alarms and flaring from sites which may lead to public enquires.
Flood Guidance Statements (Met Office and Environment Agency)	5	Primarily issued for potential surface water flooding.
Flood Alert (Environment Agency)	0	None issued in period, (number of alerts issued higher in the Tees catchment due to heavy rainfall).
Flood Warnings (Environment Agency)	0	None issued in period.
Severe Flood Warnings (Environment Agency)	0	None issued in period.

Appendix 2 Incidents of note 25/06/2016 – 26/08/2016

Date	Borough	Exact Location	Type of Incident	Additional Information
06/07/2016	Redcar & Cleveland	Redcar	Utility Failure	Heating failure at care home Gas heating failed at care home
07/07/2016	Redcar & Cleveland	Wilton International	blue	Olefines 6 flaring
09/07/2016	Stockton-on-Tees	Port Clarence area	Fire	Fire at waste facility no off site consequences

Appendix 3 Staff trained and exercised by agency / authority 25/06/2016 – 26/08/2016

Training	06/01 – 24/06/2016		25/06 – 26/08/2016	
	Events held	Number trained	Events held	Number trained
SFEDI Business Resilience Advisor	3	7		
Emergencies on trial	2	36		
Tactical Emergency Response	3	31		
Social Media in Emergencies	1	12		
Recovery Planning	1	4		
Speed Training (with the NE LRFs)	1	36		
North East Survivor Management Workshop			1	54

Exercises	06/01 – 24/06/2016		25/06 – 26/08/2016	
	Exercises held	Number involved	Exercises held	Number involved
COMAH Exercises (Industrial exercises)	5	3*	3	5*
Emergency accommodation exercises / training	1	19		
Exercise Jackdaw (Nuclear Exercise)	1	9		
Exercise Trafalgar (Firearms Exercise)	1	3		
Exercise Aurora II (Youth engagement)	1	60		
Public event (Stockton Cycling)	1	16		
Redcar Borough Emergency Centre Exercise			1	9
Exercise Swan (Pandemic Influenza) (August – October)			1	10

The above table provides an overview of the training undertaken or facilitated by the unit within the period.

* The same officer was involved in several of the exercises as part of the Local Authority role in exercising the external emergency response plans under the Control of Major Accident Hazard Regulations 2015.

Appendix 4 Community Resilience Activities 25/06/2016 – 26/08/2016

General Project Update

- Working with Northern Powergrid and scoping area of joint work
- Tees Valley Business Summit – engaging with a number of local business on local risk and Business Continuity
- Feedback to community prepared national steering group and offer to contribute
- Meeting with North Yorkshire reference the Major Incident Response Team operating in North Yorkshire.
- Development of workshop on community resilience 8th September

Rapid response catchments

- Skinningrove community meeting reference the community flood plan
- Skinningrove, leaflet reference risks and plan provided to residents and identification of those who will require additional support to evacuate.
- Consultation of the Skinningrove flood plan due for completion September

Schools and vulnerable

- Youth engagement and community resilience framework
- Stockton youth event at Kiora Hall, Stockton engagement with youth and families
- Crucial Crew Middlesbrough 950 Children with support of officers
- Redesign of youth engagement sessions
- Publication of key messages in the Primary Times

Business and Industry

- Caravan sites – awareness raising with those sites identified by the EA as being at risk of flooding.
- Development of multi-media exercise aimed at business (NE).

Upcoming activities

- 8th September LRF Workshop on developing community resilience
- Development and publication of business resilience exercise (November)
- Joint LRF work on spontaneous volunteers
- Cooperation with Cabinet Office on the National Community Resilience Guidance and National Citizens Service
- Debrief and review of the Duke of Cornwall's award

Appendix 5 Key Activities 25/06/2016 – 26/08/2016

Date	Theme	Group	Notes
29/06/2016	Crucial Crew	LA	Over the course of a week and half, engagement with approximately 950 primary school children reference resilience issues. Activities include packing a grab bag and understanding of risks across the area.
07/07/2016	VELG	LRF	Voluntary Emergency Liaison Group meeting, provides a focus for the voluntary sector.
12/07/2016	North East LRF Chairs Development Day,	LRF	The 3 north east LRFs meet and received response to the chairs challenge on working more effectively. Agreement on not merging but reducing administration / joint working where there is benefit. Action plan outlining key actions to go to the LRF.
13/07/2016	Business and Policy Group	LRF	Northern powergrid demonstration of information that can be provided to responders. LRF Development day work plan to be progressed. Training, intention for the LRF to facilitate Magic Lite (Strategic commanders) and Emergencies on Trial. Working group on JESIP to be established. Assurance sought on in agency procedures reference heatwave and cold weather plans. Exercise / training bids to be requested in November for input into next years calendar.
14/07/2016	Communities Prepared National Group	LRF / CR	LRF rep attended the workshop reference the new community resilience framework due for release in the autumn. The day included updates on wider voluntary agencies work and the Business Emergency Resilience Group.
15/07/2016	Survivor Management Workshop,	LRF	NE Workshop held looking at SR issues post CBRN / Firearms incident. Number of issues identified – currently being collated into a work plan for LRFs/local authorities to progress.
18/07/2016	Winter Flood Workshop	LRF	Workshop providing attendees from LRFs across the North with the lessons and experiences of LRFs affected by the flooding in Cumbria and Yorkshire. A number of issues identified. Primarily discussion on the winter floods, role of SCG, handover to recovery, role of the military and increasing requests for local information from COBR.

28/07/2016	Irradiated Fatality Management	LRF	Workshop organised by Health Partners with a number of LRF agencies contributing. Outputs and action plan to be confirmed, response to be tested in an exercise during 2016.
28/07/2016	REPPIR Liaison Group	LA	National meeting of the REPPIR group, sharing of good practice and engagement with the statutory bodies.
01/08/2016	Risk Call in	LRF	Call in of mass casualties and mass fatalities plans and procedures. Contributions from a number of LRF agencies and a number of areas of further clarification / work required. Planning assumptions developed for both contaminated and non-contaminated casualties and fatalities.
02/08/2016	Fuel Workshop	LRF	Workshop on the revised National Emergency Plan on Fuel which is due for release September 2016.
13/08/2016	Exercise Jackdaw Debrief	LRF	Structured debrief for level 3 nuclear exercise Jackdaw.
16/08/2016	BRC Mtg	LRF	Meeting with British Red Cross reference role in the local resilience forum and future working.
16/08/2016	Blue Lights Group	LRF	Initial review of the Joint Emergency Service Interoperability Principles (JESIP) recommendations vs. current practice to be taken forward.
22/08/2016	Questionnaire DCLG CCS	LRF	Survey request reference the practice / process at the Strategic Coordinating Group.
23/08/2016	Skiningrove	CR	Distributing leaflets detailing evacuation procedure in the event of flooding.
24/08/2016	Nuclear Extendibility	LRF	Officer attended Torness Strategic Coordination Centre (SCC) for extendibility review.
25/08/2016	Pandemic Flu	LRF / LA	Consultation ref Pandemic Flu provision PPE including facemasks.
25/08/2016	Water Rescue Exercise	LRF	Scoping of Water Search and Rescue leads reference an exercise in October
30/08/2016	Exercise Swan	LRF	First information received reference Exercise Swan 13 th October.

Appendix 6 CEPU Action plan 2016 -17, Summary of progress

The following table provides an overview of the CEPU annual plan 2016 – 17 with actions allocated to one of 7 areas of work. The full action plan is available from the EPJC Meeting Papers issued 20th July 2016

https://www.hartlepool.gov.uk/meetings/meeting/3561/emergency_planning_joint_committee.

Area	Description of area	Total Count	Completed Q1	Completed Q1 + Q2	Completed Q1 - Q3	Completed Q1 - Q4
Assurance	Activities to provide evidence and assurance to CEPU and stakeholders that the processes in place remain effective and that key expectations and duties continue to met.	17	4			
Community Resilience / Business Resilience	Promotion of community and business resilience activities.	10	2			
Development	Actions aimed at further increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of existing process, resources and practice.	23	6			
Maintenance	The maintenance of emergency plans and contact information, processes, structures etc to ensure that when required functions can be effectively undertaken.	23	6			
Management	Tasks undertaken to ensure the unit and staff continue to operate effectively.	9	2			
Process	Application of agreed workflow to ensure that CEPU and CLRF activities are undertaken in an efficient and timely manner.	5	1			
Training / Testing	The provision of awareness / skills training and the testing of plans and process to ensure that the plans remain complete, accurate and practicable.	19	4			
Total Number of actions		106	25			

**EMERGENCY PLANNING JOINT
COMMITTEE**
14th September 2016



Report of: Chief Emergency Planning Officer

Subject: Youth Engagement in Community Resilience

1 TYPE OF DECISION/APPLICABLE CATEGORY

For Information and assurance.

2 PURPOSE OF REPORT

- 2.1 To assist members of the Emergency Planning Joint Committee (EPJC) in overseeing the delivery of a sustainable approach to engaging the youth demographic in resilience building activities that are beneficial to their communities.
- 2.2 To inform members of the EPJC of the short and long term benefits of the engagement of the youth demographic throughout Cleveland.
- 2.3 To provide assurance to the EPJC members that the work stream is relevant and required within Cleveland as well as in line with both national policy and academic theory.
- 2.4 To receive the agreement and support of the members of the EPJC for building resilience within communities by engaging with youth demographics.

3 BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit (CEPU) currently receives funding from the Local Levy Fund (LLF) that is focused on building the resilience of communities jointly with the Environment Agency (EA) as being at risk of flooding. The project's current funding is due to finish in May 2017.
- 3.2 There are numerous definitions of community resilience however the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC 2014) defines community resilience as a community's capacity to adapt, learn and transform following a negative event. The IPCC also draws attention to the need for proactive approaches to resilience to build capacity in advance of

an incident instead of focusing on resilience being a reaction to a negative event such as flooding.

- 3.3 In May 2016 CEPU recruited an officer to the role of community resilience officer with the remit of delivering flood resilience across Cleveland. Michael Kinge joined the CEPU as a recent graduate from Coventry University, with previous experience working with Leicestershire Local Resilience Forum (LRF) designing and delivering community resilience activities across the county.
- 3.4 The Cabinet Office is currently developing guidance on community resilience and will begin work on a specific set for engaging with young people. The CEPU Chief Emergency Planning Officer and the Community Resilience Officer both sit on the Communities Prepared National Group that is developing the guidance enabling the benchmarking of the work in Cleveland against other areas.
- 3.5 Table 1 outlines the different activities targeted at the youth demographic (4 to 18 years) that have been completed in Cleveland since May 2016 and the estimated numbers of youth that were engaged with as per Borough Council. Prior to the current officer coming into role work had been undertaken with schools directly and youth groups directly but these interactions tended to be on an one off basis or as part of wider campaigns e.g. the publication of warn and inform information within school based publications.

Table 1: Youth Engagement Activities by Borough since May 2016

	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Stockton on Tees	Redcar and Cleveland
Exercise Aurora (Duke of Cornwall CSA) (14 th May)	95 from across Cleveland			
Crucial Crew (27 th June to 8 th July)	0	950	0	0
Stockton Community Youth Event (20 th August 2016)	0	0	50	0

- 3.6 The Duke of Cornwall Community Safety Award (CSA) that began in Cornwall following the floods of 2012 is a scheme that is similar in structure to the Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme, giving young people basic resilience skills that can be used to help themselves, their family and their community in the event of an emergency. The uptake of the award within Cleveland has been limited, due to a number of factors, but feedback from those organisations and youths who have taken part is positive.
- 3.7 Crucial Crew is a one day briefing provided by a range of agencies to primary school children. The day encompasses a range of activities with key safety messages. All four local authority areas currently run crucial crew however time slots are limited with CEPU only having participated in the Middlesbrough event. The sessions provide direct engagement with 10-11 year olds around the key resilience messages including risks within the areas and the actions that can be taken to help themselves and family in an

incident. Approaches have been made to the remaining three boroughs reference attending future sessions when spaces become available.

4 OVERVIEW

4.1 To differentiate between the age groups this report uses the term “*youth*” when describing a person between the age of 5 and 18. The term adolescent will be used for an individual between 12 and 18 years of age, along with the term “*children/child*” referencing ages 5 to 11.

4.2 Engaging with the youth demographic proactively aligns with the IPCC, as young people are learning and developing through schools, youth groups and interactions with their peers.

4.3 The CEPU Community Resilience Officer has produced a paper “Youth and Community Resilience: Background and Suggested Approach in Cleveland” (attached) that supports this report to the EPJC.

4.4 A key finding of the CEPU paper is that whilst the youth engagement activities in Cleveland have so far been well designed and successful against their targets, the activities have only really served to promote resilience to relatively low numbers, as shown in Table 1. In addition there is currently no means of building on or reinforcing the key messages provided and the current delivery model would not support this given the intensive use of limited CEPU resource.

5 NEED IN CLEVELAND

5.1 The EA has assessed that 4,236 properties in Cleveland are in flood zone 2, properties that have between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding.

5.2 Flooding is an acute risk as floods are sudden and severe in their onset, resilience activities should not only improve communities and individuals abilities to resist acute risks but also chronic risks; a long developing issue such as poverty. Families in poverty that are affected by a flood event will have a high vulnerability, slowing their recovery.

5.3 Table 2 outlines selected indicators of chronic risks in Cleveland.

Table 2: Poverty in Cleveland

Area	Houses in Fuel Poverty (2016)	Children in Poverty (2013)
Hartlepool	11.8%	31.00%
Middlesbrough	14%	35.00%
Redcar & Cleveland	11.8%	28.00%
Stockton-on-Tees	10.7%	25.00%

- 5.3 If delivered successfully, engagement of young people should be a long term sustainable activity and not an interaction at a single point in an individual's life.
- 5.4 A number of studies of community resilience have found that successful and targeted projects have improved cohesion and social mobility as well as a community's ability to respond and recover during an emergency. Further work is being undertaken by the LRF and at a national level to identify the linkages between resilience, community cohesion and social mobility.

6 STRATEGY FOR ENGAGEMENT

- 6.1 A strategy for educating and embedding the resilience message needs to be inclusive of all, coherent and long term, progressing with the individual as they grow and develop from five years of age.
- 6.2 To deliver this with limited resource and to ensure engagement with the youth demographic across Cleveland is not tokenistic there is a need to engage with teachers, youth group leaders and other adults who work with young people to develop materials that are of benefit, engaging and readily deliverable. By engaging with adults about the value of resilience, the CEPU would be able to support adult allies throughout Cleveland as young people progress through their learning.
- 6.3 The production of a set of materials that can be used by adults across Cleveland to engage with young people either in schools or youth groups would promote this project and passively educate the adults involved be they leaders, teachers, guardians or parents, even though they are not the primary aim.
- 6.4 Issues with monitoring and evaluating community resilience projects in the United Kingdom are well documented, making it difficult to determine if a project has successfully met its aim and objectives. To be effective any strategy for youth engagement will need to include measures against which the project can be adequately reviewed, these may include quantitative measures such as the number of CSA awarded per age range or qualitative such as feedback from adult allies and the youth themselves.

7 PROPOSALS

- 7.1 The development and implementation of an inclusive and sustainable strategy for improving the resilience of the youth demographic throughout Cleveland as it will benefit the well-being of the area and reduce the vulnerability of residents. One of the principles of the strategy to take a longer term approach to building resilience through repeated interactions with youth.

- 7.2 The development of a set of materials for the Duke of Cornwall Award that cover the three levels; Home, Neighbourhood and Community, that can be used by teachers, youth leaders and parents/guardians to educate on resilience. These resources should link together so that a foundation level of information is gained through the Home Award and then built upon in the next two levels.
- 7.3 The strategy for youth engagement in Cleveland should align with current and future national and academic thinking to ensure that it is effective at spreading the desired community resilience messages.
- 7.4 Monitoring and evaluation is a key component of any community resilience project, ensuring that it is meeting the aim and objectives. A set of specific, measurable and achievable targets are required that the EPJC and other stakeholders can monitor and evaluate the progress of the project against.

8 RISK IMPLICATIONS

- 8.1 The biggest risk to community resilience projects is funding. The current project is supported until May 2017 by the Local Levy Fund, however there is currently no funding allocated beyond May 2017.
- 8.2 A considered risk of engaging young people is that they may put themselves at risk when an emergency happens. The syllabus should be designed as to educate the young person as to safe behaviour and appropriate ways in which they can help during an emergency and reflect current Cleveland LRF policy.

9 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 9.1 The current funding from the Local Levy Fund supports the community resilience activities that are currently undertaken by the CEPU until May 2017 however whilst there is interest from local partners and a clear national steer regarding the delivery of community resilience there is currently no agreed funding mechanism.

10 LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 10.1 There is no specific duty to deliver community resilience.
- 10.2 However, the Local Government Act 2000 places responsibility on Local Authorities for the social, economic and environmental well-being of an area. The Civil Contingencies Act (CCA) 2004 also places a duty on Cat 1 and 2 responders to warn and inform the public about emergencies, undertake business continuity management and plan for emergencies.
- 10.3 There is guidance from the Cabinet Office in relation to community resilience in the Strategic National Framework on Community Resilience 2011, although this makes no reference to children or youth. Further guidance is due to be released in September 2016.

11 **CHILD AND FAMILY POVERTY (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)**

11.1 There are no child and family poverty implications relating to this report. Any specific strategy and intervention will be assessed to ensure that it is accessible.

12 **EQUALITY AND DIVERSITY CONSIDERATIONS (IMPACT ASSESSMENT FORM TO BE COMPLETED AS APPROPRIATE.)**

12.1 There are no equality and diversity implications relating to this report. Any specific strategy and intervention will be assessed to ensure that it is accessible.

13 **STAFF CONSIDERATIONS**

13.1 The Community Resilience Officer is currently on a fixed term contract due to end when the Local Levy Fund project finishes in May 2017.

14 **ASSET MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS**

14.1 Creation, storage and distribution of materials.

15 **RECOMMENDATIONS**

15.1 It is recommended that members of the EPJC support the implementation of an inclusive and sustainable strategy for improving the resilience of the youth demographic throughout Cleveland.

15.2 It is recommended that a set of resources are developed that can be used by any school, youth group or parent/guardian to inform and educate children on the risks in Cleveland and how they can be resilient to them.

15.3 It is recommended that a Cleveland strategy for youth engagement should align with current national and academic thinking and be flexible enough to adapt when needed.

15.4 It is recommended that any strategy taken in Cleveland is monitored to ensure that it is not tokenistic, discriminatory and is achieving its targets.

16 **REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS**

16.1 The recommendations have been made in this report as to benefit the long-term social, economic and environmental well-being of Cleveland through educating the youth demographic about resilience within their communities.

17 **BACKGROUND PAPERS**

Youth and Community Resilience: Background and Suggested Approach in Cleveland – A CEPU paper. Michael Kinge (26 August 2016). Please see Attached (**Appendix A**)

Civil Contingencies Act 2004

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/36/pdfs/ukpga_20040036_en.pdf

Strategic National Framework on Community Resilience

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/60922/Strategic-National-Framework-on-Community-Resilience_0.pdf

Local Government Act 2000

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/22/pdfs/ukpga_20000022_en.pdf

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YOUTH AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

BACKGROUND AND SUGGESTED APPROACH IN CLEVELAND



DOCUMENT CONTROL

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LIST OF ACCRONYMS

CCA 2004 – Civil Contingencies Act 2004

CCC – Committee on Climate Change

CEPU – Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit

CSA – Duke of Cornwall Community Safety Award

DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction

E.A. – Environment Agency

IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel for Climate Change

LRF – Local Resilience Forum

PCC – Police and Crime Commissioner

SCG – Strategic Co-ordinating Group

SNFCR – Strategic National Framework for Community Resilience 2011

UNISDR – United Nations International Strategy on Disaster Risk Reduction

INTRODUCTION

This report has been produced for the Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit (CEPU) in support of a sustainable strategy for the engagement of Cleveland's youth in community resilience.

Community engagement in resilience building activities is on the increase as a way of promoting a community's togetherness, along with their participation in the decision-making that directly affects them. Children and youth are often overlooked in both national and international governance, with the Strategic National Framework for Community Resilience (SNFCR) making no references to either children or young people other than signposting information for families. If utilised correctly, the youth demographic are an invaluable resource; often insightful in what affects them and their community.

OUTLINE OF REPORT

This report is presented in three sections. Section A provides a background on youth and community resilience, the risks to Cleveland and the legislative support for undertaking this project. Section B informs on the overall Cleveland community resilience strategy and the activities that currently target the youth demographic. Section C outlines the proposed strategy for engaging the youth demographic in community resilience and a timeline for how these interactions will be targeted throughout an individual's life from ages five to twenty-five.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations from this report provide a summary of Section C's approach and outline of the next steps required.

- i. Engagement about resilience with youth demographics throughout Cleveland – The principle is to engage with every child in Cleveland.
- ii. Development of resources for youth groups that can be used as a base level for all youth organisations to instruct on resilience
- iii. Advancement and improvement of Crucial Crew – beyond involvement only in Middlesbrough
- iv. Reflect, review and align with both national and academic approaches where appropriate
- v. Explore approaches to engagement with/in schools
- vi. Work with youth organisations that already have relationships with the CEPU/LRF
- vii. Initial engagement should focus on high risk areas
- viii. Shared ownership by all LRF agencies but co-ordinated by EPU
- ix. Consideration should be given to the monitoring and evaluation of the project
- x. Updates provided to the EPJC as standard agenda item
- xi. Members to advise and request further clarification as if required

SECTION A: BACKGROUND

1) What is meant by “Youth”?

This report already has and will continue to use the term “*youth*” when describing a person between the age of 5 and 18. The term adolescent will be used for an individual between 12 and 18 years of age, along with the term “*children/child*” referencing ages 5 to 11. The distinction has been made to differentiate between the age groups in attendance at primary school and the age groups in attendance at secondary school and above; allowing for a more detailed and tailored approach to engagement and education in community resilience.

Youth is a widely debated term and whilst this report uses age to define the concept, it can also be viewed as the transformation from childhood to adulthood. Looking at youth as the transformative period between childhood and adulthood is difficult to define; both adulthood and childhood are commonly accepted terms but the boundaries are permeable and ever changing.

Young people will form identities based upon achievement within the education system, as well as successes in their leisure, professional and domestic circles. Success and perception amongst peers is the dominant effect on how a young person will develop into adulthood. The benefits of youth engagement can be divided into three groups; individual, community and policy makers. Table 1 outlines the different benefits of youth engagement at each of these levels.

<p>Benefits for Young People</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in a new and exciting activity • Look at and understand their local community and environment in new ways • Learn about democracy and tolerance • Develop a network of new friends, including community role models and resource people • Develop new skills and knowledge • Help create positive change in the local environment and other aspects of the community • Develop a sense of environmental stewardship and civic responsibility • Develop confidence in their abilities to accomplish the goals set • Strengthen their self-esteem, identity and sense of pride
<p>Benefits for Other Members of the Community</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interact with young people in positive, constructive ways, helping to overcome the misperceptions and mistrust that sometimes exists between generations • Understand how young people in their community view the world, their community and themselves • Identify ways in which the quality of life for local young people can be improved • Appreciate the ideas and contributions of young people • Invest time and energy in the future of the community

Benefits for Planners and Policy Makers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More fully understand the needs and issues of the community they serve • Make better, more informed planning and development decisions • Educate community members on the inherent complexities and trade-offs involved in policy and development decision making • Implement at the local level the directions and spirit of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child • Involve young people in efforts to implement sustainable development, thereby helping to achieve the goals of Agenda 21 and the Habitat Agenda • Create urban environments that are more child friendly and humane
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Table 1: Benefits of Young People’s Participation (Driskell 2002:35)

2) Community Resilience definition

The current definition of community resilience used in UK, as per the SNFCR, is:

Communities, businesses, and individuals empowered to harness local resources and expertise to help themselves and their communities to:

- *Prepare, respond and recover from disruptive challenges, in a way that complements the activity of Category 1 and 2 emergency responders*
- *Adapt to longer-term changes and opportunities, in pursuit of their future resilience and prosperity*

Preparing, responding and recovering from disruptive events are the traditional view that a community’s resilience is reactive, only becoming apparent once the disruption has occurred. However, the adaption to longer-term changes in pursuit of future resilience and prosperity are a process to develop a community’s resistance, a more proactive approach to the challenges posed by future disruptive events. In 2014, the IPCC’s defined community resilience as:

The capacity of social, economic, and environmental systems to cope with a hazardous event, trend or disturbance, responding or reorganizing in ways that maintain their essential function, identity, and structure, while also maintaining the capacity for adaptation, learning, and transformation.

Emphasis is placed on adapting, learning and transforming the community to ensure an inherent resilience to disruptive events, whether acute (flooding, industrial incident) or chronic (climate change, pandemic flu). This view of resilience ties to the UNISDR Sendai programme (2015 – 2030) that outlines a long term strategy for disaster risk reduction internationally, nationally and

locally. The targets, priorities and principles of the Sendai programme are included in Annex A; the important principles to note are outlined in Table 2 below.

Principles
1) Shared Responsibility
2) Engagement from all
3) Local Empowerment
4) Informed & Inclusive
5) Coherent Strategies that Reach Beyond DRR
6) Local Considerations
7) Proactive Not Reactive
8) "Build Back Better" (New Norms

Table 2: Sendai (2015 -2030) Principles for Cleveland Community Resilience

3) Legal Background

There is no statutory duty for engaging with the youth demographic about community resilience. In existing policy and guidance children and young people are predominantly depicted as a vulnerable group. Vulnerable people are defined as those “that are less able to help themselves” and need “external assistance to become safe in an emergency.” Young people are often listed alongside elderly and disabled with little or no reference to how they differ. The vulnerabilities and needs of young people are also often overlooked with little account of the different ways gender, social class, ethnicity and age will interact. There is no mention of children or young people in either the Civil Contingencies Act 2004 or Emergency Planning and Preparedness guidance 2013 produced by the Cabinet Office.

There are other acts that can be used to support the approach taken for promoting community resilience in the youth demographic of Cleveland. Outlined in the Local Government Act 2000 local authorities have the power to undertake any task they deem will promote economic, social and environmental well-being in their area.

4) Cleveland Youth Breakdown

Whilst geographically small, Cleveland has huge diversity between areas; the environment and social groups varying from Saltburn to Hartlepool. Several key statistics help to provide insight into the area and the youth demographic.

Age	Hartlepool	Middlesbrough	Redcar & Cleveland	Stockton-on-Tees	C
Under 1	1097	1979	1575	2477	7128
1	1176	1965	1478	2485	7104
2	1155	1797	1483	2482	6917
3	1159	1863	1481	2435	6938
4	1111	1827	1536	2443	6917
5	1150	1835	1560	2388	6933
6	1051	1703	1462	2204	6420
7	1001	1640	1340	2232	6213
8	991	1553	1304	2085	5933
9	999	1545	1432	2064	6040
10	1060	1652	1394	2141	6247
11	1131	1652	1584	2273	6640
12	1153	1643	1556	2319	6671
13	1098	1755	1546	2287	6686
14	1211	1783	1723	2437	7154
15	1257	1811	1712	2355	7135
16	1263	1850	1778	2445	7336
17	1307	1897	1830	2723	7757
Total	17800	28003	24166	37107	107076

Table 3: Under 18s living in Cleveland (2011 Census)

According to the 2011 census (Table 3), there were 107,076 under 18 year olds living in Cleveland, a fifth of the total population. A substantial number can be educated on resilience which will have a positive impact on the future of Cleveland and reduce vulnerability to the risks outlined the Cleveland Community Risk Register (CRR).

5) Risks in Cleveland

The CRR, produced by the CEPU for the Cleveland LRF, outlines the common and most severe risks to the area. Risks outlined in the CRR are: flooding, animal disease, industrial action, pandemic influenza, adverse weather, hazardous transport, industrial site incident and marine pollution. Annex B outlines each of these risks and their likely impacts.

This report is focused on young people and how they are affected by disruptive events. The youth of Cleveland are a diverse group; age, culture and religious differences ensure every child in Cleveland is unique. Hence, there is no such thing as a homogenous 'child's perspective' of emergency response and recovery. However, the *After the Floods* research in Hull, a research project interviewing children about their experiences following the 2007 floods, produced the following key points:

- Children already had complex routines, family and social relations. These were disrupted in a number of ways and it is therefore important to contextualise the floods within the rest of their lives
- Hull is characterised by high levels of socio-economic deprivation and many of the children came from low income households, which had a further impact on the family’s ability to recover
- Children’s experiences changed over time; at the start of the flood it was exciting for some of them but this exhilaration quickly subsided. As a result, it is important to pay attention to the recovery process and not just the event itself
- Children talked in detail about the disruption; their losses and the ensuing stress this caused, leaving some with a pragmatic approach and others fearful about how they would cope if it happened again
- Children’s positive and negative coping strategies and the subsequent changes that the flood brought to their lives are linked to how their parents and teachers reacted
- Some older children were ‘forgotten’. A gap existed in the recovery, particularly amongst adolescents
- Youth workers assumed adolescents were being helped at school and at home, whereas some teenagers had no-one to turn to
- Pupils in transition from primary to secondary school, who had not been recognised at school as flood-affected pupils.

Although the research was focused on experiences of flooding, the key points can be viewed against any disruptive event. These key points are essential when building a strategy for youth engagement in community resilience, tailoring the approach appropriately to ensure success. How parents, teachers and other adults react and interact with the youth demographic is also important, therefore adults should also be considered when developing a strategy.

a) Climate Change

So far this report has discussed “Acute Risks”, which are sudden onset but there are also “Chronic Risks” which are slow onset, continually occurring over a protracted period of time. Climate Change is one such example.



Figure 1: Top risks to the UK from Climate Change (CCC Synthesis Report 2017)

How does climate change affect the youth demographic?

Future impacts of climate change will directly affect the current youth demographic throughout their lifetime, as well as impacting future youth demographics. Therefore any strategy for today needs to consider how it will be received in 50 years time (i.e. “It was the best they could do at the time”). Engagement with the youth demographic is needed to ensure successful implementation of any approach taken. Embracing the views of the youth demographic has the potential to promote new perspectives and sustainability of the project.

b) Economic

Climate Change is not the only chronic risk to Cleveland, the area’s economic stability is dependent on national trends and local resources. A reduced need for the materials produced on Teesside could lead to increased unemployment, a rise in fuel poverty and children living in poverty leading to increased vulnerability. Vulnerability can be defined as the diminished capacity of an individual or group to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of natural or man-made hazards.

6) Cultures of Disaster Resilience among Children and Young People (CUIDAR)

CUIDAR is a European wide project aiming to enhance the resilience of children, young people and urban societies to disasters and enable disaster responders to meet children and young people’s needs more effectively. The project utilises a variety of methods for engaging with young people, such as getting them to draw how they were affected by a disaster (Figure 3), to better understand their understanding of risk. Adapting these methods in Cleveland will lead to more effective communication between practitioners and children/young people; as needs are better understood from both sides.



Figure 2: Example of Participatory Research

SECTION B: CLEVELAND & COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

1) Overall Community Resilience in Cleveland

CEPU are currently leading on an E.A. project, promoting community resilience to flooding across the four boroughs of the Cleveland LRF. Funding for the scheme of work is from the Local Levee fund with the project beginning in 2014 and is due to end in May 2017. Work so far undertaken by the CEPU in line with the E.A. objectives includes:

- Promoting flood awareness in Middlesbrough Becks, Yarm and Port Clarence
- Crucial Crew
- Skinningrove Community Flood Plan
- Engagement with local caravan sites

The current CEPU lead officer on the community resilience project is developing a holistic strategy for Cleveland, tying to the Sendai programme's targets, principles and priorities for 2030. A workshop was held on the 8th September for agencies from the Cleveland LRF; developing a coherent multi-agency approach. Following the meeting and in line with the outputs of the workshop, a consultation will be undertaken with residents of all four boroughs to investigate the needs and opinions of the local communities. From this a report will be completed for the Chief Officers' Group meeting in December 2016, which will lead to agreement of a community resilience strategy.

2) Youth Activities undertaken in Cleveland

a) Crucial Crew

Crucial Crew educates 10-11 year olds on safe behaviour in a wide range of subjects; from drink driving to dementia. The CEPU was involved with the Middlesbrough Crucial Crew in June 2015 delivering a 20 minute session, to over 950 children, on the different risks in the area and what they should take with them if they are evacuated from their home in a flood. Crucial Crew is a platform for the promotion of sustainability and a good base for the resilience education. A possible side effect of Crucial Crew is the passive education of parents and guardian when the child goes home and shares what they have learnt during the session, effectively spreading the message without direct engagement with the adult. Crucial Crew should serve as one of the initial contact points for community resilience in Cleveland, providing a grounded base of knowledge that can be visited as the child goes through youth towards adulthood.

b) Duke of Cornwall Community Safety Award

The Duke of Cornwall Community Safety Award was launched in response to significant flooding in Cornwall in recent years. In 2010 HRH Prince Charles visited the village of Lostwithiel to see firsthand the devastating aftermath of flooding which left homes and businesses ruined. He questioned why youth organisations were not effectively engaged in the recovery effort, as is often the case in other countries during major community emergencies. There are numerous examples of where young people have taken part in planned international relief and recovery operations and helped to save lives. For example, during the Boxing Day Asian tsunami and the 2009 earthquake in central Italy young people helped provide health care, distributed relief and cared for people in communities under the guidance of disaster relief charities. A similar approach could be taken in Cleveland if there was a need.

The idea of educating and training young people to assist before, during and after a crisis is a simple but effective one. The Duke of Cornwall Community Safety Award was developed to give young people in the UK the first opportunity to learn what to do in an emergency situation such as severe weather, a pandemic or long-term power cut. As well as teaching them to protect themselves, the process makes them think about how to prepare their families and consider vulnerable people in their local communities.



Figure 3: The Three Levels of the Community Safety Award

Figure 8 illustrates how the three awards in the CSA develop, firstly by looking at what to do at home, then in their neighbourhood and their community. Active use of young people during an incident is not currently considered viable by the CEPU due to impracticality of managing such a resource and safeguarding those involved.

c) Exercise Aurora

In Cleveland, funded by the PCC office, Exercise Aurora is a full-day engagement with uniformed youth groups and the Normanby Primary School covering topics in the CSA. Aurora involved each youth group visit the different organisations throughout the day to complete a task; a flooding incident in Yarm. The event engaged with over 90 individuals aged 10 to 18 years old via tasks that were predominately hands on. Aurora was a good example of active sessions engaging well

with youth demographic; using a hose to clear water, searching for missing individuals with Mountain Rescue and organising a local authority's response to flooding. Aurora also serves a opportunity to break down the barriers that exist between the uniform agencies and the youth demographic, however it should be noted that the individuals who attend youth groups are often not the ones who have low trust in uniform agencies.

d) Learn and Live

Educating new/young drivers on safe driving and road behaviour, the programme is led by the Cleveland Fire Service, content focuses on the causes of the most serious traffic collisions nationally: 1) Driving at speed, 2) Alcohol/drug driving, 3) seatbelts & 4) Mobile phones and other distractions. Since starting in 2005 over 65,000 people across Cleveland have seen it, each year over 100 presentations are delivered to schools and colleges targeting 15 – 18 year olds. The benefits of the programme can be seen in both individual and family resilience; increased car safety will reduce the likelihood of incidents occurring. For the same reason communities also benefit, safer roads will see fewer incidents that can damage the emotional wellbeing of those affected. Live and Learn is a good example of community resilience not always having a disaster risk reduction focus, instead focus on other needs of the communities of Cleveland. DRR is not completely neglected as young drivers can be educated on driving in snow and flood conditions, which will in turn benefit Cat 1 & 2 responders.



Figure 4: Learn and Live

SECTION C: PROPOSAL - YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Any strategy for youth engagement in community resilience needs to be coherent, with identification of its desired outcomes and outputs for monitoring and evaluation. A community resilience project should seek to improve individuals' and communities' abilities to respond to and recover from disruptive events. A strategy for the engagement of the youth demographic in community resilience, therefore, seeks to improve children's and adolescents' understanding and knowledge of what to do before, during and after a disruptive event. Community resilience projects are difficult to monitor and evaluate, due to the desired outcomes, therefore the determinants are chosen to best reflect the impact of the engagement of the youth demographic.

Studies of community resilience have found that successful and targeted projects have improved cohesion and social mobility as well as a community's ability to respond and recover during an emergency.

1) Approach

Only engaging with small numbers as and when opportunity presents itself will not improve the resilience of Cleveland, only the small number engaged with. A barrier to engaging with the youth demographic are adults, if they do see the worth in resilience activities then they will not pass the information on. Therefore, there is a need to engage with teachers, youth group leaders and other adults who work with young people. By engaging with adults about the value of resilience, the CEPU would be able to support adult allies across Cleveland as they assist young people progressing through their learning.

To assist adults, this report recommends the production of a set of materials that can be used by adults across Cleveland to engage with young people either in schools or youth groups that would promote this project as a non tokenistic gesture. The possibility of passively educating the adults involved, even though they are not the primary aim, also exists.

The approach taken should be levelled so that the learning develops of the young person develops through childhood and adolescence. Monitoring and evaluating the uptake of the award promotes will set the project targets and goals that the success of the project will be judged against. Therefore the strategy will require measures against which the project can be adequately reviewed, such as the number of CSA awarded at each level.

2) Proposals

- I. The implementation of an inclusive and sustainable strategy for improving the resilience of the youth demographic throughout Cleveland as it will benefit the well-being of the area and reduce the vulnerability of residents.
- II. A set of materials are required for the Duke of Cornwall Award that cover the three levels; Home, Neighbourhood and Community, that can be used by teachers, youth leaders and parents/guardians to educate on resilience. These resources should link together so that a foundation level of information is gained through the Home Award and then built upon in the next two.
- III. The strategy for youth engagement in Cleveland should align with current national and academic thinking to ensure that it is effective at spreading the desired community resilience messages.
- IV. Monitoring and evaluation is a key component of any community resilience project, ensuring that it is meeting the aim and objectives. A set of specific, measurable and achievable targets are required that the EPJC can monitor and evaluate the progress of the project against.

3) Risks

The biggest risk to community resilience projects is lack of funding. The current project is supported until May 2017 by the Local Levy Fund, however there is currently no funding allocated for after May. A further risk of engaging young people is that they may place themselves at risk when an emergency happens. The syllabus and will be designed to educate the young person about to safe behaviour and appropriate ways in which they can help during an emergency. The SCG will not issue any instructions to mobilise youth groups before, during and after an emergency due to the risk to members of the group.

4) Timeline for Engagement

Figure 10 on the following page illustrates the proposed key messages that an individual will interact with from age five to twenty-five. The timeline also identifies the different phases of education and youth groups that the individual could be involved with, the youth engagement activities already undertaken in Cleveland and the three awards in the CSA. Measures that will be used to monitor and evaluate the success of the project are identified.

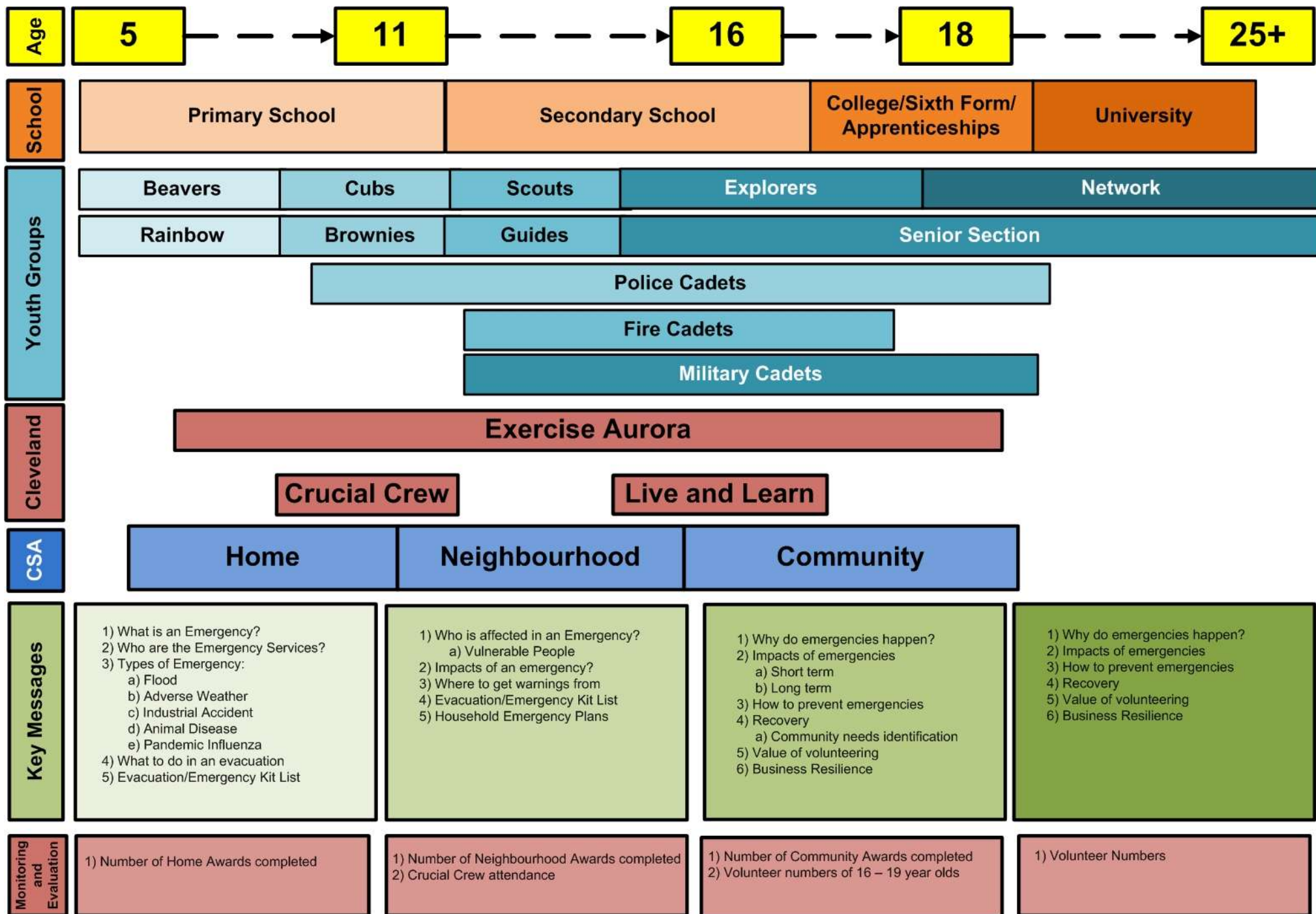


Figure 5: Timeline of Youth Engagement Activities

ANNEXES

Annex A: Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015 – 2030)

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or manmade hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors

Expected outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

Targets

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Reduce direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030	Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030	Substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020	Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries through adequate and sustainable support to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030
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Priorities for Action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas.

<p>Priority 1 Understanding disaster risk</p> <p>Disaster risk management needs to be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazard characteristics and the environment</p>	<p>Priority 2 Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</p> <p>Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is vital to the management of disaster risk reduction in all sectors and ensuring the coherence of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide, encourage and incentivize the public and private sectors to take action and address disaster risk</p>	<p>Priority 3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience</p> <p>Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation</p>	<p>Priority 4 Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to «Build Back Better» in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</p> <p>Experience indicates that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened for more effective response and ensure capacities are in place for effective recovery. Disasters have also demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be prepared ahead of the disaster, is an opportunity to «Build Back Better» through integrating disaster risk reduction measures. Women and persons with disabilities should publicly lead and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the response and reconstruction phases</p>
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Guiding Principles

Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation	Shared responsibility between central Government and national authorities, sectors and stakeholders as appropriate to national circumstances	Protection of persons and their assets while promoting and protecting all human rights including the right to development	Engagement from all of society	Full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels	Empowerment of local authorities and communities through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities as appropriate	Decision-making to be inclusive and risk-informed while using a multi-hazard approach
Coherence of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies, plans, practices and mechanisms, across different sectors	Accounting of local and specific characteristics of disaster risks when determining measures to reduce risk	Addressing underlying risk factors cost-effectively through investment versus relying primarily on post-disaster response and recovery	«Build Back Better» for preventing the creation of, and reducing existing, disaster risk	The quality of global partnership and international cooperation to be effective, meaningful and strong	Support from developed countries and partners to developing countries to be tailored according to needs and priorities as identified by them	

Annex B: Risks outlined in the Cleveland Community Risk Register

Flooding

The most common and widespread natural disaster in the UK; occurring from sea, river and surface water.

The issues associated with flooding are widespread and can include:

- Risk to life
- Damage to personal property, businesses and infrastructure
- Pollution of local environments
- Disruption to utilities
- Short and long-term homelessness
- Long term health and psychological impacts

Animal Disease

The 2001 Foot and Mouth Disease Outbreak resulted in more than 10 million sheep and cattle being killed across the country. The impacts of a similar outbreak would include:

- Risk to animal health
- Risk to human health
- Damage to the economy
- Damage to tourism and recreational sectors

Industrial Action

When members of a trade union are involved in a dispute with their employer that cannot be resolved through negotiations. The impacts of industrial action can include:

- Disruption to services
- Damage to the economy
- Social/political unrest

Pandemic Influenza

Occurs when a new flu virus appears and there is no natural immunity to the virus and it spreads easily from person to person. If the virus causes severe illness:

- Risk to human health
- Health care and local authority social care systems become overloaded
- Normal life is likely to face wide disruption particularly due to staff shortages affecting the provision of essential services, including production and transportation of goods

Adverse Weather

The dynamic weather patterns in the UK can lead to extremes from snow and ice to heatwaves. The impacts are as varied as the types of weather and include:

- Ill health
- Property damage
- Disruption to utilities
- Travel disruption
- School Closures

Hazardous Transport

There are a significant number of vehicles that carry chemicals everyday on the roads around the Cleveland area. Some of the products are hazardous and could lead to an incident. Impacts include:

- Disruption to normal travel
- Death or injury
- Environmental damage, depending on the chemical
- Damage to local infrastructure (e.g. roads)

Industrial Site Incident

With the large number of industrial sites across Teesside, an incident at one of these sites could affect the public or environment outside the site boundary. Issues that could arise from this include:

- Risk to life
- Damage to property
- Pollution of the environment
- Impact on UK oil and gas supplies
- Damage to the local economy

Marine Pollution

As well as being home to two significant ports and a considerable proportion of the UKs petrochemical industry. Cleveland is home to some of the most significant environmental areas. In the event of a marine pollution incident issues include:

- Significant damage to the environment including fish stocks and other marine life
- Potential health risk to local residents and tourists
- Closure of ports
- Damage to the local economy