

Federalism, Orders of Government, and Regional Planning

A Canadian example of regional planning in times of disaster

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September 29, 2016

Outline

- ▶ Re-scaling government
 - ▶ What does it requirement and cost
- ▶ Federalism in Canada
- ▶ Lessons from Canada: small and large scale disasters
- ▶ Connection back to the Philippines
- ▶ Key notes

Why re-scale government structures?

- ▶ Governance needs to match the issues at hand
 - ▶ Too large is ineffective: Bureaucratic problems; role confusion
 - ▶ Too small is ineffective: Lack of specialists and/or skills
- ▶ Is the size responsive to the constituency?

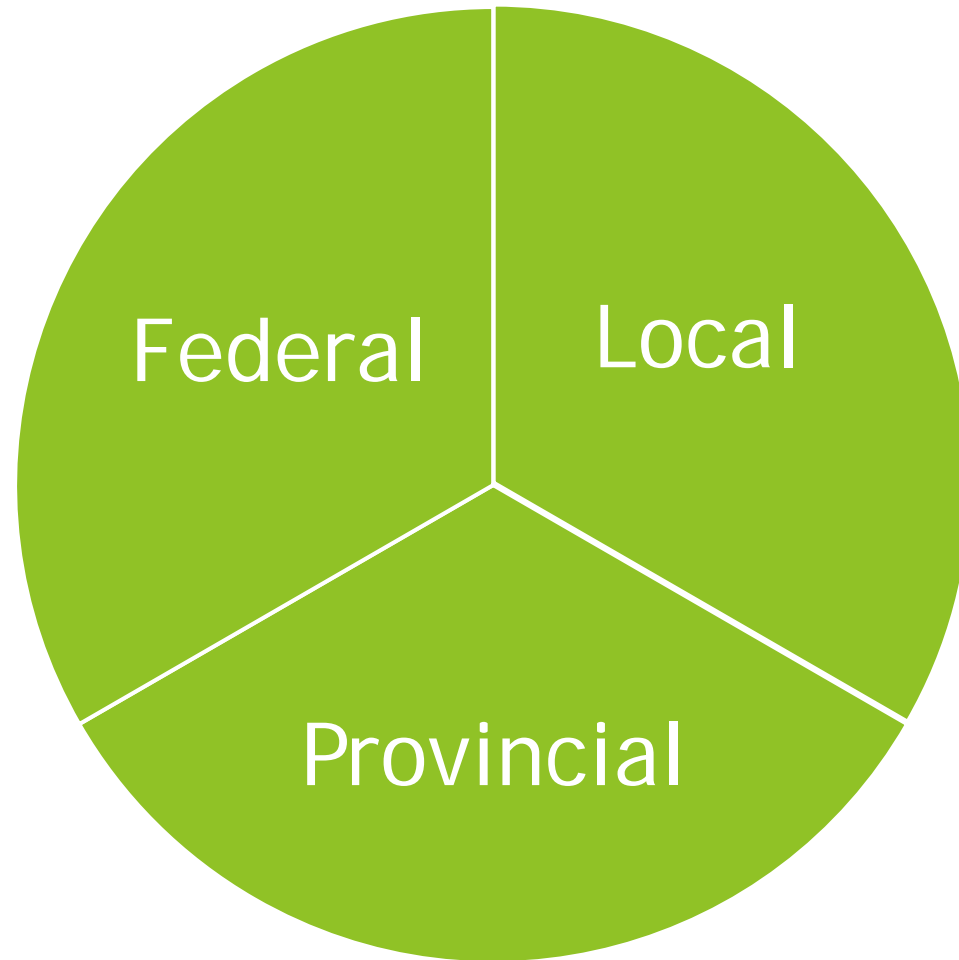
Complexities of re-scaling

- ▶ How do power relations interact between and within these structures
 - ▶ National
 - ▶ Provincial / Territorial
 - ▶ Municipal / Cities
- ▶ Where do entities like chartered cities fit in this process?
- ▶ Can the cost of transaction, capacity development, and restructuring be undertaken?

Federalism in Canada



Environmental disasters in Canada



Lessons from Goderich, Ontario



The Tornado

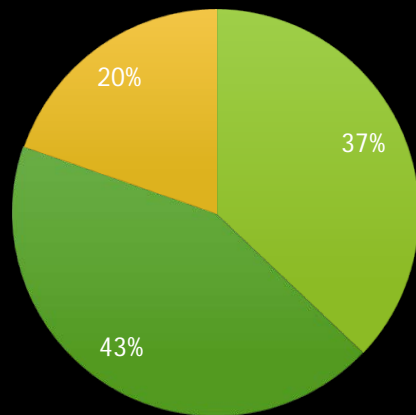


GODERICH DOWNTOWN SQUARE

Community Engagement Patterns Across Disaster Periods

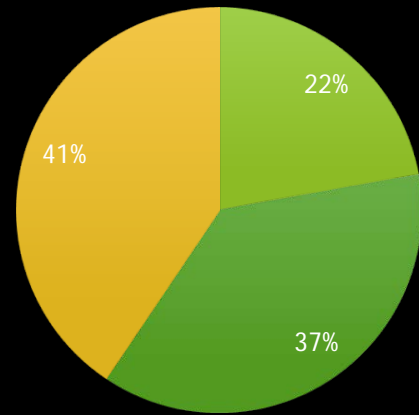
Pre Disaster

- Not Engaged
- Somewhat Engaged
- Very Engaged



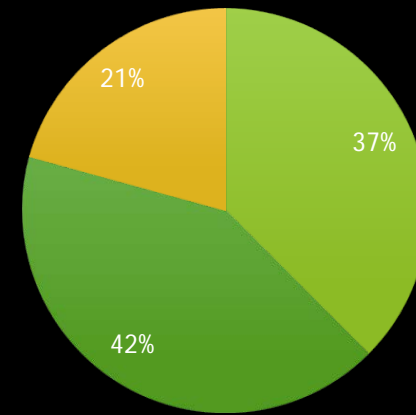
During Disaster

- Not Engaged
- Somewhat Engaged
- Very Engaged



After Disaster

- Not Engaged
- Somewhat Engaged
- Very Engaged



Funding and assistance response

Federal	Provincial	Local/Town
After province expends \$13 million in disaster relief, federal government pays out aid on a cost-shared basis	Ontario Disaster relief fund (2:1 match for all fundraising) \$12 million total + \$1million extra	Goderich & Area Disaster Relief Committee (\$3.9 million from private sources matched 2:1 by province)
Evaluates damage prior to construction	Provincial Emergency Operations Centre - coordinates emergency management capacity	Determines how and what is rebuilt

Fort McMurray fires



Funding and assistance response

Federal	Provincial	Local/Town
\$300 million	\$87.5 million advance funding	
	Evacuation processes	
Funding evacuees		
		Ensuring a safe community to return
	When can people return to their homes?	
		What will be rebuilt?

Why is this relevant for the Philippines?

- ▶ Philippines is the 3rd highest disaster prone country globally
- ▶ High density and location accessibility compound disasters
- ▶ Young population with a mean age of 23 years

- ▶ How you organize governance structures impacts how you respond to disasters

Aftermath of typhoon Ondoy

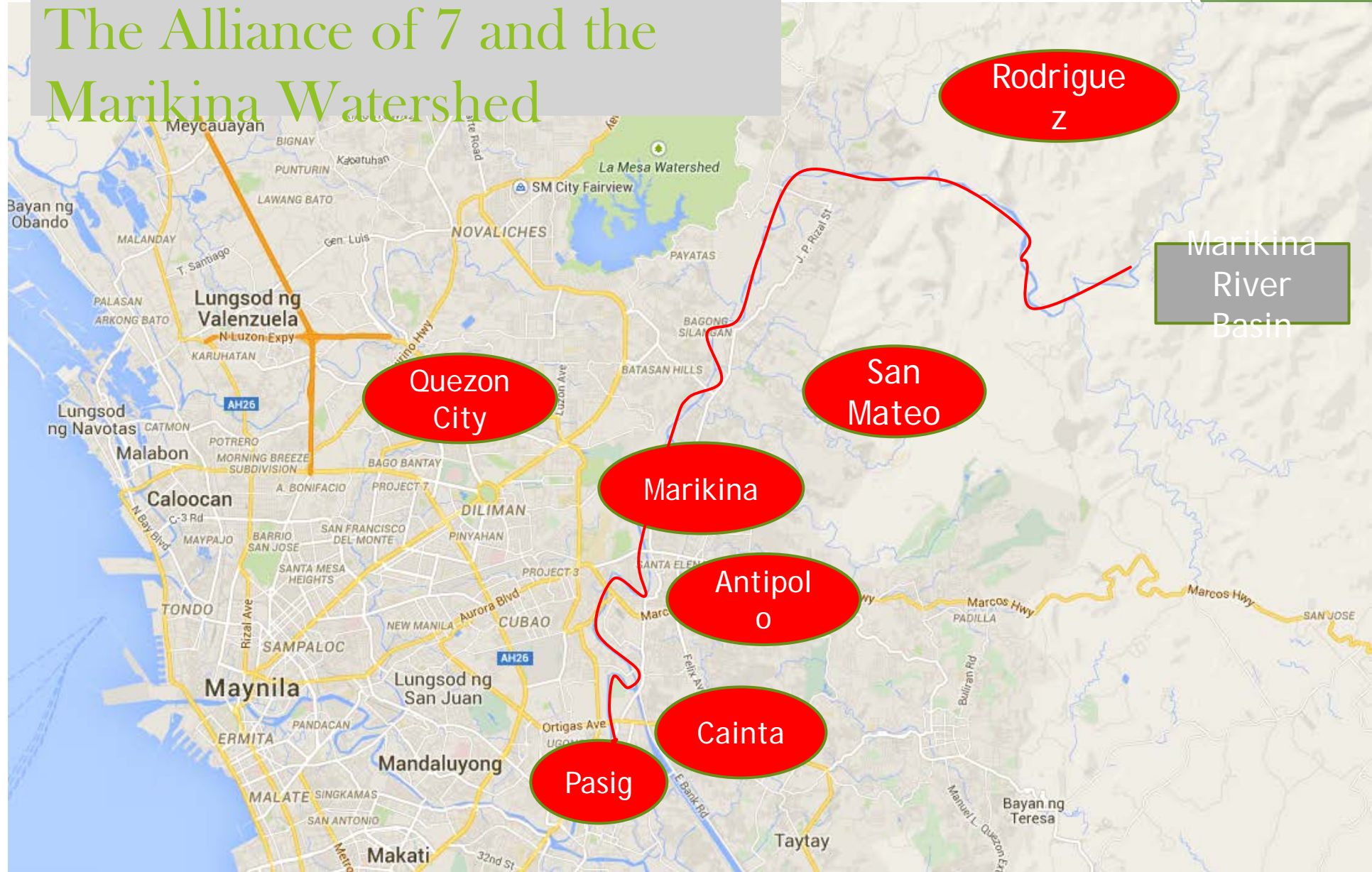


- ✓ 993,227 Families / 4,901,224 persons affected
- ✓ 464 dead, 524 injured, 37 missing
- ✓ 137 Billion Pesos worth of economic damage (2010, Government of the Philippines)

Source: Getty Images

Overflowing of the Marikina River causing inundation in eastern parts of the NCR and Rizal Province

The Alliance of 7 and the Marikina Watershed



Source: Google maps

Key Notes

- ▶ What are the needs of each community?
- ▶ What size of government can meet these needs?
- ▶ Capacities and vulnerabilities of each federal model?
- ▶ What is the environment risk in each LGUs and what is the best way to foster collaboration?