
ABOUT WHOLE COMMUNITY RESILIENCE VIDEO

Key Points

In the Guide, review the Introduction, specifically the section on Whole Community Resilience for context and additional information

Summary points

Background on climate change

Greenhouse gases (focus on CO₂ for this discussion)

- ▶ Increase from 300-400 ppm (parts per million) from start of industrial revolution to today. This is an approximately 35% increase; what we're seeing recently and today is a result of this increase
- ▶ If the planet stays on current trajectory for CO₂ increases, there will be a 300% increase in CO₂ vs. pre-industrial levels by the end of the 21st century; this implies that the changes we've seen to-date are minor compared with what's to come (if the CO₂ trajectory isn't changed)
- ▶ These substantial changes in our climate will create fundamental changes in where and how we live. Examples mentioned: water collection, wastewater disposal, landscape appearance, and power generation and delivery to our homes

Dealing with climate change at the local level, 3 ways communities typically approach the issue

- ▶ Do nothing
- ▶ Lone ranger approach – action is taken by separate sections but with little or no coordination
- ▶ Whole community – cross section that includes all sectors and populations works together to develop solutions; the benefits of this approach include
 - ▶ Address multiple problems simultaneously
 - ▶ Promote cost sharing
 - ▶ Reduce conflict within the community
 - ▶ Builds long term resilience

Fort Collins perspectives on use of the whole community approach

- ▶ The environment is a key component of the community's values and interests
- ▶ Silos of excellence are a natural way municipal functions evolve, but addressing climate change must consider the interconnection between the environment, social and economic systems