Emergency Management Assistance Program (EMAP) 101

A quick reference to support communities to better understand EMAP eligibility and how to apply for funding assistance.

Topics Covered

1. About EMAP
2. Emergency Management funding streams supported under EMAP:
3. Non-Structural Mitigation and Preparedness/FireSmart Funding Streams and Eligibility
4. Response and Recovery Funding Streams and Eligibility
5. How to Request Funding
6. Emergency Management Agreements
7. Contact info

About the Program

In partnership with First Nations communities, provincial and territorial governments and non-government organizations, Indigenous Services Canada's Emergency Management Assistance Program (EMAP) helps communities **on reserve** access funding for emergency management assistance services to prepare, respond and recover from emergency events.

Eligibility:

- First Nation communities are eligible to receive assistance through EMAP for all individuals whose principal residence is on reserve, status or non-status
- Eligible expenditures refer to the net costs incurred after accounting for any insurance payouts, as well as funding from other authorities, programs, or third-party service providers. Regarding Response and Recovery funding, EMAP is not intended to replace insurance coverage and is a program of last resort.

Who Can Apply/Application Criteria

- To be eligible for funding under the Emergency Management Assistance Program (EMAP), the emergency event must have impacted, or the proposed project must directly support, First Nations located on:

1) a reserve, as defined in s. 2 (1) of the Indian Act, R.S.C., 1985, c. I-5: lands, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty, that have been set apart for the use and benefit of a band

2) lands set aside in Yukon as per Cabinet Directive (Circular No. 27) entitled Procedure for Reserving Land in the Yukon and Northwest Territories (1955)

3) lands formerly defined as a reserve, or lands set aside which now form part of modern treaty settlement lands

The Four Pillars of Emergency Management

The 4 Pillars of Emergency Management

Funding Streams

MITIGATION

Activities and practices designed to avoid or minimize impacts of an emergency

PREPAREDNESS

Planning and readiness measures to enable effective response to and recovery from an emergency

- **Non-Structural Mitigation and Preparedness**
- **FireSmart**
- **Capacity Enhancement**
- **Service Agreement**

RESPONSE

Activities designed to address the short-term effects of an emergency and reduce loss and suffering

RECOVERY

Activities to restore physical, social and economic activities to pre-event levels or better

- **Response**
- **Recovery**
- **Search and Recovery**
- **Health Emergency Management**

Non-Structural Mitigation and Preparedness (NSMP) and FireSmart Funding through EMAP

- Limited proposal-based funding is available for First Nations-led emergency management preparedness and non-structural mitigation (NSMP) and FireSmart initiatives.
- EMAP also allows for the purchase of low-value equipment (up to $10K) for emergency preparedness and mitigation projects such as tsunami early-warning systems, alarms, sirens, etc.
- For more information, please contact your ISC regional office (Annex B) or visit EMAP's webpage.

NSMP

- Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, all hazard risk assessments, emergency operations centre (EOC) training, 911 mapping, incident command systems (ISC) training, search and rescue training

FireSmart

- Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, vegetation/fuel management, fire suppression studies, wildland firefighter training, wildland fire risk assessments

Response and Recovery Funding Supports Through EMAP

- First Nation communities have been and continue to be significantly disproportionately affected by communicable diseases, increased weather events, and public health emergencies related to climate change, natural hazards, including major floods, forest fires, and hurricanes.
- When an emergency response and recovery needs go beyond the capacity of First Nations or tribal councils, they can apply to EMAP for help with these costs.
- EMAP reimburses eligible response and recovery activities due to emergencies, helping the community recover in a timely, durable and holistic way. For a list of complete eligibility criteria, visit the EMAP's Build Back Better guidelines (Annex A).

Response

- Actions taken **immediately before**, during, or after an emergency to manage its consequences and minimize its impacts.
- Response activities may include, but are not limited to, **emergency public communication, emergency medical assistance, or evacuations**.

Recovery

- Actions taken **after** an emergency incident to restore a community to its pre-emergency condition. Recovery measures commence during response and reduce the potential future vulnerabilities of the community while improving planning for these events.
- Recovery activities may include, but are not limited to, **restoration costs of damaged infrastructure to pre-disaster conditions**

Examples of Eligible Emergency Response Costs

Emergency Response Measures

- rental of equipment, incremental wage costs for emergency response positions, response to an imminent threat (activating emergency operations centres, sandbagging, ditch clearing, etc.)

Emergency Social Services Supports (Evacuations > 60 days)

- accommodations, transportation, health and mental wellness supports, food, cultural continuity supports, housing pets/livestock

Long-Term Displacement Assistance (Evacuations < 60 days)

- long-term accommodations, cultural continuity supports, laundry costs, health and mental wellness supports

Search and Recovery

- fuel for recovery vehicles, food and incidentals for volunteers, professional search and recovery specialist, equipment rentals

The Search and Recovery funding stream supports efforts to recover an individual when the authority having jurisdiction has ceased search and rescue operations.

Examples of Eligible Emergency Recovery Costs

Recovery Measures

- Incremental wages (ex. temporary Recovery Managers), food replacement due to an extended power outage, repairs to homes and community infrastructure

Mitigation Measures (Build Back Better Policy)

- weather resistant shingles, hazard mitigation (ex. planting vegetation to mitigate slop erosion), elevating flood-prone structures, mould resistant drywall

Personal Losses Replacement

- replacement of basic and essential necessities of life, clothing, furniture, large and small household appliances, office equipment, cultural items

*Mitigation measures represent activities or enhancements that **eliminate or reduce the impact of future emergency events**. To be approved for funding, mitigation measures need to be recommended in a community's **damage assessment.***

***Damage assessments must be conducted by qualified, third-party professionals** and submitted to the department for repairs /rebuilds of homes and community infrastructure to be eligible for reimbursement.*

Documentation Required to Access EMAP Funding

Response and Recovery Funding

- All related invoices/receipts
- Weather reports
- Damage assessments (if applicable)
- Completed personal loss forms (if applicable)
- Completed Declaration by Band form

Non-Structural Mitigation and Preparedness Funding
FireSmart Funding
Service Agreement Funding

- Completed workplan (including approximate budget, deliverables, and timelines)

- Note – there are deadlines to apply for funding under the Emergency Preparedness and Non-Structural Mitigation and FireSmart programs. For more information, please visit EMAP's webpage.
- Communities seeking reimbursement after an emergency are encouraged to submit estimates or invoices as quickly as possible to help ensure a timely community recovery.
- Contact your local ISC regional office emergency management contacts for more information on how to access EMAP funding.

Further Guidance on How to Request EMAP Funding Assistance (R&R)

1. Understand active vs. imminent threat

- Active threat: An event that is happening in real time
- Imminent threat: An event that has a high probability of occurring in the near future
- Emergency response activities undertaken prior to the start of an event can still be EMAP eligible
- Contact your local ISC Regional Office to be pre-approved for emergency response activities to imminent threats

2. Complete a damage assessment prior to applying for recovery funding

- A **damage assessment** is required ideally **within 60 days** of when it is safe to return to community and should be **completed by a qualified professional,** such as an adjuster or an engineering firm
- The **cost for a damage assessment is reimbursable**
- Contracting a qualified professional for damage assessments ensures that any recommendations for mitigation measures are eligible for funding under the Build Back Better Policy, supporting sustainable recovery

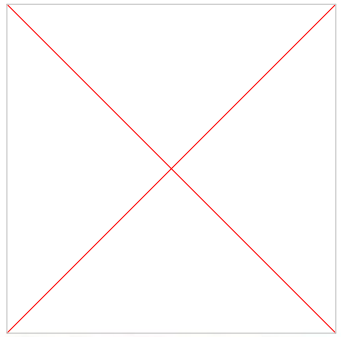
Further Guidance on How to Request EMAP Funding Assistance (R&R)

3. Keep and submit all documents

- To be reimbursed for emergency expenses, invoices/receipts for all costs expended must be submitted to the department
- Reimbursements must be substantiated by invoices/receipts, not general ledgers, to your ISC regional office (Annex B).

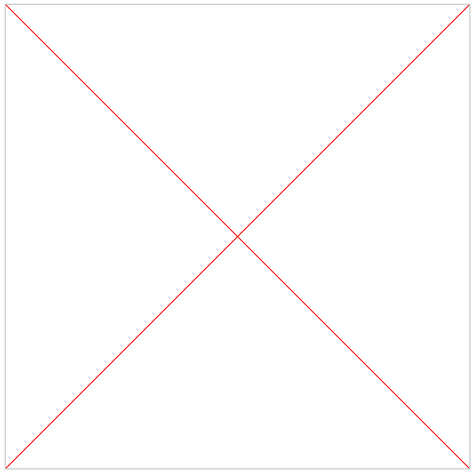
4. Utilizing your Regional Office for support

- Support with understanding EMAP-eligibility
- Support with risk management
- Support with what is eligible for risk costing



EMCR Service Agreement

- In 2017, a 10-year bilateral Emergency Management Service Agreement was signed between Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) and the BC Government to enhance the delivery of emergency management support services to on-reserve First Nation communities in BC. This Agreement was intended to enable all First Nation communities on-reserve to receive comparable emergency management support services to municipalities and local authorities in BC.
- The Province through the Ministry of Emergency Management and Climate Readiness (EMCR) is available 24/7 to support with emergency coordination



Emergency Management Multilateral Agreements

- In response to one of the Auditor General of Canada's 2022 Report Recommendations, ISC is engaging with First Nation partners, provincial and territorial governments, and other service delivery partners as applicable to enter into multilateral emergency management agreements. Multilateral agreements:

Include First Nations as full and equal partners in their development and implementation

Clarify roles and responsibilities of all partners and reduce points of indecision

Strengthen supports for First Nations-led emergency management

- Progress is underway in all provinces and territories to advance multilateral discussions and agreements with interested and willing partners. Where multilateral partnership tables have been established, discussions have included all-hazard emergency management services, building capacity in First Nation communities, visions for First Nations-led emergency management, coordination of funding, and how to collaborate on risk informed approaches to decision-making.

Annex A: Resources

- Build Back Better Policy: https://sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1534954506773/1535121720820
- EMAP Terms of Reference: https://sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1386012167936/1615723040222
- Guidelines for the Rental/Purchase of Air Purifiers: https://sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1695916088459/1695916167661
- Guidelines for the Rental/Purchase of Air Conditioning Units: https://sac-isc.gc.ca/eng/1724342174157/1724342197770

Annex B: Regional Office Contact Information

- Provincial Emergency Line: 1-888-663-3456
- ISC British Columbia Region Emergency Management Duty Officer: bcaandc.do@sac-isc.gc.ca - 604-209-9709
- Tim McCann: 236-334-1680 – timothy.mccann@sac-isc.gc.ca