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Citizen participation in post-disaster flood hazard mitigation planning: Exploring strategic choices in Peterborough, Ontario

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Citizen participation in post-disaster
flood hazard mitigation planning:
Exploring strategic choices in
Peterborough, Ontario

by

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Abstract

This thesis explores the role of citizen participation in a post-disaster flood hazard mitigation planning program in Peterborough, Ontario. Recognizing that citizen participation is an integral element of hazards mitigation planning, a review of the relevant literature identifies six strategic planning choices that should be considered in the design of a citizen participation program. The study applies this framework to the Flood Reduction Master Plan (FRMP) study and planning process in Peterborough, undertaken following the July 2004 flood event, to analyze citizen participation in hazard mitigation planning practice. Existing documentation, including the FRMP, and fifteen key informant interviews provided the main sources of research data. Data were analyzed in terms of the framework and other hazards mitigation theory found in the literature to produce the findings of the study.

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6.0 Mitigation Strategy Introduction A mitigation strategy provides participating counties and municipalities in the H-GAC planning area with the basis for action. Based on the findings of the Risk Assessment. Mission Statement Develop and maintain a comprehensive pre and post-disaster hazard mitigation plan guided by enhanced education and outreach efforts, new policies and programs, improved planning processes based on study findings, and improved evacuation procedures leading to the creation of policies and projects designed to reduce the vulnerability of individuals, families, households, businesses, infrastructure and critical facilities to the negative effects of. natural and human-caused hazards. PREPARING FOR DISASTER: The National Estuary Program's Role in Pre-Disaster Planning, Post-Disaster Recovery, and Hazard Mitigation. Terms. These terms are defined by the National Disaster Recovery Framework (2016) Considering the important role that NEPs play in disaster recovery and hazard mitigation, the challenges that these four case studies illustrate, and the likelihood that the frequency of hazard and disaster events will increase in the future (See Appendix 1), it is vital that NEPs not only continue to engage in this type of work, but also receive appropriate support from. From its origin, citizen science has included participatory practices in shaping and guiding scientific and social scientific research to local needs (Irwin, 1995), as well as the provision of 'amateur' observational data to facilitate scientific understanding and create improved public understanding of science (Bonney, 1996). Hazard-centered, technology-led citizen science for DRR (e.g., utilizing sensors to collect data about hazards) are the most conventional initiatives and have been very effective in many disaster contexts. Indeed, one of the terms that can be used for this field is Public Participation in Scientific Research (Bonney et al., 2009a). Democratic theory holds that active participation in governmental planning and decision making is critical to furthering the public interest. As a result, public participation in urban planning in the US is arguably the most extensive and intensive in the world. Required by federal, state and local laws, citizen involvement is a staple of local plan making. @article{Godschalk2003PublicPI, title={Public Participation in Natural Hazard Mitigation Policy Formation: Challenges for Comprehensive Planning}, author={D. Godschalk and S. Brody and R. Burby}, journal={Journal of Environmental Planning and Management}, year={2003}, volume={46}, pages={733 - 754} .