

## Attachment A: Glossary of Key Terms

This glossary defines key concepts that will be used throughout the Natural Hazard Framework Project to support clear communication and shared understanding. Definitions are provided for general context only. Where terms are defined in legislation, regulation, or adopted municipal policy, those definitions take precedence.

Term	Definition
<b>All-Hazards</b>	An emergency management approach that addresses a wide range of potential threats, including natural disasters and human-induced events. This approach recognizes that emergencies can arise from various sources and emphasizes the need for a comprehensive strategy that encompasses all types of hazards.
<b>Compound Hazard</b>	Multiple hazards that occur simultaneously or sequentially amplifying overall risk. For example, wildfire followed by erosion and debris flows, or extreme heat combined with drought and air quality degradation.
<b>Climate Adaptation</b>	Actions taken to reduce vulnerability to current and projected climate impacts, such as updating flood construction levels, protecting urban tree canopy, and designing heat-resilient infrastructure.
<b>Ecosystem Services</b>	Benefits that people receive from healthy ecosystems include flood attenuation, storm and flood water absorption, temperature regulation, air quality improvement, carbon storage, and pollinator habitat. These services reduce hazard vulnerability and improve community resilience.
<b>Environmental Degradation</b>	Deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources such as air, water, and soil; the destruction of ecosystems, habitat destruction, the extinction of wildlife, and the impacts of pollution.
<b>Environmental Health and Safety</b>	State of health that is influenced by environmental factors, including clean air, stable climate, 'natural' environments, access to

<p><b>Urban Heat Island</b></p>	<p>adequate water, sanitation, and hygiene. It encompasses protection from harmful radiation, pollution, unsafe chemical management, and degrading land use.</p> <p>A phenomenon where urban areas experience higher temperatures than surrounding suburban or rural areas due to the presence of more heat-absorbing surfaces (e.g., hard surfaces, pavement, buildings) and lack of vegetation. Urban heat islands increase heat-related illness, energy demand, and air quality degradation.</p>
<p><b>Risk</b></p> <p><b>Vulnerability</b></p>	<p>The level of exposure to danger, harm, or loss from identified hazards to people or property.</p> <p>The existence of physical, social, structural, economic and environmental factors or processes in identified hazard areas, which increases the susceptibility of people, a community, assets or systems to the impacts of the hazards.</p>

## METRO VANCOUVER REGIONAL RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK

### TASK 2 – DRAFT REGIONAL RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK FOR POLICY EVALUATION

Submitted on 2020-09-28 by WSP to TransLink, Metro Vancouver and the Province of BC

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report provides an overview of resilience framework components and examples that were reviewed and considered to develop a draft Metro Vancouver Regional Resilience Framework (MVRRF). This is to evaluate long-range regional policy for resilience for Metro Vancouver’s Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) and TransLink’s Regional Transportation Strategy (RTS). Several findings were established during review:

- A baseline assessment of Metro Vancouver and TransLink assets, along with a state of hazards will be required to continue with this work. This will need to be undertaken at a high level for this project, with deeper assessment in the future.
- A clustering approach for hazards will allow multiple lenses to be applied to resilience, while not beleaguering every individual disruption that existing within each cluster. Crossover will also be taken into consideration for multi-hazard effects.
- Recognizing that evaluating policy for resilience is a new field of study, it is recommended that scoring guidance is developed using an ordinal approach, while supplementing analysis with agency indicators. Evaluation can be achieved through resilience principles.

With these considerations, the following framework is proposed for this project.

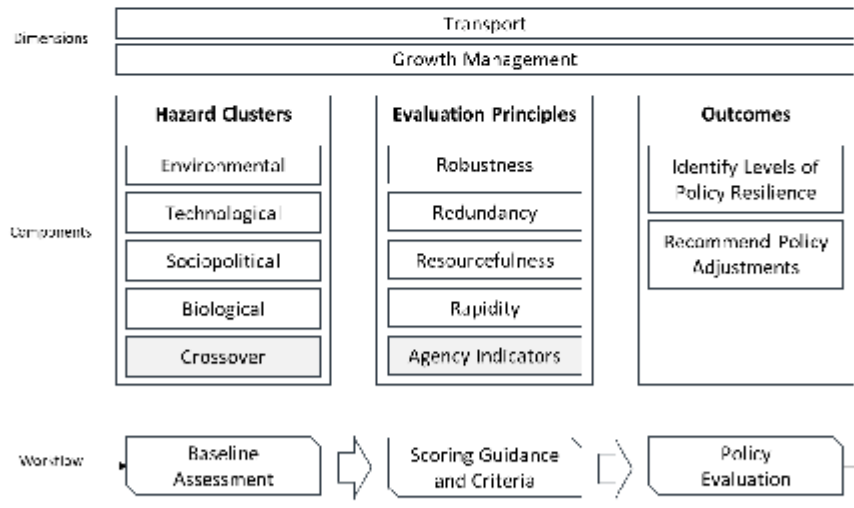


Figure 1: Draft Metro Vancouver Regional Resilience Framework

The next phase of the project will require developing scoring guidance and criteria to undertake an evaluation of the existing RTS and RGS policies, along with forming policy adjustments and recommendations for policies where there is determined to be a lack of resilience.