What SENIORS think about FOOD RESILIENCE in Vancouver, BC

For your information... In 2016, Vancouver was selected to join 100 Resilient Cities global network (1)



This is a **\$164 million effort** to help cities around the world become more resilient to social, economic, and physical challenges of the 21st century (1)

Now, The University of British Columbia in partnership with The City of Vancouver is focused on improving the resilience of Vancouver's food system (2)

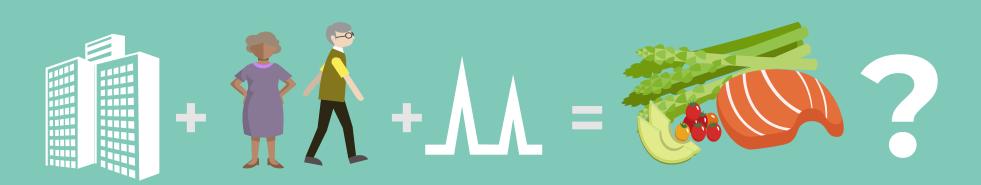






The ISSUE:

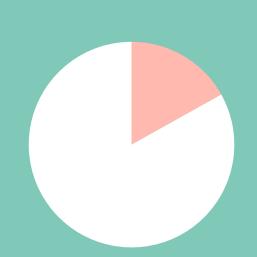
The City of Vancouver lies in the Cascadia subduction zone which is predicted to generate a category 9 earthquake in the next 50 years (3).



As of 2016 seniors represent of Canada's population



Projected to represent 23%-25% of the population by 2036 (5)



Older people have been found to experience disproportionate levels of suffering, relative to the rest of the population during times of disaster (4).

The OBJECTIVE: identify disaster RESILIENCE CRITERIA & develop survey using relevant RESILIENCE INDICATORS for seniors



Communication





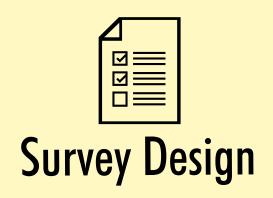
• Preferred communication methods Past communication methods

- Feeling informed
- Knowledge and relevance of government recommendations
- Physical disability
- Where they currently get their food
- How they currently get their food
- Financial stability
- Disaster insurance
- Social Support
- Emergency Plan

Our APPROACH:















What We FOUND:

SIX SENIOR PARTICIPANTS...

- Were eager to participate
- In favour of institutional disaster support for seniors
- Provided recommendations to strengthen survey:
 - -to lessen confusion, suggested changing questions using 'do not agree - strongly agree' scale to a '1-5' agreement scale
 - -suggested more specificity in question asking if they would feel confident "volunteering during a disaster"

"Everyone, including the most vulnerable such as older people, should be given the opportunity to voice their needs, capacities, and experience of disaster and for this to be **recognized**, **recorded**, **and utilized** to develop risk reduction actions." (7)



The Next STEP:

The City of Vancouver should create a strategy to campaign and target the most vulnerable. Using this survey is one step in that direction.

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1. The City of Vancouver. (2016). Resilient City. Retrieved from: http://vancouver.ca/people-programs/resilient-city.aspx 2. Faculty of Land and Food Systems. (2017). Vancouver Food Strategy + Resilience: Public Perceptions + Readiness. Retrieved from: http://lfs350.landfood.ubc.ca/community-projects/2017-fall-projects/vancouver-food-strategy-resilience-organic-waste-residuals/ 3.The City of Vancouver. (2017). Earthquake Facts: Learn the Risks. http://vancouver.ca/home-property-development/earthquake-facts.aspx 4. Hartog, J. (2014). Disaster resilience in an ageing world. HelpAge International. Retrieved from: http://www.unisdr.org/2014/iddr/documents/DisasterResilienceAgeingWorld.pdf 5. Statistics Canada. (2016). Focus on Geography Series, 2016 Census. Retrieved from: http:// www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/as-sa/fogs-spg/Facts-cma-eng.cfm?GC=9 33&GK=CMA&LANG=Eng&TOPIC=1

6. Zeuli, K. and Nijhuis, A. (2017). The Resilience of America's Food Systems: Evidence from Five Cities, pp.1-71.

7. Harris, C., Mihnovits, A. (2015). Disaster risk and age index. HelpAge International, pp. 1-27.



