

Building Resilient Communities: A Case Study of East York Don Valley and North Etobicoke

Doreen Kajumba

Injila Rajab Khan

Jihad Hakime

Samantha Leon

Sara Kidane Fessahazion

Community Development Program, Humber Polytechnic

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Professor Christine McKenzie, PhD

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ABSTRACT

This Capstone Project examines community resilience within two equity-deserving geographic clusters in Toronto - North Etobicoke and East York Don Valley - through a mixed-methods evaluation led in collaboration with the City of Toronto's Community Development Unit. Resilience, in this context, refers to the capacity of communities to absorb, adapt to, and recover from acute shocks (e.g., pandemics, extreme weather) and chronic stressors (e.g., housing insecurity, economic inequality).

Using a combination of semi-structured interviews with senior staff from local NGOs and community surveys, the study identifies existing strengths, challenges, and opportunities within these neighbourhoods' resilience strategies. Thematic analysis revealed critical factors contributing to resilience: community engagement, inter-agency collaboration, culturally relevant programming, and grassroots leadership. However, significant barriers persist, including limited funding, communication gaps, and a lack of inclusive, proactive emergency preparedness frameworks. The research is grounded in equity-focused frameworks drawn from contemporary literature on urban resilience, including models like SWOT-PEN3 and emBRACE. Findings underscore the importance of tailoring interventions to cultural and community-specific needs, amplifying resident voices in planning processes, and strengthening collaborative networks.

Ultimately, this project offers a set of actionable, community-informed recommendations aimed at enhancing the City's capacity to build sustainable resilience among its most underserved populations. By centering local knowledge and inclusive engagement, it contributes to a broader vision of a resilient, equitable Toronto prepared for future crises.

KEY WORDS: Community, resilience, equity-deserving, chronic stressors, acute shocks, geographic cluster, emergency preparedness, Culturally Responsive Approaches, Resident-Led Engagement, Inter-Agency Collaboration, Crisis Communication, Digital and Language

Accessibility, Faith-Based Networks, Local Knowledge and Leadership, Structural barriers, Trust in Institutions, Sustainable Funding Models, Community Empowerment, Youth and Volunteer Engagement, Feedback Mechanisms, Localized Decision-Making, Social Capital, Inclusive Service Delivery.

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for allowing us to conduct outreach during their bi-annual meeting and for taking the time to support our project despite their busy schedules. We would like to thank Christine McKenzie and Linda Hill for their unwavering support, constructive feedback, time, encouragement, guidance, collaboration, and for their consistent involvement in emails, read-throughs, team meetings, and coordination throughout the project. We also acknowledge the contributions of our peers in the Community Development Program (CDEV), who stood with us in the process, providing morale, encouragement, and feedback. Together, their combined efforts and support have been crucial in the success of this capstone project, and we deeply appreciate their time and commitment.

INTRODUCTION

This project is significant for the City of Toronto's Community Development Unit and the equity-deserving communities located within the East York Don Valley and North Etobicoke geographic clusters ("Geographic clusters" is a notable concentration of related businesses, resources or organization within a specific geographic area). By focusing on community resilience, the project addresses the pressing challenges posed by chronic stressors and acute shocks, including climate-related events and public health crises such as COVID-19.

The primary objective of this project is to evaluate the resilience of these two clusters by identifying their strengths and gaps. This evaluation provides insight into how these factors influence emergency preparedness and community adaptation. Through a comprehensive analysis of both strengths and weaknesses, the project aims to enhance existing resiliency efforts, ultimately improving response and preparedness strategies for the communities involved.

Research for this project was conducted through active engagement with residents and non-governmental partners within the two geographic clusters of East York Don Valley and

North Etobicoke. The findings will be particularly valuable for the City of Toronto's Community Development unit and these equity-deserving communities, as the project seeks to deliver actionable recommendations that will bolster their capacity to withstand and adapt to future shocks and stressors. This research will be significant to the city because it allows the opportunity for fostering a more resilient and equitable future for these communities.

Project Focus

Our project aims to investigate strategies for promoting resilience in underserved communities within two geographic clusters, North Etobicoke and East York Don Valley. This initiative was conducted in ongoing collaboration with the City of Toronto's Community Development Unit. Community Development Degree students from Humber Polytechnic will play a pivotal role in evaluating current conditions and recommending actionable strategies to enhance resilience in these communities.

Research Questions

To guide our research and recommendations, the following questions were explored,

1. What are the strengths and challenges that lie within the already existing resiliency effort?
2. What improvements can be made to heighten the level of resiliency within equity-deserving communities?

Situating Self as a Researcher

My name is **Doreen Kajumba**. As a community development student and a woman with lived experience in advocacy and frontline social services, I approached this project with a deep commitment to equity, inclusion, and survivor-centered approaches. My personal and professional background, supporting underserved populations including survivors of gender-

based violence and newcomers, shaped the way I engaged with community members during the research process. I recognized how my own social location, including my identity as a Black immigrant woman, a single mother to five children, an internationally trained professional, and an able-bodied person, influenced how I interpreted stories of trauma and resilience. I also draw from my experience as a community organiser, and a leader within diaspora political movements. I remained mindful of these dynamics during data collection and analysis to ensure the voices of community participants were centered and accurately reflected.

My name is **Sara Kidane Fessahazion**. As a mother, a wife, and an immigrant from Eritrea, I bring a lived experience that deeply informs how I understand and approach resilience. The journey of adapting to a new environment - navigating unfamiliar systems, building community from the ground up, and balancing multiple responsibilities - has taught me what it means to face uncertainty with determination and strength. Returning to school after many years has been a meaningful part of this resilience journey. Balancing the responsibilities of parenting, partnership, and academic life has required adaptability, focus, and perseverance. It has also offered me a deeper understanding of the everyday barriers that many individuals face, especially those juggling multiple roles while trying to access education, resources, and support. Being able-bodied and multilingual has allowed me to navigate some of these challenges more easily, but I am always aware that not everyone has the same privileges or access. Throughout the research process, I remained mindful of how my identity influenced the way I engaged with participants and interpreted their stories. I approached every conversation with empathy, humility, and deep respect for the diverse truths shared with me. This capstone project reflects both a scholarly exploration and a personal commitment to fostering more inclusive, responsive, and resilient communities—where lived experience is valued, and every voice is heard.

My name is **Injila Rajab Khan**. I am an Afghan immigrant woman residing in the East York Don Valley cluster. My research journey is deeply intertwined with my lived experiences and the rich cultural dynamics of my community. Growing up among the difficulties of navigating life in a new place, I have witnessed firsthand the hardship and challenges that many immigrants face, particularly regarding social integration and access to essential resources, with language barriers. This personal narrative shaped the way I approach this research and fosters community engagement. My plural identity as an immigrant, Muslim woman of colour, middle class, cisgender, able-bodied and living in the equity-deserving community influences my perception of resilience. Throughout our research process, I was committed to amplifying the diverse voices, ultimately contributing to the development of actionable recommendations to enhance resilience in these equity-deserving communities. My journey with this Capstone Project is not only an academic pursuit but also a personal commitment to fostering more inclusive and supportive environments for all and to build more resilient communities to withstand any kind of calamity.

My name is **Samantha Leon**. As a daughter of a single mother who is an immigrant from Ecuador, I have a deep understanding of the importance of resiliency. Working from the age of fifteen to support myself and living in a one-bedroom apartment with my mom and two sisters taught me what it means to live in uncertainty, but also what it means to have a tight community of people who are there for you and support you. My travels to Europe, South America, and the Caribbean have exposed me to the many different cultures, languages, and people in the world, which has made me a person who sees the value and beauty in the individual experience. In my time at Humber, and, more specifically, in the Community Development Program, I have recognized that I aim to follow a holistic approach to my practice that is driven and informed by the community I serve. As someone who is queer-identifying and Latin, I can identify with other marginalized folks and can empathize with the equity-deserving communities that we have researched. It's this empathy that drives my commitment

to amplify diverse voices that are not being heard and are deserving of a seat at the table. The research conducted was not solely for academic pursuits but also for the personal desire to enact change, especially within equity-deserving communities, as these are considerably overlooked, and hopefully provide recommendations that could improve the communities' conditions.

My name is **Jihad Hakime**. As a Moroccan and Muslim immigrant, I have witnessed disparities in my country based on gender, age, and race regarding education and employment. Therefore, I am very familiar with what it means to build capacity in a community, as I have witnessed closely how Moroccan people support each other, even with limited access to resources. As a community development student, I have garnered a deep understanding of how to analyze a community's needs through my knowledge of participatory action research and how imperative it is to take on this approach in practice. Working closely as a caseworker with refugee populations in the City of Mississauga, I obtained first-hand experience working with an equity-deserving community, which allowed me to apply my theoretical knowledge to real-life practices.

Literature Review

Understanding resilience and the importance of equity-centered planning

The concept of resilience has gained importance in recent years, particularly in disaster management, such as COVID-19. Resilience refers to a community's capacity to withstand, adapt, and recover from challenges posed by chronic stressors and acute shocks. However, the efficiency of resilience strategies often depends on how well the voices and needs of equity-deserving communities are included in these strategies. This literature highlights the importance of equity-centered and community-driven methods to resilience planning, culturally grounded approaches and the need for inclusive decision making and participatory

strategies. They offer valuable insight into community resiliency, which is relevant to the Capstone project.

Community Engagement and Local Knowledge:

A comparative study of resilience planning was conducted by Park and Warren (2018) in the three major cities in the United States. They emphasized that effective resilience planning must consider neighbourhood-specific vulnerabilities. Their research highlights that cities can improve emergency preparedness through targeted planning and inclusive decision-making, and participatory strategies. Similarly, Saja et al (2019) contribute to this discussion by reviewing social resilience frameworks in disaster management. They argue for the development of adaptive, context-specific frameworks that consider both structural indicators and dynamic community features such as trust and local knowledge. Their critique underlines how equity and participation, particularly within marginalized communities, are often overlooked or inadequately addressed in conventional frameworks. These findings are particularly relevant to this Capstone Project, which aims to assess whether the City of Toronto's resilience strategies sufficiently reflect the lived experiences and knowledge of residents in North Etobicoke and East York Don Valley. Furthermore, Arup (2017) examined resilience strategies in major cities across the United Kingdom, critiquing conventional urban resilience planning models that rely heavily on technological and infrastructure-based solutions. The study emphasized that these traditional approaches often overlook social equity, marginalizing low-income communities and those without access to essential support systems. Arup's framework aligns with Toronto's Resilience strategy by pushing beyond physical infrastructure to advocate for relational, community-rooted resilience. These parallels validate our evaluation criteria and reinforce the idea to prioritise grassroots co-creation and culturally responsive planning in local emergency preparedness efforts.

Culturally Grounded Approaches

Additionally, Belue et al (2024) introduce a culturally grounded organization planning framework that emphasizes the role of cultural identity and community dynamics, which is particularly relevant for BIPOC serving organizations aiming to align internal practices with the cultural values and lived realities of their communities. This framework combines SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) with the PEN-3 model, where PEN3 stands for Person, Perception, Positive, Extended Family, Enabler, Existential, Neighbourhood, Nurturers, and Negative. This integrated model emphasizes the role of cultural identity, neighbourhood dynamics, and extended support systems (such as family and nurturers) in strategic organizational planning. Additionally, Campbell (2023) introduces the importance of cultural components of a community, like English language competency and communication capacity. This shaped our culturally competent approach in making our surveys available in different languages, and it made us more aware of cultural implications within the research.

Assessment of Existing Approaches

Snyder et al. (2021) establish how imperative it is to promote an upstream-downstream approach to promote adaptive capacity within partnerships between government organizations and community stakeholders. This key learning was crucial in obtaining dual perspective through surveys completed by service users (community) and interviews completed by service providers (non-governmental organizations senior staff). By looking into how both groups view their partnership or involvement in emergency preparedness, we obtained a comprehensive idea of whether the relationship uses a top-down approach that is not conducive to resilience or if it's an upstream-downstream approach that considers community stakeholders. This approach to resiliency is mirrored in the capstone's look into the lived experiences of community stakeholders, as we realize they hold a lot of the answers to better resiliency within a community. The EnRich Framework consists of measuring and investigating empowerment, collaboration, innovation, upstream-oriented leadership,

communication, connectedness, engagement, complexity, culture, and asset/resource management within vulnerable communities. Throughout much of the literature, including Campbell (2023), communication, collaboration, and empowerment were deemed as key components of resiliency, which is why these were points of focus within the research and were especially seen in the types of questions we asked interview participants, like how they measured their inter-organizational collaboration and communication (see Appendix B). In contrast, we asked survey respondents if they were aware of any emergency preparedness training or efforts to disseminate the level of communication organizations have with community stakeholders.

Likewise, S. Kruse et al. (2017) introduce the emBRACE framework that conceptualizes resilience to natural hazards through three core domains, which are Resources and Capacities, Action and Learning. They highlight that these domains are interconnected and influenced by extra community factors like disaster risk governance, societal context, disturbances and system change. They argue that resilience is not only about bouncing back after a disaster, but it is also about adapting and altering in response to ongoing challenges and changes. This literature is relevant to our capstone project because it informs our survey and interview questions concerning emergency preparedness and the existing resources and communities' capacity to withstand these challenges. In addition, it also guides our survey questions in regard to providing emergency preparedness training and learning opportunities for the community to build resiliency. by engaging and consulting stakeholders such as community members, policymakers and other groups to gather diverse perspectives on community resiliency. This aligns with our capstone project and our approaches to the research is similar by engaging different stakeholders, make robust sets of recommendations that have everyone's perspective and voices on building resiliency within their communities.

Research Design

Epistemology

This project adopts a constructivist epistemology (Grad Coach, 2020), emphasizing the co-creation of knowledge with participants to evaluate resiliency in equity-deserving communities. The research is guided by an interpretive paradigm (Grad Coach, 2020), which views resilience as a socially constructed and deeply contextual phenomenon. This approach enables the exploration of subjective experiences, and understanding of social contexts, and emphasizes the meaning-making processes within equity-deserving communities.

Methods

This Capstone project employed a mixed-methods approach, integrating both quantitative and qualitative methodologies to develop a holistic understanding of community resilience among equity-deserving populations in North Etobicoke and East York Don Valley clusters. This design was strategically selected to capture both the measurable patterns of community needs and strengths (through surveys) and the in-depth perspectives and lived experiences of key stakeholders (through interviews). The triangulation of methods ensured enhanced validity, rigour, and relevance of the findings, supporting actionable and community-informed recommendations for the City of Toronto's Community Development Unit.

Resident Surveys

Purpose

The resident surveys aimed to capture broad, community-level data regarding several key areas. These included perceptions of community resilience and social trust, awareness and access to emergency preparedness resources, the effectiveness of existing services and infrastructure. Additionally, the surveys explored demographic variations in experiences and needs to better understand how different groups within the community experience resilience and support systems.

Sampling Strategy

A convenience sampling method was employed to ensure broad participation across diverse community groups. This approach enabled the team to reach a wide range of residents through accessible community channels, while recognizing time and resource constraints.

Recruitment Process

Recruitment was conducted in collaboration with Sherry Phillips (North Etobicoke Cluster) and Edna Ali (East York Don Valley Cluster). These are Community Development Officers (CDOs) with the City of Toronto's Community Coordination Plan and Toronto Strong Neighbourhood Strategy. They are responsible for supporting Neighbourhood improvement Areas and Emerging Neighbourhoods. Their deep community connections and knowledge of local dynamics played a key role in identifying participants, prompting trust, and ensuring that diverse community voices were represented in the data collection process. These CDOs supported outreach by disseminating surveys through both digital and in-person networks, facilitating participation from traditionally underrepresented or hard to reach groups. Their involvement was instrumental in establishing rapport, increasing response rates, and ensuring community ownership over the project.

Data Collection

Building on the groundwork led by the CDOs, the data collection process was intentionally designed to be inclusive and accessible. Surveys were distributed both digitally via Google Forms and in hard copy at local events to ensure participation from residents with varying levels of digital access. The survey included both open and close-ended questions focused on emergency preparedness and the availability of social and institutional support as well as questions that addressed barriers to resilience. Within the survey, there was space for the survey takers to add their suggestions for community -based improvements and note their personal experiences with shocks such as COVID-19 and chronic stressors like housing insecurity (see Appendix D for Survey Questions).

To support data collection, a variety of tools were employed. Google Forms facilitated the digital dissemination of surveys and enabled automated response collection for efficient data capture while hard copies of surveys were distributed at community locations to increase accessibility for residents with limited digital access. For participant outreach and follow up, Microsoft Teams and email were used. (See Appendix A and B)

Ethical Considerations

All participants provided informed written consent before taking part in the survey. The surveys were administered anonymously, no names or identifiable information were collected. To ensure confidentiality throughout the analysis process, responses were assigned coded identifiers, allowing the research team to protect participants' privacy while maintaining data integrity (See appendix A). All interview notes were documented promptly to ensure accuracy, and responses from the Google Forms survey were automatically collected and stored for analysis. The data was stored on password-protected personal devices and Google accounts. Upon completion of the study period all data will be erased from each student's personal computer and any data will be handed over to the supervising faculty. Detailed field notes ensured the reliability of the data, which informed the development of resilience-focused, community-driven crisis response strategies for equity-deserving communities, specifically the North Etobicoke and East York Don Valley clusters.

Data Analysis

Quantitative data were analyzed using Google sheets, the analysis applied descriptive statistics, including frequencies and percentages, to summarize responses to closed-ended responses. Cross-tabulations to explore relationships between demographics and resilience indicators. Additionally thematic categorization was used to analyse open-ended responses and identify recurring themes. These qualitative responses were also uploaded to Voyant Tool for further word frequency and sentiment analysis, helping to triangulate findings and deepen the

understanding of community identified issues and strengths. Survey responses, where applicable, were compiled directly through Google Forms and exported for analysis.

Agency Staff Interviews -Senior Managers

Purpose

Qualitative interviews with senior NGO staff were conducted to gain strategic insights into organizational-level resilience planning. These interviews aimed to understand institutional perspectives on barriers, successes, and opportunities for collaboration. Additionally, the interviews explored how well service provider responses aligned with the needs and priorities identified by community members.

Sampling Strategy

Purposive Sampling was used to recruit participants for agency staff interviews. The sample included NGO staff with at least two to three years of experience in resilience programming as well as individuals directly involved in community engagement, resource distribution, or emergency planning in North Etobicoke or East York Don Valley clusters. The target population included resident leaders, community ambassadors, senior staff from organizations involved in community-based resilience-building initiatives. To contextualize responses and assess representational equity, demographic data such as postal code. Age, gender, cultural background, and language were also collected to contextualize responses and identity gaps in representational equity.

Recruitment Process

Recruitment was facilitated by Sherry Phillips from the North Etobicoke cluster and Edna Ali from the East York Don Valley cluster, who acted as liaisons to the NGO sector. Outreach was conducted through email, word of mouth, and community engagement channels. Community leaders also played a key role in verifying alignment with inclusion criteria and supported efforts to build trust and maintain transparency throughout the recruitment process.

Data Collection

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with Senior staff from community NGOs operating in North Etobicoke and East York Don Valley. A set of ten open-ended interview questions was developed by the research team and sent to senior staff that participated in advance via email to support informed responses (see Appendix C). Microsoft Teams was used to conduct the interviews, allowing for flexibility and accessibility.

During each session, detailed field notes were taken to document the responses, during these interviews, two members of the team were present, one carrying out the interview and the other taking the field notes for responses. Interviews focused on organizational strategies, perceptions of resilience, barriers to community preparedness, and collaboration with residents and other organizations. Interviews were not audio-recorded, instead, all notes were captured live during the meeting and reviewed by the team immediately afterwards to ensure accuracy and consistency (see Appendix C).

Ethical Considerations

Written informed consent was obtained from all participants before each interview. To ensure confidentiality, all data was anonymized, and participants were assigned codes. No identifying features were included in field notes or in analysis output, allowing the research team to protect participant privacy throughout the study (see Appendix A).

Data Analysis

Interview notes were analyzed using a thematic analysis approach. The process began with data familiarization, where each team member carefully reviewed the interview field notes. From there, initial coding was conducted to highlight key words, phrases, and ideas, using both deductive and inductive coding methods. In-vivo coding was also applied to preserve participants' original language wherever possible.

Codes were then grouped into broader themes, such as trust, service gaps, resource accessibility, and inter-agency collaboration. To reduce bias and improve reliability, students cross-validated each other's coding. Focused coding followed, with five main themes identified

from the data. These themes were further refined into 12 subcategories, allowing for a deeper exploration of the nuances and complexities in participants' experiences. Google sheets was used to organize and manage the coded data. Additionally, the Voyant Tool was used to identify recurring language patterns and thematic emphasis across responses, adding depth to the analysis. Patterns were then compared across the two geographic clusters to capture both shared and divergent experiences, which helped inform the final recommendations.

Validation & Peer Feedback

To ensure accuracy, reliability and cultural relevance in the interpretation of findings, multiple layers of validation and peer feedback were incorporated throughout the research process. Coding processes were reviewed by Capstone partners, including Christine McKenzie, Rolfe Santos, and Wayne Robinson, who provided methodological guidance and critical feedback. Their input ensured that the analysis respected local context, addressed culturally specific nuances, and aligned with the lived realities of the participants. This collaborative validation process strengthened the integrity of the study and supported the development of recommendations that are both community-informed and academically sound.¹³

RESULTS

SURVEY FINDINGS

The survey revealed a complex picture of how residents perceive their community's cohesion and resilience during crises. While some respondents felt well or strongly connected to their communities, nearly half expressed only a neutral level of connection, indicating a fragmented sense of unity. This theme extended into the perceived trust in local institutions, where over half of respondents indicated partial trust in local leaders and organizations to handle emergencies. Qualitative comments reflected experiences of extended power outages with little visible support, highlighting a lack of awareness or access to available resources.

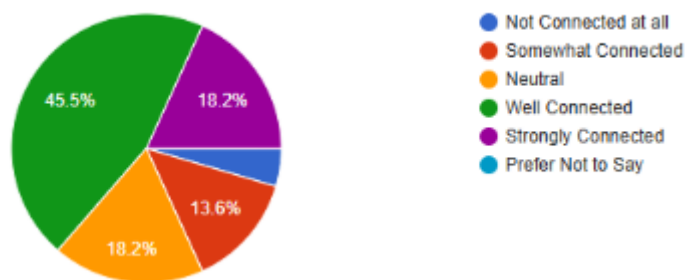


Table 1. Data responses to question: How well do you feel your community works together during a crisis?

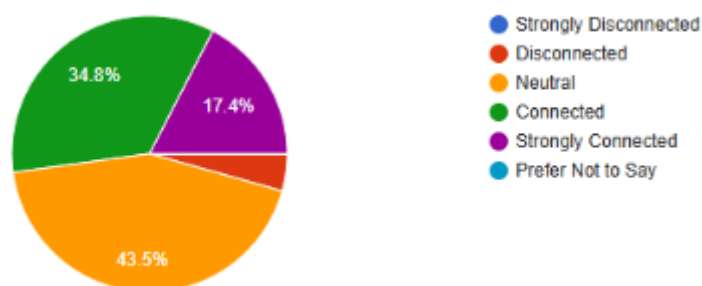


Table 2. Response to question: How connected do you feel to other members of your community?

A critical concern was resource accessibility during emergencies. More than a third of respondents reported they would not have adequate access to essentials like food, water, and healthcare in the event of a crisis. This perception was particularly evident among residents of high-rise buildings, where emergency supplies are harder to store, and those who mentioned the financial limitations faced by many in their neighborhoods. When residents were asked about the strengths of their community, recurring themes included the physical proximity to essential services, strong communication within small networks, unity during past crises, and support from local groups and programs.

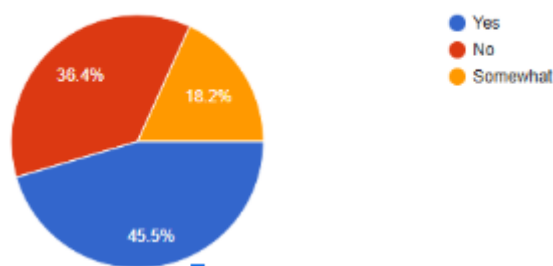


Table 3. Response to Question: Do you feel you would have access to sufficient resources (e.g., food, water, healthcare) during a crisis such as floods, heatwaves, power outages, pandemics etc.?

Despite these positives, significant barriers to resilience were also cited. Language barriers, lack of trust in government, overcrowded housing, and fragmented communities were all highlighted as major concerns. Many residents felt their neighbourhoods were divided along racial or cultural lines and lacked unified responses. Suggestions for improving preparedness and support included more outreach, translated materials, expanded workshop offerings, job support for seniors, and increased municipal services in multiple languages.

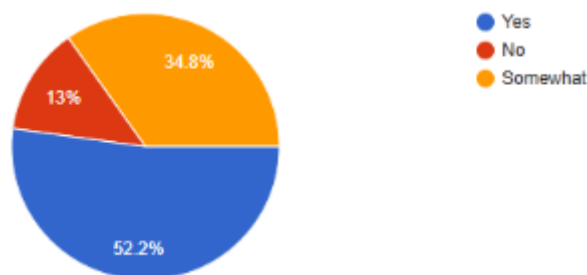


Table 4. Response to question: Do you trust local leaders and organizations to effectively respond to emergencies such as (flush floods, heat waves, extreme weather, wildfires, power shortages, etc.)?

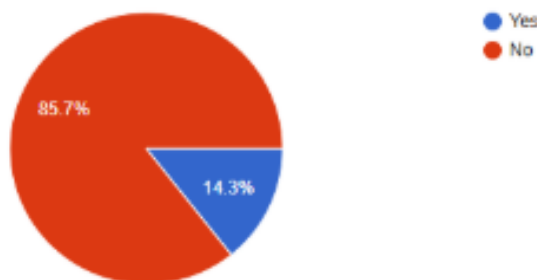


Table 5. Response to question: Do you know of opportunities for skill-building or education in disaster preparedness in your community?

Finally, adaptive capacity emerged through the personal reflections of survey participants. Most residents expressed moderate to high confidence in their ability to adapt to sudden changes, drawing resilience from lived experience, spirituality, or resourcefulness. However, others acknowledged their limitations in the face of certain crises, particularly weather-related events that affect seniors or infrastructure.

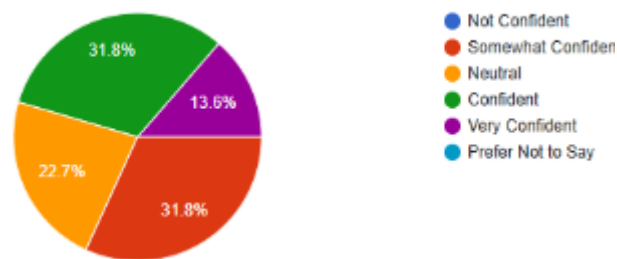


Table 6. Response to question: How confident are you in your ability to adapt to unexpected changes or challenges?

Interview Findings

The interviews unveiled an intricate viewpoint of emergency preparedness efforts within non-governmental organizations and the level of community integration implemented in these efforts. The interviews also touched upon the assessment of inter-agency collaboration, barriers in organizations efforts to support resiliency and identifying existing measures to support communities in emergency preparedness

Community Engagement

Interwoven throughout every interview that took place was the resounding knowledge that community integration was a key component to community resiliency. All participants noted strong community engagement within their organizations, and a couple of respondents mentioned engaging via community BBQs and ice cream truck festivities as modes of engagement. All of the respondents spoke about how they integrate community perspectives in

the services that they provide, and this is established through program-specific evaluations, annual surveys, focus groups, community consultations, needs assessments, resident-led advisory committees, and volunteerism. Furthermore, one respondent noted the importance of a holistic and community participatory approach to the work being done, and this approach needs to be continued when dealing with equity-deserving communities, as they noted difficulties in approaching a specific demographic because trust was not yet established and could only be produced through genuine interactions. Interagency collaboration was noted as being strong, along with collaboration with the community. There was one respondent who noted that while collaboration was good, it was not excellent and something that an organization should always strive to improve. Examples of collaborative efforts given were a community coming together quickly to fix broken A/C units during a heatwave, the rolling out of vaccines during the COVID-19 pandemic reaching all communities, and food-sharing programs in communities.

Emergency Preparedness

In terms of emergency preparedness, all respondents' experiences were different in terms of the level of emergency preparedness training and resources provided to the community. Something that was noted by several respondents was a reactive approach to emergency preparedness and how action was only taken once an emergency presented itself and impacted the community. One respondent noted that they integrate emergency preparedness as stressors come, noting that after a snowstorm in the community, they set out to provide seniors with a workshop informing them of what to do in the event of another snowstorm. Another respondent noted not having any formal emergency preparedness strategies in place but gave the example of engaging with youth during the COVID-19 pandemic and noting a rise in the expression of self-harm, which led the organization to educate their employees to be able to handle these emergencies and provide proper resources for the

individuals. Another respondent echoed the sentiment of not having any formal preparedness training but rather conducting in-house sessions to inform staff and partners, and in terms of emergency preparedness for the community, simply shared information that was relevant to the community. Lastly, another respondent noted the reactive approach that their organization takes to emergency preparedness and mentioned initiating community ambassadors during the COVID-19 pandemic and mobilizing efforts only when there was a community threat present. Only one respondent noted that they do continually offer emergency preparedness programming and that they go as far as to offer programs in Arabic, as they noted a high rate of Arabic speakers within the community.

Capacity Building

A finding that was critical throughout the interview process was building capacity through the continuation of providing opportunities for meaningful engagement with the community. It was echoed several times by many respondents the importance of offering compensation to community members who were willing to engage in their communities, and not just in terms of monetary compensation, but the ability to have a meaningful say in the direction of the organization in terms of programs and planning. Whether this looked like stipends, hourly pay, more opportunities for volunteerism, honorariums, or adjudicating roles like community ambassadors or leaders. As one participant mentioned, “It’s about working with a community and for a community,” meaning the only way forward as an organization is to authentically engage with a community in order to build trust and gain critical community insights and perspectives that guide the work that an organization does.

Accessibility

Another key finding that was mutually expressed by a couple of respondents was the need to provide inclusive service delivery that was accessible. For example, one respondent noted that offering pop-up clinics and door-to-door outreach, especially in underserved areas,

was imperative to their organization's promotion of emergency preparedness. What was underscored by one respondent was the importance of increasing accessibility to vital information and resources in times of crisis.

Obstacles

A resounding response to barriers that inhibit community resiliency was funding, and while this is a structural issue, not something that can be dismissed because a crucial finding in the research was the reactive model of funding as opposed to a proactive model, which holds significant weight on how funding is allocated to agencies. Another response that resonated amongst the majority of participants was limited resources and staff burnout that conflicted with the organization's capability to do more within the community. Lastly, it was mentioned a couple of times that outreach to vulnerable groups was very difficult to do, like at-risk youth and homeless populations.

Discussion

This capstone project investigates strategies to enhance resilience within the two geographical clusters of: North Etobicoke and East York Don-Valley. In collaboration with the City of Toronto's Community Development Unit, this initiative's goal was to assess local resiliency efforts in equity-deserving communities and provide evidence-based, actionable recommendations.

Within the research, several critical findings emerged from both NGO senior staff and resident leaders. It is essential to clarify the relationship between these two groups of research participants: interview participants primarily represented service providers, while survey respondents represented service users. This distinction is crucial to the analysis and discussion of the findings, as incorporating both perspectives was fundamental to achieving a more comprehensive understanding of the core issues facing these communities.

Surveys

The research from surveys revealed that informal social networks—including family, friends, and faith communities—serve as vital support systems and channels of communication during times of crisis. Strengths that were mentioned by community members were small social networks, support from local groups and programs, and unity in past crises. However, the survey data hinted at a fragmented sense of unity felt by the community as there seemed to be a lack of political trust and this points to inadequate community engagement, collaboration and communication. Many residents were unaware of existing services or found them inaccessible due to language barriers and inadequate communication. This was particularly true for seniors, newcomers, and non-English speakers. In terms of preparedness, the findings highlighted resource disparities and inadequate implementation of emergency preparedness strategies. Surveys also highlighted how access to resources was difficult due to socio-economic imbalances, which contextualises how finances play a role in communities' resiliency. As many survey respondents noted, a high-level of adaptivity in times of crisis what was made apparent was a community with latent strengths and deep personal resilience, but one that needs more consistent access to information, inclusion in emergency planning, and sustained outreach efforts.

Interviews

The reported findings pointed to an active integration of engagement through advisory committees, volunteerism, and community input via surveys, focus groups, and other qualitative methods. These approaches to gathering insights from residents were meaningful in informing services provided by agencies and highlighted the importance of collaborative efforts between agencies, the City of Toronto, and residents to make programming multilateral. However, enhanced coordination of outreach and more proactive communication strategies are still needed. Emergency preparedness is supported by localized strategies, including resiliency kits, pop-up clinics, and proactive pandemic plans. Capacity building is facilitated through compensated leadership roles, local hiring, and workshops for newcomers and youth. However,

systemic challenges—such as limited funding, staff burnout, and barriers to engaging vulnerable populations—have impeded the scalability of services.

Community Engagement and Empowerment

It is apparent in the research that resident-led models are at the forefront in both the survey and interview findings. These include community advisory groups, planning committees, and participatory design, all of which are central to fostering community engagement and empowerment. Engagement strategies such as surveys, focus groups, community BBQs, and social media are used to actively involve community members. Implementing engagement and empowerment strategies fosters mutual benefit and reciprocity, which are integral to building strong communities. Integrating resident input into program design and delivery is essential—particularly when working with youth and newcomers—and is recognized by service providers as a key component of comprehensive services. Empowerment also comes from providing community members with training, honorariums, or other forms of compensation to support meaningful participation.

Collaboration and Communication

Strong inter-agency and resident-agency collaboration is a core theme across the research. Effective collaboration between agencies was essential in implementing major initiatives, such as the COVID-19 vaccine rollout. Through these partnerships, programs like resiliency kits and community workshops became possible, helping to inform and support community members. The use of technology (e.g., WhatsApp, alert systems) to communicate quickly is increasingly seen as essential by service users and represents a growing effort to improve communication through digital tools especially because of increasing use of these technologies amongst newcomers.

Challenges and Constraints

Service providers identified funding gaps as a major barrier to effective service delivery. In particular, the reactive allocation of funding—rather than proactive planning, was a consistent concern. Service providers also pointed to staff burnout and the limitations imposed by program-specific grants, which reduce their flexibility in meeting community needs. Outreach was another area of concern. Service users felt outreach was often inadequate, while service providers acknowledged it as an area in need of improvement. Additional barriers such as language and digital access were especially pronounced in equity-deserving communities.

Literature Integration and Emerging Gaps in Outreach and Engagement

The results align with prior literature, as Saja et al. (2019) mention participation and context-sensitive approaches are key in creating resiliency within communities. This is clearly seen in the service providers' acknowledgement of how crucial community participation is in providing services that meet their needs through surveys, focus groups, consultation, resident-led advisory committees and so forth. A service must include context from the community it is serving—and more importantly, an equity-deserving community—and further integration needs to occur. This need for community integration is seen in both Campbell (2023) and Park and Warren (2018), which stressed the importance of involving community members in the decision-making process and is highlighted in the NGOs' interviewed use of surveys, focus groups, and integration of community feedback in their program direction. Survey responses frequently cited family, friends, and places of worship as essential support systems during emergencies - corresponding with the PEN-3 dimensions of nurturers and extended family (Belue et al. 2024). Although “neighbourhood” was not a formal category in our thematic coding, it emerged through participant narratives as both a source of support and a site of systemic neglect, indicating its relevance in understanding local resilience dynamics. This literature supports our recommendation to embed culturally responsive planning tools that

authentically reflect local identities and lived experiences. By situating culture as central - not peripheral - to resilience strategies, the Belue et al. framework reinforces our findings that meaningful engagement must include residents' perceptions, community history, and everyday relational networks. These dimensions were essential in interpreting the data through a culturally responsive lens.

Another finding that was mentioned by Belue et al. (2024), and mentioned by survey participants, was how important it was to highlight cultural relevance and local community perspectives. What was clear in the survey findings was that many experienced language barriers, and so this is not conducive to a culturally relevant approach or looping in community perspective, because this causes a barrier in taking these experiences into account. This was a finding that was expected, because there was no prior understanding of how important inclusivity is in communities, and more particularly, the importance of language. Campbell (2024) further solidified the findings that collaboration, empowerment, engagement, connectedness, and culture are crucial evaluation points when evaluating a community's capacity to withstand emergency situations. Throughout the literature, it is clear—more than anything—how important it is to make a community not only be involved in the decision-making processes, but they need to feel it too, in a genuine and authentic manner. Another finding that was mirrored within this literature and findings is the importance of a proactive approach when it comes to emergency preparedness, because you cannot just take action when issues arise—you need to be prepared before they happen—and this was something that NGO agency members stressed and was seen in the way funding was allotted. A finding that was unexpected was how outreach seemed to be an issue for service users, because many felt like they were unaware of services provided. And so, because they did not know of existing supports, they instead turned to more informal supports, including family, friends, and faith communities. This was not something that was mentioned in the literature, and for sure is a point of further study as to why this is an issue.

Implications of the Research

The findings from this study underscore the critical importance of resident-led participation in fostering resilient and inclusive communities. The implementation of community input into program design not only ensures relevance to service but also builds on local capacity, particularly in equity-deserving communities. Furthermore, compensation and training are empowerment strategies that are integral to maintaining meaningful and genuine participation. The scope of the research also highlights how imperative it is to strengthen inter-agency and resident-agency collaboration, especially in emergency preparedness responses such as those seen during the COVID-19 pandemic. Significant challenges that were noted included reactive funding model approaches in organizations, limited outreach as described by both service users and service providers, staff burnout, and barriers related to language and digital access. Additionally, the findings underscore the importance of culturally competent practices, as language barriers were evident. Overall, what is evident is that the research advocates for emergency preparedness and resiliency efforts to shift toward approaches that are more inclusive, proactive, and community-driven.

Contribution/Recommendations

Based on the research findings and engagement with residents and service providers in North Etobicoke and East York Don Valley, we propose a holistic, equity-focused, and community-driven set of recommendations to guide emergency preparedness and resilience planning. These recommendations are grounded in both community data and resilience literature, including Arup (2017), Belue et al. (2024), Campbell (2023), Kruse et al. (2017), Park and Warren (2018), Saja et al. (2019) and Snyder et al. (2021).

First, the City of Toronto and its partners should continue to invest in what is already working, particularly the resident-led planning tables and advisory committees in each cluster. These structures promote ownership, strengthen trust in institutions, and ensure that

preparedness strategies are locally relevant and culturally responsive (Park & Warren, 2018). Residents emphasized the importance of continuing honorariums and stipends for youth leaders, community ambassadors, and volunteers to recognize lived expertise and foster sustained participation. This aligns with Saja et al. (2019), who highlight the role of capacity development and community-based decision-making in resilience frameworks. Agencies should also prioritize local hiring and co-creation of programs to better align with the specific needs and strength of underserved neighbourhoods.

Second, faith-based organizations and informal leaders should be formally recognized as key partners in emergency preparedness and recovery efforts. In both clusters, residents viewed, mosques and spiritual leaders as highly trusted sources of support, and culturally grounded coping strategies, particularly for seniors, newcomers, and racialized communities. Collaborating with these institutions aligns with Belue et al. (2024), who argue that culturally embedded responses are essential to equity in crisis planning. Their inclusion in planning tables, response protocols, and funding streams is vital for inclusive service delivery.

Third, communication systems must be improved to ensure accessibility and responsiveness. Residents noted challenges in receiving emergency updates in formats and language they could easily understand. We recommend developing a centralized, multilingual online portal accessible to residents and service providers, alongside SMS alerts, WhatsApp groups, and printed materials for under-connected populations. Arup (2017) emphasizes that timely and transparent communication systems are foundational to resilient urban systems. Furthermore, community potlucks and informal events should be used as opportunities to raise awareness and strengthen local relationships, approaches that Kruse et al. (2017) identify as building both social capital and trust.

Fourth, feedback mechanisms must be redesigned to reflect community realities. Residents expressed the need for clearer, more inclusive surveys that gather information on

service gaps, institutional trust, and preparedness challenges. Youth and multilingual engagement strategies should be prioritised, including youth advisory groups, embedded consultation events, and the use of translated materials. Belue et al. (2024) stress the importance of culturally relevant evaluation tools that are co-designed with communities, rather than imposed through top-down systems.

Fifth, the city and funders should shift toward a proactive and sustainable funding model. Current crisis-based funding limits the ability of agencies to invest in long-term resilience. Flexible, year-round funding would allow agencies to focus on leadership development, communication infrastructure, localised response hubs, and culturally relevant training (Park & Warren, 2018). This is echoed by Arup (2017), who argue that resilient cities require permanent investment in systems and community relationships, not just emergency infrastructure.

Sixth, all emergency preparedness efforts must embed cultural responsiveness. This includes offering multilingual resources, recognizing traditional healing methods, and collaborating with community elders and cultural mentors. Belue et al. (2024) recommend using frameworks such as PEN-3 to ensure that cultural identity, relationships, and encouragement are central to planning. Participants emphasised that cultural relevance is not optional, it is essential to trust, uptake, and overall resilience.

Seventh, community co-design should be embedded into every stage of emergency planning. From risk assessments to program delivery and evaluation. Residents should not only be consulted but invited to lead. As Park and Warren (2018) argue, resilience is strongest when governance is participatory and grounded in lived experience. We recommend expanding the community ambassador model with stipends and support to increase local leadership and capacity. Evaluations of preparedness programs should be resident led with regular feedback loops and publicly reported results.

Equity impact assessments should be applied to all new emergency initiatives to ensure programs do not inadvertently exclude marginalized populations. Data should be disaggregated by race, gender, age, and status to track who is benefiting and who is being left behind. This aligns with Arup's (2017) call for resilience strategies that address systemic barriers. Residents also called for more neighbourhood-specific preparedness plans that reflect their unique cultural and geographic contexts.

Finally, cross-sectoral coordination must be strengthened. Inter-agency collaboration platforms, and joint funding proposals that centre resident outcomes over organisational branding. As emphasized by Kruse et al. (2017), participatory governance and integrated planning are critical to building resilience across complex systems. Community-first partnership models, where agencies act in service of community leadership, should be institutionalized as best practice.

Together, these recommendations reflect a vision for emergency preparedness that is participatory, culturally grounded, equity-driven, and sustained beyond any single crisis. By centering residents, building trust with informal networks, and embedding resilience into daily governance, Toronto can move towards a future where all communities are supported to thrive before, during, and after emergencies.

Limitations of the Study

While this project provided valuable insights, it is important to acknowledge its limitations. The study used convenience and purposive sampling, which may not capture the full diversity of experiences across North Etobicoke and East York Don Valley. As such, some marginalized populations, particularly non-English speakers or those without internet access, may be underrepresented in the survey responses. Additionally, time constraints limited the number of interviews and follow-up engagements, meaning some perspectives - such as youth,

undocumented residents, or individuals with disabilities - may not have been fully explored. Lastly, this research focused on only two clusters within a larger urban context, so findings may not be generalized to other communities without further contextual study. As with any study using self-reported surveys and interviews, there is the possibility of bias, as participants may have provided responses that they believed were expected, which could affect findings. While equity-deserving communities were the locus of the research, it is possible that the diversity of this community was not fully captured and may have overlooked nuanced findings. Another limitation is the sample size, as there were only 24 surveys and 5 interviews, which is not sufficient data to make a well-informed generalization.

Directions for Future Research

Future research should build on these findings by exploring how informal community networks operate during crises - particularly faith-based organizations, cultural associations, and grassroots volunteer groups. These often-invisible actors play a significant role in resilience but remain understudied. Moreover, longitudinal studies that assess the long-term impact of resilience strategies, such as emergency kits, mobile clinics, or leadership training, would provide deeper insight into sustainability and impact. In addition, expanding research to include intersectional analysis of barriers - especially regarding age, immigration status, and digital access - could offer more targeted recommendations. Further participatory action research (PAR) involving residents as co-researchers could help ensure culturally grounded and community - owned solutions. There is need for more community engagement that is more reflective and cognizant of cultural diversity, inclusion and complexity like community potlucks that can help to reach more people who may not be culturally familiar with more North American means of participation like community BBQ's. What challenges prevent residents from participating in community initiatives? What strategies have been more effective in overcoming awareness and communication gaps? How can we make engagement sessions

more accessible for residents with busy schedules? Are there any community-led solutions that have successfully increased participation in resilience programs? Additionally, more research is needed to gather perspectives from people with disabilities regarding community resilience and the accessibility of services for them during emergencies. To measure community resilience in the context of people with disabilities Finally, comparative studies across more neighbourhoods could help identify scalable practices and better inform city-wide resilience policy.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Consent Form - Interview



Consent Form

Resilience and Equity: A Case Study of North Etobicoke and East York Don Valley

Dear Participant:

Thank you for considering participation in this Capstone Project, which is being undertaken by Humber Polytechnic Community Development Degree students, in partnership with the City of Toronto's Community Development Unit. Our names are Doreen Kajumba, Injila Rajab Khan, Jihad Hakime, Samantha Leon, and Sara Kidane Fessahazion. This interview is specifically designed for senior staff of social services agencies from the two geographical clusters of North Etobicoke and East York Don Valley.

Please contact our research supervisor if you have any concerns about this research or require any information.

Research Supervisor:

Christine McKenzie, PhD, Professor of Community Development Degree

416-675-6622 x3840 Christine.McKenzie@humber.ca

This project has received approval from Humber's Research Ethics Board. Persons with broader issues related to ethical concerns can contact The Humber Review Ethics Board Chair at: reb@humber.ca

Purpose of the Project:

The project aims to provide actionable recommendations that will enhance the community's capacity to withstand and adapt to future shocks and stressors. A shock is a sudden event threatening a city's well-being such as flash floods and heat waves and a stressor is a chronic issue that weakens a city's resilience. This project focuses on the two geographic clusters the North Etobicoke and East York Don Valley to identify the existing strengths in resilience efforts, evaluate the gaps in these efforts and provide evidence-based recommendations. The recommendations will reflect the lived experiences and needs of equity-deserving communities and align with the City of Toronto's broader resilience-building initiatives.

How to Participate:

If you are interested in participating in or would like more information about the study, contact the student research team at resilienceproject@gmail.com

Before signing this consent form, please review the participation criteria:

- Participation is completely voluntary.
- You can opt out of the interview at any time if you change your mind.
- You are not required to answer all the questions. You can skip questions if you are not comfortable answering them.
- Only faculty supervisors and students will have access to raw data.
- City of Toronto's Community Development Unit will have access to data once it has been coded and made anonymous.
- Results will be reported as an aggregate – That means your responses won't be specifically identified as yours but overall feedback from interview respondents will be shared.
- All interview data collected will be securely stored in a password-protected electronic file and destroyed at the end of the project (April 2025).
- Participation will take approximately 60 minutes of your time.
- The benefit of participating is the opportunity to reflect on the discovered findings that the city may use in future strategies. The harm in participating is you may not agree with the responses of others and could be disappointed with the findings.

I _____, consent to participating in the Capstone Project. I understand the participation criteria as noted above.

Name of Participant: _____

Signature: _____

Dated: _____

Appendix B: Demographic Questions - Interview

Demographic Questions for the Interview

1. Please check off the demographic cluster you belong to:

North Etobicoke ☐ East York Don Valley ☐ Prefer Not to Answer ☐

2. Please provide the last three digits of your postal code: _____

3. Please specify your age:

18–29____ 30–44____ 45–59____ 60+____ Prefer Not Say ☐

4. Gender

Male____ Female____ Non-Binary____ Prefer Not to Say____ Other (please specify)

5. Race/Ethnicity

Black / African / Caribbean____ South Asian____ East Asian____ Indigenous /
First____

Nations / Métis / Inuit____ White / Caucasian____ Hispanic / Latin American____

Middle Eastern / North African____ Other (please specify) _____ Prefer Not to
Say____

*If you would like to be contacted regarding the results or findings from this interview,
please provide your email address

Appendix C: Interview Questions



Interview Questions

Resilience and Equity: A Case Study of North Etobicoke and East York Don Valley

1. What is the role of your agency in the community?
2. How does your agency identify and address evolving threats (e.g., extreme cold and extreme heat, Natural disasters, floods, fires and air quality, wildfires, smoke, power outages or utility disruptions, etc.?)
3. Can you provide examples or describe specific strategies?
4. What does a resilient community look like to you, and what steps are needed to achieve this vision?
5. How well do you think your agency collaborates with residents and other agencies?

Excellent coordination ☐ Good coordination ☐ Poor coordination ☐

(Please explain your response)

6. What barriers does your organization face in its attempt to promote community resilience?
7. How do you think your agency could improve collaboration with residents and other agencies?
8. How does your organization provide emergency preparedness training to equity-deserving communities?

9. What mechanisms do you have in place to incorporate community feedback into your planning?
10. Can you share an example of a measurable improvement in community resilience due to your organization's efforts?

Appendix D: Consent Form - Survey

Survey Consent Form

Dear Participant:

Thank you for considering participation in this Capstone Project, which is being undertaken by Humber Polytechnic Community Development Degree students, in partnership with the City of Toronto's Community Development Unit. Our names are: Doreen Kajumba, Injila Rajab Khan, Jihad Hakime, Samantha Leon, and Sara Kidane Fessahazion. This survey is specifically designed for residents of the two geographical clusters of North Etobicoke and East York Don Valley.

Please contact our research supervisor if you have any concerns about this research or require any information.

Research Supervisor:

Christine McKenzie, PhD, Professor of Community Development Degree

416-675-6622 Christine.McKenzie@humber.ca

This project has received approval from Humber's Research Ethics Board. Persons with broader issues related to ethical concerns can contact

The Humber Review Ethics Board Chair at: reb@humber.ca

Purpose of the Project:

The project aims to provide actionable recommendations that will enhance the community's capacity to withstand and adapt to future shocks and stressors. A shock is a sudden event threatening a city's well-being such as flash floods and heat waves and a stressor is a chronic issue that weakens a city's resilience. This project focuses on the two geographic clusters the North Etobicoke and East York Don Valley to identify the existing strengths in resilience efforts, evaluate the gaps in these efforts and provide evidence-based recommendations. The recommendations will reflect the lived experiences and needs of equity-deserving communities and align with the City of Toronto's broader resilience-building initiatives.

How to Participate:

If you are interested in participating in or would like more information about the study, contact the student research team at resiliencecapstoneproject@gmail.com

Before agreeing to this consent form, please review the participation criteria:

- Participation is completely voluntary
- You can opt out of the survey at any time if you change your mind
- You are not required to answer all the questions. You can skip questions if you are not comfortable answering them
- Anything you share will be kept confidential by the student and not linked directly to you.
- Only faculty supervisors and students will have access to raw data.
- City of Toronto's Community Development Unit will have access to aggregate data
- Results will be reported as an aggregate – That means your responses won't be specifically identified as yours but overall feedback from the group will be shared
- All surveys collected will be securely stored in a password-protected electronic file and destroyed at the end of the project (April 2025)
- Participation will take approximately 20 minutes of your time
- The benefit of participating is the opportunity to reflect on the discovered findings that the city may use in future strategies. The harm in participating is you may not agree with the responses of others and could be disappointed with the findings
- I have read and understand the above consent form. I certify that I am 18 years old or older. By checking the "I agree" button I indicate my consent.

☐ **I agree**

Appendix E: Demographic Questions - Survey

Demographic Questions for the Survey

1. Please circle off your postal code

M2P ☐ M3B ☐ M4B ☐ M9P ☐ M9W ☐

M2L ☐ M3C ☐ M4C ☐ M9R ☐

M3A ☐ M4A ☐ M4H ☐ M9V ☐

I do not live in any of these postal codes ☐

2. Please specify your age:

18–29 ☐ 30–44 ☐ 45–59 ☐ 60+ ☐ Prefer Not to Say ☐

3. Gender

Male ☐ Female ☐ Non-binary ☐ Prefer Not to Say ☐

Other (please specify) ☐

4. Race/Ethnicity

Black / African / Caribbean ☐ South Asian ☐ East Asian ☐

Indigenous / First Nations ☐ Métis / Inuit ☐ White / Caucasian ☐

Hispanic / Latin American ☐ Middle Eastern / North African ☐

Other (please specify) ☐ Prefer Not to Say ☐

1. Primary Language Spoken_____

6. Employment Status

Employed ☐ Not employed ☐ Prefer not to say ☐

7. How many people live in your household?

1 ☐ 2–3 ☐ 4–5 ☐ More than 5 ☐ Prefer Not to Say ☐

8. How long have you lived in the area?

Less than 1 Year ☐ 1–5 Years ☐ 6–10 Years ☐

More than 10 Years ☐ Prefer Not to Say ☐

*If you would like to be contacted regarding the results or findings from the survey, please provide your email address below

Appendix F: Survey Questions

SURVEY FOR COMMUNITY RESIDENT LEADERS**1. How well do you feel your community works together during a crisis?**

(A community is a group of people connected by shared experiences or spaces, such as living in the same neighbourhood or regularly attending the same community centres/hub, and places of worship (i.e. Church, Mosque...) From a scale of 1-5 choose one, please.

1 - Not connected at all ☐ 2 - Somewhat Connected ☐ 3 – Neutral ☐

4 - Well-connected ☐ 5 - Strongly Connected ☐ Prefer not to say ☐

2. Do you trust local leaders and organizations to effectively respond to

emergencies such as (flash floods, heat waves, extreme weather, wildfires, power shortages, etc.)?

Yes ☐ No ☐ Somewhat ☐

Please explain your response _____

3. How connected do you feel to other members of your community?

Choose one answer from a scale of 1 to 5

1 - Strongly disconnected ☐ 2 - Disconnected ☐ 3 - Neutral ☐

4 - Connected ☐ 5 - Strongly connected ☐ Prefer not to say ☐

Please explain your response _____

4. Do you feel you would have access to sufficient resources (e.g., food, water, healthcare) during a crisis such as floods, heatwaves, power outages, pandemics etc.?

Yes ☐ No ☐

Please explain your response _____

2. How confident are you in your ability to adapt to unexpected changes or challenges? (choose a single response from a scale of 1 to 5)

1 - Not confident ☐ 2 - Somewhat confident ☐ 3 - Neutral ☐

4 - Confident ☐ 5 - Very confident ☐ Prefer not to say ☐

Please explain your response

6. a) Are you aware of any community networks or organizations that inform you of emergency preparedness strategies? Yes ☐ No ☐

b) If yes, please provide the name of the agency/organization and give examples of how they provide services and support.

7. Do you know of opportunities for skill-building or education in disaster preparedness in your community? (Yes/No)

If yes, please give an example:

b) What do you think are the greatest challenges and areas of improvement in your community when responding to crises?

9. What additional resources or support would help strengthen your community's ability to handle emergencies or crises effectively?

10. In a crisis who do you turn to for help?

Appendix G: Consent Form and Survey Questions in Dari

فورم سروی انعطاف پذیری و مساوات:

مقدمه:

اشتراک کننده محترم:

تشکر از اینکه اشتراک در این پروژه پایان نامه را در نظر گرفته اید، که توسط محصلین لیسانس توسعه جامعه پولی تکنیک همبر در همکاری با واحد توسعه جامعه شهر تورنتو انجام میشود. نام های ما عبارتند از: دورین کاجومبا، اینجیلا رجب خان، جهاد حکیمه، سامانتا لیون، و سارا کیدان فیساهازیون. این سروی بشكل مخصوص برای باشندگان دو خوشه جغرافیوی اتوبیکوک شمالی و دره دون یورک شرقی طرح شده است. اگر شما در مورد این تحقیق نگرانی دارید یا نیاز به معلومات دارید لطفاً با سرپرست تحقیق ما تماس بگیرید.

سرپرست تحقیق: کریستین مکینزی، دوکتورا، پروفیسور لیسانس توسعه جامعه

Christine.McKenzie@humber.ca 416-675-6622

این پروژه از هیئت اخلاقیات تحقیق همبر تایید شده است. اشخاص که موضوعات گسترده تر مرتبط به نگرانی های اخلاقی دارند میتوانند با رئیس هیئت اخلاقیات بررسی همبر در: reb@humber.ca تماس بگیرند.
هدف پروژه:

هدف این پروژه ارائه توصیه های قابل اجرا است که ظرفیت جامعه را برای مقاومت و وفق دادن با شوک ها و فشار های آینده افزایش دهد. یک شوک یک حادثه ناگهانی است که رفاه یک شهر را تهدید میکند مانند سیلاب های ناگهانی و امواج گرما و یک فشار آور یک مشکل مزمن است که انعطاف پذیری یک شهر را تضعیف میکند. این پروژه روی دو خوشه جغرافیوی اتوبیکوک شمالی و دره دون یورک شرقی تمرکز میکند تا نقاط قوت موجود در تلاش های انعطاف پذیری را شناسایی کند، شکاف ها در این تلاش ها را ارزیابی کند و توصیه های مبتنی بر شواهد را ارائه کند. توصیه ها منعکس کننده تجارب زندگی و نیاز های جوامع سزاوار مساوات خواهد بود و با ابتکارات گسترده تر ایجاد انعطاف پذیری شهر تورنتو همسو خواهد بود.

چگونه اشتراک کنیم: اگر شما در مورد مطالعه معلومات بیشتر میخواهید، با تیم تحقیق دانش آموزان در

resiliencycapstoneproject@gmail.com تماس بگیرید

قبل از امضای این فورم رضایت، لطفاً معیار های اشتراک را مرور کنید:

- اشتراک کاملاً داوطلبانه است
- اگر شما نظر تان را تغییر دهید میتوانید در هر زمان از سروی خارج شوید
- شما نیازی به پاسخ دادن به تمام سوالات ندارید. اگر شما در پاسخ دادن به آنها راحت نیستید میتوانید سوالات را از دست بدهید
- شما ناشناس خواهید ماند. هر چیزی که شما به اشتراک بگذارید توسط محصل محرمانه نگهداشته خواهد شد و مستقیماً به شما لینک نخواهد شد.
- فقط سرپرستان فاکولته و شاگردان به معلومات خام دسترسی خواهند داشت.
- واحد توسعه جامعه شهر تورنتو به معلومات مجموعی دسترسی خواهد داشت
- نتایج به عنوان یک مجموعه گزارش داده خواهد شد – به این معنی که پاسخ های شما به طور خاص به عنوان پاسخ شما شناسایی نخواهد شد اما بازخورد عمومی از گروه به اشتراک گذاشته خواهد شد
- تمام سروی های جمع آوری شده بشکل مصون در یک فایل الکترونیکی محافظت شده توسط رمز عبور ذخیره و در پایان پروژه (اپریل 2025) از بین میرود
- اشتراک تقریباً 20 دقیقه وقت شما را در بر خواهد گرفت
- مزیت اشتراک کردن فرصت انعکاس یافته های کشف شده است که شهر ممکن در ستراتیژی های آینده از آن استفاده کند. ضرر اشتراک کردن این است که شما ممکن با پاسخ های دیگران موافق نباشید و ممکن از یافته ها ناامید شوید.

من فورم رضایت فوق را خوانده و درک کرده ام. من تصدیق میکنم که من 18 ساله یا بیشتر هستم. با کلیک کردن روی دکمه "من موافق هستم" من رضایت خود را نشان میدهم.

☐ موافق هستم

سوالات جمعیت شناسی برای سروی

1. لطفاً کود پستی خود را چک کنید

☐ M2P ☐ M2L ☐ M3A ☐ M3B ☐ M3C ☐ M4A ☐ M4B ☐ M4C ☐ M4H

☐ M9W ☐ M9V ☐ M9R ☐ M9P ☐ من در هیچ یک از این کدهای پستی زندگی نمیکنم اگر شما در

یکی از کود های پستی فوق زندگی نمیکند لطفاً ادامه ندهید. تشکر از تمایل شما برای اشتراک. این تحقیق بالای ساحات خوشه ها/همسایگی های دره شمالی اتوبیکوک و یورک دون شرقی تمرکز میکند و پاسخ دهندگان نیاز دارند تا در این همسایگی ها زندگی کنند.

2. لطفاً سن خود را مشخص کنید.

. ترجیح میدهم که نگویم ☐ 29-18 ☐ 30-44 ☐ 45-59 ☐ +60 ☐

3. جنسیت

مرد ☐ زن ☐ غیر باینری ☐ ترجیح میدهند که نگویند ☐ دیگر (لطفاً مشخص کنید)

4. نژاد/قومیت

سیاه / افریقایی / کارابین _____ آسیای جنوبی _____ آسیای شرقی _____ بومی / ملت های اول _____ / میتیس / اینویت _____ سفید / قفقازی _____ هسپانوی / امریکای لاتین _____ شرق میانه / افریقایی شمالی _____ دیگر (لطفاً مشخص کنید) _____ ترجیح میدهم که نگویم _____
5. زبان گفتار خانوادگی

6. وضعیت اشتغال

☐ استخدام شده ☐ استخدام نشده ☐ ترجیح میدهم که نگویم

7. چند نفر در خانه شما زندگی میکنند؟

☐ 4-5 ☐ 2-3 ☐ 1 ☐ بیشتر از 5 ☐ ترجیح میدهم که نگویم

8. شما چه مدت در ساحه زندگی میکنید؟

☐ کمتر از 1 سال ☐ 1-5 سال ☐ 6-10 سال ☐ بیش از 10 سال ☐ ترجیح میدهم که نگویم

* اگر میخواهید در مورد نتایج یا یافته های سروی با شما تماس گرفته شود، لطفاً ایمیل آدرس خود را در زیر ارائه کنید

سروی برای رهبران ساکن جامعه

1. شما چگونه احساس میکنید که جامعه شما در جریان یک بحران با هم کار میکند؟ (یک جامعه یک گروه از مردم است که توسط تجارب یا فضاهای مشترک با هم وصل شده اند، مانند زندگی کردن در یک همسایگی یا اشتراک منظم در یک مراکز/مرکز جامعه، و مکان های عبادت (بطور مثال کلیسا، مسجد...))

مقیاس: 1 - اصلاً وصل نیست ☐ 2 - تا حدی وصل است ☐ 3 - خنثی ☐ 4 - خوب وصل است ☐ 5 - قویاً وصل است ☐ ترجیح میدهم که نگویم ☐

2. آیا شما به رهبران و سازمان های محلی اعتماد دارید تا به حالات اضطراری مانند (سیل های ناگهانی، امواج گرما، آب و هوای شدید، آتش سوزی های جنگلی، کمبود برق و غیره) پاسخ موثر دهند؟

بلی ☐ نه ☐ تا حدودی ☐
 لطفاً پاسخ خود را توضیح دهید.

3. شما با اعضای دیگر جامعه تان چقدر احساس ارتباط دارید؟
 از یک مقیاس 1 تا 5 انتخاب کنید.

1 - شدیداً قطع ☐ 2 - قطع شده ☐ 3 - خنثی ☐ 4 - متصل ☐ 5 - شدیداً متصل ☐ ترجیح میدهم که نگویم ☐
 لطفاً پاسخ خود را توضیح دهید

4. آیا شما احساس میکنید که در جریان یک بحران مانند سیلاب ها، امواج گرما، قطع برق، همه گیری ها و غیره به منابع کافی (مثلاً غذا، آب، مراقبت های صحی) دسترسی خواهید داشت؟

بلی ☐ نه ☐
 لطفاً پاسخ خود را توضیح دهید

5. شما در مورد توانایی خود در وفق دادن با تغییرات یا چالش های غیرمنتظره چقدر اعتماد دارید؟ (از مقیاس 1 تا 5)

مقیاس: 1 - اعتماد به نفس ندارم ☐ 2 - تا حدی اعتماد به نفس ☐ 3 - بی طرف ☐ 4 - اعتماد به نفس ☐ 5 - بسیار اعتماد به نفس ☐ ترجیح میدهم که نگویم ☐
 لطفاً پاسخ خود را توضیح دهید

6. الف) آیا شما از شبکه ها یا سازمان های جامعه که شما را در مورد ستراتیژی های آمادگی

اضطراری آگاهی میدهد، آگاهی دارید؟ بلی، ☐ نه ☐

ب) اگر بله، لطفاً نام اداره/سازمان را ارائه کنید و مثال هایی از چگونگی ارائه خدمات و حمایت آنها ارائه کنید.

7. آیا شما از فرصت های برای مهارت سازی یا آموزش در آمادگی برای فاجعه در جامعه خود خبر دارید؟
(بله/نه)
اگر بله، لطفاً یک مثال بدهید:

8. الف) شما فکر میکنید که مهمترین نقاط قوت جامعه شما در پاسخ به بحران ها چیست؟

ب) شما فکر میکنید که بزرگترین چالش ها و ساحات بهبود در جامعه شما در زمان پاسخ دادن به بحران ها چیست؟

9. چه منابع یا حمایت اضافی میتواند به تقویت توانایی جامعه شما در رسیدگی موثر به حالات اضطراری یا بحران ها کمک کند؟

10. در یک بحران شما برای کمک به کی مراجعه میکنید؟

Appendix H: Consent Form and Survey Questions in Tigrinya

መሕትት ቅጥዒ ተጽዋርነትን ማዕርነትን

ፍተሻ ተጽዋርነት ማዕርነት/ፍትሐውነት ዝግብኦም ማሕበረሰብ

*** ዘመልከቱ ሕቶታት ናይ ግድን ክምለሱ ዘለዎም እዮም**

ዝኸበርካ/ዝኸበርኪ ተሳታፊ/ተሳታፊት፡

ኣብ'ዛ ብተመሃሮ ዲግሪ ኮማዊ ዕብየት(ዲቪዥዮን) ሃምበር ፖሊቴክኒክ ምስ ኣሃዱ ኮማዊ ምዕባለ ከተማ ቶሮንቶ ብምሽራኽ ዝካየድ ዘሎ ናይ መጽናዕቲ ፕሮጀክት ብምስታፍካ ነመስግን። ኣስማትና፡ ዶሪን ካጁምባ፡ ኢንጂላ ራጃብ ካን፡ ጂሃድ ሃኪመ፡ ሰማንታ ሊዮንን ሳራ ኪዳነ ፍስሓጽዮንን እዩ። እዚ መጽናዕታዊ ዳህሳስ ን ተቐመጥቲ ናይ 2 ጂኦግራፍያዊ ከባቢታት፡ ሰሜን ኢቶዪኮክን ምብራቓዊ ዮርክ ዶን ቫሊን ኢሉ ብፍሉይ ዝተነድፈ እዩ።

ዝኾነ ስክፍታ ብዛዕባ እዚ መጽናዕቲ ምስ ዝህልወካ ወይ'ውን ሓበሬታ ምስ ትደሊ፡ ንተቐጻጻሪት/ሱፐርቫይዘር ናይ'ዚ መጽናዕቲ ተወከስ።

ተቐጻጻሪ/ሱፐርቫይዘር መጽናዕቲ፡

ክርስቲን መክንዚ፡ ዶ/ር፡ ፕሮፈሰር ዲግሪ ኮማዊ ምዕባል

416-675-6622 Christine.McKenzie@humber.ca

እዚ መጽናዕቲ ካብ ምርምር ስነ-ምግባር ቦርድ ሃምበር ፍቓድ ረኺቡ እዩ። ዝኾነ ውልቀሰብ ዝያዳ ምስ ስነ-ምግባር ዝተሓሰበ ጉዳይ/ሕቶ ምስ ዝህልዎ ናብ reb@humber.ca ኢመይል ብምስዳድ ንሃምበር ቦርድ ስነ-ምግባር (The Humber Review Ethics Board Chair) ክረከብ ይኽእል።

ዕላማ ናይ'ዚ ፕሮጀክት፡

እዚ ፕሮጀክት፡ ናይ'ቲ ሕብረተሰብ ኣብ መጻኢ ከጋጥሙ ንዝኸለሉ ሓዲጋታትን ጸቕጥታትን ናይ ምጽዋርን ምትዕጽጻፍን ዓቕሙ ዘዕብዩ ተግባራዊ ለበዋታት ንምቕራብ ዝዓለመ እዩ። ሓዲጋ ማለት ሃንደበት ዘጋጥምን ንናይ ሓንቲ ከተማ ጥዕና ብኣሉታ ዝጸሉን ኮይኑ ከም ኣብነት፡ ሃንደበታዊ ውሕጅን ማዕበል ሙቕትን ክጥቀስ ይከኣል። ጸቕጢ ማለት ሕፃር ጉዳይ ኮይኑ፡ ንናይ ሓንቲ ከተማ ትጽዋርነት ዘዳኽም/ዘዛሕትል እዩ። እዚ ፕሮጀክት ኣብ ናይ ተጽዋርነት ጸዕርታት ዘሎ ህሉው ብልጫታት ንምልላይ፡ ኣብ'ዞም ጸዕርታት ዘለዉ ሃጓፋት ንምግምጋምን፡ ኣብ ጭብጢ ዝተመርኮሰ ለበዋታት ንምቕራብን ኣብ ክልተ ጂኦግራፊያዊ ከባቢታት፡ ሶሜን ኢቶቢኮክን ምብራቓዊ ዮርክ ዶን ቫሊን ዘተኮረ እዩ። እቶም ለበዋታት ተመኩሮን ጠለባትን ማዕርነት ዝግብኦም ማሕበረሰብ ዘንጸባርቑ ኮይኑ፡ ምስ ናይ ተጽዋርነት ንምህናጽ ዝግበር ሰፊሕ ጸዕርታት/ተበግሶታት ከተማ ቶሮንቶ ዝቃዶ ክኸውን እዩ።

ብኸመይ መንገዲ ክትሳተፍ ትኽእል፡

ብዛዕባ እዚ መጽናዕቲ ዝያዳ ሓበሬታ ምስ ትደሊ፡ ናብ resilienceproject@gmail.com ኢመይል ብምጽሓፍ ናይ ተማሃሮ መጽናዕታዊ ጉጅለ ክትረከብ ትኽእል።

ቅድሚ ናይ ፍቓድ ቅጥዲ ምምላእካ፡ እዚ ዝሰዕብ ናይ ተሳታፍነት ረጃሒታት ተመልከት፡

- ተሳታፍነት ወለንታዊ እዩ
- ሓሳብካ እንተቐይርካ ኣብ ዝኾነ እዋን ካብቲ መጽናዕቲ ክትወጽእ ትኽእል ኢኻ።
- ንኹሉ ሕቶታት ክትምልስ ኣይትግደድን ኢኻ። ምቹእነት እንተዘይተሰማረዐካ ሕቶታት ከይመለስካ ክትዘሎም/ክትሰግሮም ትኽእል ኢኻ።
- ሽምካ ብምስጢር ክዕቀብ እዩ። ዝኾነ ኣብ'ዚ መጽናዕቲ እተካፍሎ ብምስጢር ክተሓዝን ብቐጥታ ምሳኻ ከምዘይተሓሰርን ከግበር እዩ።
- እቲ ጥረ ዳታ ብሱፐርቫይዘራትን ተማሃሮን ጥራይ እዩ ክርእ።
- ኣሃዱ ምዕባል ማሕበረሰብ ከተማ ቶሮንቶ ነቲ እኩብ ዳታ ክርእዮ ክኽእል እዩ።
- ውጽኢት መጽናዕቲ ብእኩብ እዩ ጸብጸብ ክቐርበሉ፡ ማለት ናትካ መልሲ ከም ናይ ውልቂ መልስኻ ዘይኮነ ክልለ፡ እንታይ ደኣ እቲ ናይ ሓባር ግብረመልሲ እዩ ክዝርጋሕ።

- ኩሎም ዝተኣከቡ ናይ ዳህሳስ ወረቓት ብውሑስ መንገዲ ኣብ ፓስፖርድ ዝተሓለወ ኤሌክትሮኒካዊ ፋይል ክኸዘኑን ኣብ መወዳእታ እቲ ፕሮጀክት ክድምሰሱን እዮም (ሚያዝያ 2025)
- ተሳትፎኻ ኣስታት 20 ደቂቕ ካብ ግዜኻ ክወስደልካ እዩ
- ብምስታፍካ፡ ካብ'ቶም ርኽቢታት እታ ከተማ ኣብ መጻኢ ከትጥቀመሎም እተኸእል ስትራተጂታት ንኸተስተንትነሉ ዕድል ትረክብ። ናይ ምስታፍካ ጉድኣት ድማ ምስ ናይ ካልኣት ሰባት መልሲ ከይትሰማማዕ እሞ ከይትሕጎስ ትኸእል ኢኻ።

ኣብ ላዕሊ ዘሎ ናይ ፍቓድ ቅጥዒ ኣንቢቢ ተረዲኦሶ ኣለኹ። 18 ወይ'ውን ልዕሊ 18 ምዃኑ ዕድመይ ኣረጋግጽ።

ነቲ “እሰማማዕ እየ” ዝብል ብምጥዋቕይ ፍቓደይ ኣመልከት።

እሰማማዕ እየ ☐

1. ናይ እትቐመጡ ኮድ ጳስጣ ምረጽ*

M2P <input type="checkbox"/>	M3B <input type="checkbox"/>	M4B <input type="checkbox"/>	M9P <input type="checkbox"/>	M9W <input type="checkbox"/>
M2L <input type="checkbox"/>	M3C <input type="checkbox"/>	M4C <input type="checkbox"/>	M9R <input type="checkbox"/>	
M3A <input type="checkbox"/>	M4A <input type="checkbox"/>	M4H <input type="checkbox"/>	M9V <input type="checkbox"/>	

ካብዞም ተጠቂሶም ዘለዉ ኮድ ጳስጣ ኣብ ወላሓደ ኣይቅመጥን እየ ☐

ኣብ ሓደ ካብዞም ተጠቂሶም ዘለዉ ኮድ ጳስጣ ዘይትቐመጥ እንተኾይንካ፡ ካብዚ ንላዕሊ ኣይትቐጽል። ንምስታፍ ፍቓደኛ ብምዃንካ ነመስግን። እዚ መጽናዕቲ ን ኣብ ከባቢታት ሰሜን ኤቶቢኮክን (North Etobicoke) ምብራቕ ዮርክ ዶን ቫሊን (East York Don Valley) ዘተኩር ዘሎ ኮይኑ፡ ነዚ ዳህሳስ ዝመልኡ ድማ ኣብዞም ተጠቂሶም ዘለዉ ከባቢታት ዝቐመጡ ክኾኑ ኣለዎም።

ናትካ

መልሲ _____

2. ዕድመኻ ጥቕስ

18–29 ☐

30–44 ☐

45–59 ☐

60+ ☐

ዘይምባል ይመርጽ ☐

3. ጾታ

ወዲ ተባዕታይ ☐ ጓል አንስተይቲ ☐ ዘይ ክልተአዊ ☐ ዘይምባል ይመርጽ ☐

ካልእ _____ (ግለጽ)

4. ብሄር/ዘርኢ

ጸሊም/አፍሪቃዊ ☐ ካራቢያን ☐ ደቡብ ኤስያዊ ☐

ምብራቕ ኤስያዊ ☐ ደቀባት/ቀዳሞት አህዛብ ☐ መቲስ/ኢኮይት ☐ ጳዕዳ/ካውካዝያይ ☐ ሂስጳኖዊ/ላቲን

አሜሪካዊ ☐ ማእከላይ ምብራቃዊ/ሰሜን አፍሪቃዊ ☐ ዘይምባል ይመርጽ ☐

ካልእ (ግለጽ) _____

5. እትዛረቦ ቀንዲ ቋንቋ _____

6. ናይ ስራሕ ኩነታት:

ስራሕ አለኒ ☐ ስራሕ አልቦ ☐ ዘይምባል ይመርጽ ☐

7. ሰድራቤትካ ክንደይ ሰባት ተጣቓልል/አለዉዋ?

1 ☐ 2-3 ☐ 4-5 ☐ ልዕሊ 5 ☐ ዘይምባል ይመርጽ ☐

8. ኣብዚ ከባቢ ንክንደይ እዋን ተቐሚጥካ?

ትሕቲ 1 ዓመት ☐ 1-5 ዓመታት ☐ 6-10 ዓመታት ☐

ልዕሊ 10 ዓመታት ☐ ዘይምባል ይመርጽ ☐

***ብዛዕባ ውጽኢት ናይ'ዚ ዳህሳስ ክትሕበር ትደሊ እንተኾይንካ : ናይ ኢመዶል ኣድራሻኻ ኣብ'ዚ ዝስዕብ ቦታ ኣስፍር**

ዳህሳስ ንመራሕቲ ተቐመጥቲ ማሕበረሰብ

1. ኣብ ግዜ ቅልውላው: ማሕበረሰብኩም ከሳብ ክንደይ ብግቡእ ብሓባር ይሰርሕ? (ማሕበረሰብ ማለት ሓደ እኩብ ህዝቢ: ናይ ሓባር ተመኲሮ ወይ ናይ ሓባር ሰፈር ዝካፈል እዩ: ናይ ሓባር ሰፈር ማለት ከም ኣብ ሓደ ዝዛውቲ ምቕማጥ ወይ'ውን ብቐጻሊ ኣብ ሓደ ኮማዊ ማእከልን ቤት-መቐደስን (ማለት ቤተክርስቲያን: ቤት-መስጊድ...)የጠቓልል)

ፈጻሙ ኣይተሓባበርን/ብሓባር ኣይሰርሕን ☐ ብመጠኑ ይተሓባበር/ ብሓባር ይሰርሕ ☐

ማእከላይ ☐ጽቡቅ ይተላባበር ☐ብጣዕሚ ጽቡቅ ይተላባበር ☐ዘይምባል ይመርጽ ☐

2. አብ ህጹጽ ኩነታት ናይ ከባቢኻ መራሕትን ትካላትን ብኣድማዒ/ብግቡእ መንገዲ መልሰ ግብሪ ከርእዩ/ክምልሱ ትኣምኖም'ዶ?

እወ ☐
አሰንዮኣይፋል ☐ብገለ ደረጃ ☐

መልስኻ ብመግለጺ

3. ምስ ኣባላት ማሕበረሰብካ ከሳብ ክንደይ ምትእስሳር ዘለካ ኮይኑ ይስምዓካ?

ጠቐላላ ምትእስሳር የለን ☐ምትእስሳር የለን ☐ማእከላይ ☐ምትእስሳር ኣሎ ☐

ጥቡቅ ምትእስሳር ኣሎ

ዘይምባል ይመርጽ ☐

መልስኻ ብመግለጺ ኣሰንዮ

4. ሓደገኛ ኩነት ከም ውሕጅ፡ ማዕበል መቐት፡ ምቁራጽ ሓይሊ ኤሌክትሪክ፡ ዝርግሐ ተላባዒ ሕማም ወዘተ. ምስ ዘጋጥም፡ እኹል ጸጋታት (ንኣብነት፡ መግቢ፡ ማይ፡ ክንክን ጥዕና) ምረኽብካ ኮይኑ ይስምዓካ'ዶ?

እወ ☐ኣይፋል ☐ብገለ ደረጃ ☐

መልስኻ ብመግለጺ ኣሰንዮ

5. ጽቢት ዘይገበርካሎም ለውጥታት ወይ ብድሆታት ምስ ዘጋጥሙ፡ ከሳብ ክንደይ ቀልጢፍካ ክትሰግሮም/ክትብድሆም ትኽእል ኢልካ ትኣምን?

ፍጹም ተኣማንነት የብለይን ☐ብመጠኑ ተኣማንነት ኣሎኒ ☐ማእከላይ ☐ይተኣማመን ☐ብጣዕሚ ይተኣማመን ☐ዘይምባል ይመርጽ ☐

መልስኻ ብመግለጺ ኣሰንዮ

6. ሀ. ብዛዕባ ስትራቴጂታት ንድልውነት ኣብ ህጹጽ እዋን ዝሕብሩ መርበባት ማሕበረኮምካ ወይ'ውን ትካላት ትፈልጥ'ዶ?

እወ ☐ ኣይፋል ☐

ለ. መልስኻ እወ እንተኾይኑ፡ ስም ናይ'ቲ ትካልን ብኸመይ ኣገባባት ደገፍ ከምዝህቡን ኣብነት ሃብ።

7. ኣብ ማሕበረኮምካ ምስ ድልውነት ንሓደጋ ዝተኣሳሰር ዕድላት ናይ ክእለት ምህናጽ ወይ'ውን ትምህርቲ ትፈልጥ'ዶ?

እወ ☐ ኣይፋል ☐

እወ እንተኾይኑ መልስኻ፡ ብመግለጺ ኣሰንዮ

8. ሀ. ቀንዲ ኣገደስቲ ብልጫታት ክእለት ናይ ማሕበረኮምካ ንሓደጋ ምላሽ ኣብ ምሃብ እንታይ ይመስለካ?_

ለ. ናይ ማሕበረኮምካ ንሓደጋ ምላሽ ኣብ ምሃብ ዝዓበዩ ብድሆታት ወይ ምምሕያሽ ክግበረሎም ዘለዎ መዳያት እንታይ ይመስለካ?

9. ኣብ ህጹጽ ኩነታት እንታይ ተወሳኺ ጸጋታት ወይ ደገፍ ን ማሕበረኮምካ ንህጹጽ ኩነታት ብኣድማዒ መንገዲ ምላሽ ኣብ ምሃብ ዓቕሙ ከሓይሎ ይኸእል?

10. ኣብ ህጹጽ ኩነታት፡ ንመን ሓገዝ ትሓትት?

Appendix I: Student Research Ethics Agreement



Bachelor of Community Development Capstone Project: Research Ethics Agreement

I, _____, understand the content of the Research Ethics Board principles and application to my Capstone Project and agree to comply with all ethical, confidentiality and privacy requirements therein.

In addition, specific Bachelor of Bachelor of Community Development requirements and restrictions are:

- No contact with vulnerable populations on the basis of age, and/or physical and mental abilities/disabilities.

Failure to comply with the foregoing will result in a mark of “0” and the data being confiscated, and the risk of suspension and expulsion from the program.

My signature below confirms my agreement to the requirements as described in this agreement.

Investigator’s Name (printed)

Investigator’s Signature

Date

