RESILIENT RURALS

2026

RESILIENT RURALS MODEL WORKBOOK

Partnering for Regional Resilience



About this Workbook

This workbook is designed to accompany Resilient Rurals' *Regional Partnership Framework* by providing tools and templates that can support Partnership Champions in developing and managing sustainable regional partnerships.

TOOLS



Follow along - Watch for the green arrows

When you see a green arrow in the *Regional Partnership Framework*, head to this document to work through the tools.

TEMPLATES

Watch for the green boxes that signal opportunities for TEMPLATE SUPPORT. The Resilient Rurals team can support you in developing templates that fit your regional partnership.

When you see the green boxes, reach out to Resilient Rurals for more information - connect@resilientrurals.com.

The tools and templates will guide you through:

- Articulating your vision for resilience and a regional partnership
- Understanding the risks your community and region may face
- Building awareness of the resources and strengths within your community
- Identifying potential resilience-building partners
- Inviting partners to engage in a structured relationship for resilience-building
- Developing a terms of reference and communication plan
- Holding Working Group meetings
- Tracking action items
- Joint visioning and action planning
- Recruiting supports for implementation

Tools and Templates for Regional Partnerships

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REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

PHASE 1: CHAMPION DEVELOPMENT

Tool A: Articulating Your Vision

If you are pursuing Resilient Rurals *Regional Partnership Framework*, you likely have an interest in regional resilience-building, or have been chosen by your community or organization to lead regional partnership development. This tool will help you to clarify your own personal purpose and vision, and to communicate that vision to others that you invite into the resilience-building process.

By articulating your vision, you are grounding yourself in what you hope to achieve. Keep in mind that it is natural for this vision and process to evolve over time, especially as others join you in partnership. Feel free to return to this tool, either to circle back on your initial vision as you get deeper into the planning process, or to develop a new vision with partners as time passes .

Why are you interested in resilience-building? What are your concerns and potential solutions?

Example 1:
You are seeking adaptations to improve your business operations' resilience against extreme weather events

Example 2:
You have aging parents in the community and want to ensure their vulnerabilities are addressed

What do you value? What do you hope to achieve?

Examples:

- *Community growth*
- *Economic success*
- *Resourcefulness*
- *Cost reductions*
- *Helping others*
- *Adaptability*
- *Environmental protection*
- *Family supports*
- *Stronger regional relationships*

What does resilience look like to you?

Example 1:
During an extreme weather event, your business is still able to function

Example 2:
Your parents can age gracefully in place without having to worry about the health impacts of severe weather

What does a resilient community look like to you? How can a regional partnership help to address your concerns?

Example 1:
The community invests in better forecasting technology allowing for earlier emergency alerts.

You are able to invest in regional infrastructure upgrades that are resistant to the damage caused by extreme weather.

Example 2:
A regional Vulnerable Persons Registry ensures that if an emergency event were to occur, your parents would be reached.

Stronger social ties mean vulnerable persons can rely on neighbours and community supports for assistance in emergencies.

What resources might you need to initiate and support a regional partnership?

Examples:

- *Dedicated time as part of employed posision*
- *Budget for staff time, surveys, meeting materials, and more*
- *Network of thought leaders / specialists*
- *Data to back up community concerns*

Who should you begin connecting with at this early stage in the partnership journey?

Examples:

- *Other communities or organizations that have achieved what you're hoping to achieve*
- *Local Knowledge Keepers and experts*
- *Neighbouring communities (Indigenous and non-Indigneous)*
- *Community organizations*

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

PHASE 2: OUTREACH

Tool B: Understanding Regional Risks

Prior to reaching out to potential partners to inquire about their interest in working together, it will be important to develop an understanding of risks you may work to address. Resilience requires a holistic approach to balancing various community aspects, including governance, social connectedness, regional economic activity, and the environment. Reflecting on each of these components will be helpful to guide discussions with potential partners.

You may already have a strong understanding of your region and potential risks. This tool will help you to explore the risks you are aware of, as well as those you may not yet know much about.

Areas to start learning about include:

- Local issues
- Environmental conditions and experiences
- Potential risks and vulnerabilities
- Preliminary assessment of local policies

Regional Risks - Local Issues

Surveys are an excellent way to gather information about the values and concerns of your community, youth, and staff. By understanding their priorities, you are better able to plan for supports. When members of a community feel that their needs are valued, they are more willing to continue engagement, participate in programs, support your initiatives, and explore new opportunities.

TEMPLATE 1: COMMUNITY SURVEYS - The Resilient Rurals team can work with you to create templates for 1) a general community survey, 2) a youth survey, and 3) a municipal / organizational staff survey.

Reach out for more information (connect@resilientrurals.com).

Other ways to explore local issues include:

- Reviewing local news sources and community social media pages to research common themes and concerns.
- Talking to other community members about their ideas and concerns. You likely already speak about your concerns within your social circle, so take the time to speak to others. Attending events or programs already in place will help to build more connections with the broader community.

Regional Risks - Environmental Conditions and Experiences

Most Canadians have experienced extreme and destructive weather patterns in their lifetimes. For example, if your community is located near a river, perhaps it is prone to overland flooding. Grassland regions may be especially vulnerable to multi-year droughts. Wildfires throughout the spring, summer, and fall, can result in community evacuations, habitat and property destruction, and reduced air quality.

Rural and remote communities are more vulnerable to extreme weather events due to their location and limited resources and capacity for preparedness. Often, their reliance on natural resource-based industries, such as agriculture, tourism, or energy, mean that environmental risks can result in economic risks too.

A regional resilience plan begins with an understanding of the projected environmental conditions in your region.

The resources below are two examples of platforms that can help you to identify climate risks and potential adaptations.

Resource: ClimateWest's Guide to Finding Climate Information & Data

An in-depth walk through of sourcing climate data, models, and support from local organizations.

Key items are:

➜ National climate service providers

➜ The Canadian continuum of climate data portals

➜ Regional climate service providers, all independent nonprofits

Also Check Out: ClimateWest's Snapshot of the Changing Prairie Climate

Resource: Regional Perspectives Report

Perspectives on the key impacts of climate change for each Canadian region.

If your community is located in Atlantic Canada, Quebec, the Prairies, British Columbia, or Northern Canada, you will find a section dedicated to describing the key climate challenges that your region faces and suggestions for moving forward and adapting.

Risk identification is a value and research-based process to recognize, record, and assess the climate hazards for your community. While a region may experience the same climate hazards, not all communities have the same risks due to landscape, infrastructure priorities, and community systems.

In this exercise, you are encouraged to identify the climate hazards for your region and to further consider how those hazards may put your community at risk. One way to quantify a risk is to consider the consequences of that risk against the likelihood of that risk occurring. For example, if flooding occurs each year, washing out the same road, the high likelihood of it occurring could make it a higher priority risk to address ahead of a 'once-on-a-century' snowstorm.

Throughout this exercise, you will ask:

What are the potential local risks?

What would be the key consequences for the community?

How likely is it this will happen based on past experience and climate projections?

Who in the community is vulnerable to this risk? How? (consider location, conditions, and community awareness)

Risk identification and prioritization is a practice that allows you to target your efforts toward the most meaningful actions for adaptation and resilience-building.

Potential Local Risks

Climate / Social Hazard	Hazard Description
Example: Freeze-thaw cycles	*Increase in freeze-thaw cycles caused by warmer winter temperatures / increased variability of temperatures*

Key Potential Consequences for the Community

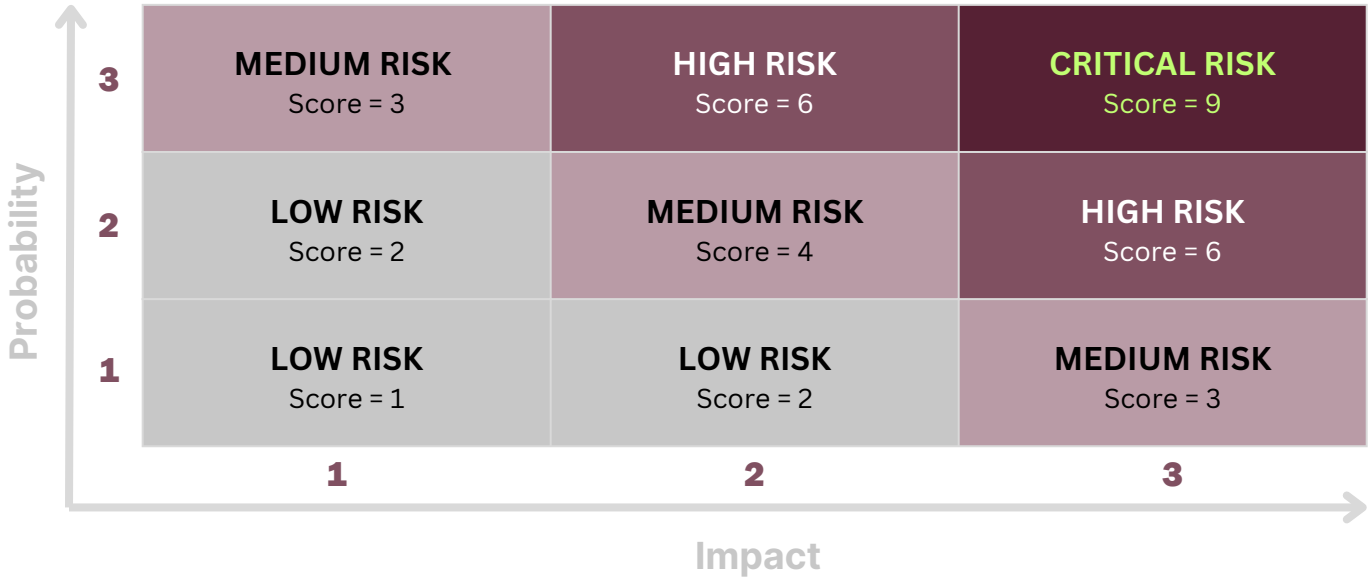
Example (freeze-thaw cycle):

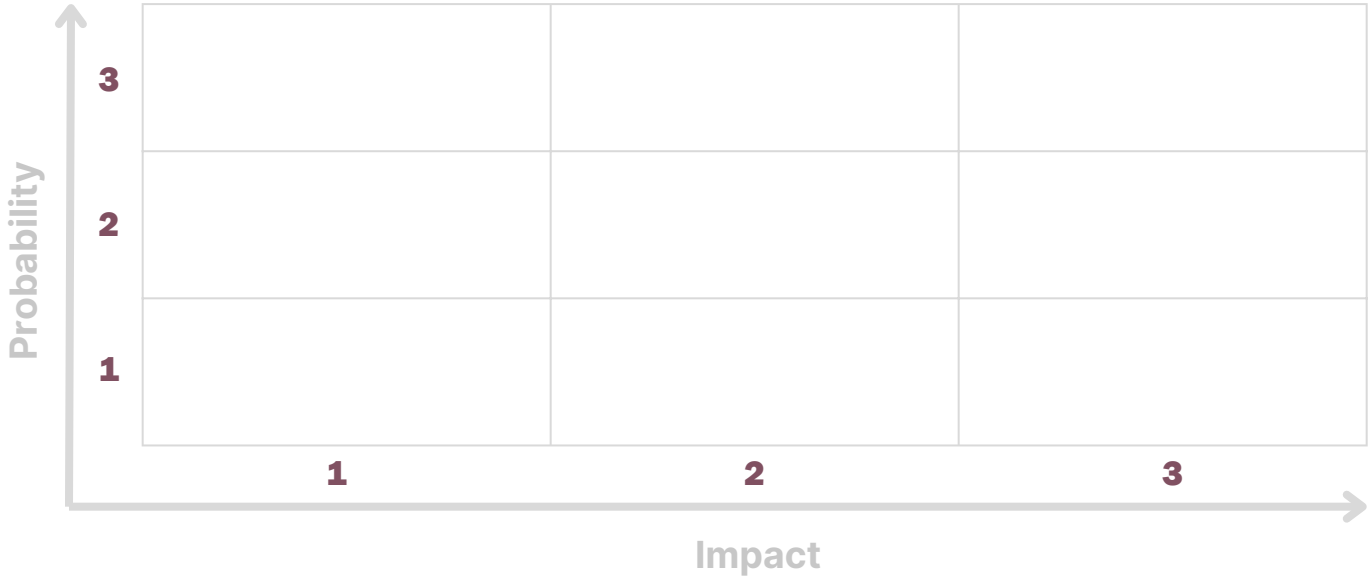
- *Injuries to humans and wildlife*
- *Infrastructure impacts - upheaval of sidewalks and streets*
- *Increased road maintenance cost (sanding)*

Risk Likelihood	Vulnerabilities
Example: Freeze-thaw cycles are a normal part of winters in our community; however, they are predicted to become even more frequent in coming years	• *Vulnerable groups include seniors and those with mobility issues* • *Cracks in roads will likely be worsened by these cycles* • *Older homes in the community may experience damage to their foundations; some neighbourhoods are primarily older homes*

Risk Matrix

Now that you've identified the potential risks in your community or region, fill out the risk matrix table below. This will provide a valuable visual to share with potential partners and community members.





Preliminary Assessment of Local Policies

Governance systems, including policies and guiding documents, can play a role in community preparedness and overall resilience. For example, the existence of an emergency preparedness plan or commitment to economic development could indicate your community is already prioritizing resilience.

In this exercise, work to identify and categorize the policies and documents that can support resilience-building in the region. Also seek to identify which kinds of policies or guiding documents are missing but would provide valuable direction.

The table below will help you to categorize the different policies your community may already have in place. Missing or broadly written policies could indicate gaps for further resilience-building.

Policy Title	Policy Description	How it Builds Resilience	Policy Gaps
Example: Emergency Preparedness Plan	*This plan determines responses to emergency events*	*By developing an Emergency Response plan, the community improves staff and public awareness and enhances the likelihood of effective response to emergency events*	*What risks or preventative measures are missing in the Emergency Preparedness Plan?* *What other policies or guides are needed?*

Tool C: Identifying Potential Resilience-Building Partners

We are stronger when we work collectively. Collaboration and partnerships can organize and build upon the social capital in small and rural communities. By recognizing and leveraging the passions and skills already in your community, you are setting up your resilience-building plan for success.

The process below helps to identify key contributors to engage in the outreach stage of regional partnership development.

Consider the risks you identified earlier. Who will be impacted by these risks? Who is involved with managing assets related to these risks?

Who is Impacted	Who Manages Impacts
Example: *Local businesses*	*Example:* *Chamber of Commerce*

Who has extpertise and resources to contribute?

Example: • *Knowledge Keepers* • *Agricultural Society*	*Example:* • *Knowledge sharing, understanding of local trends* • *Capacity building resources, funding*

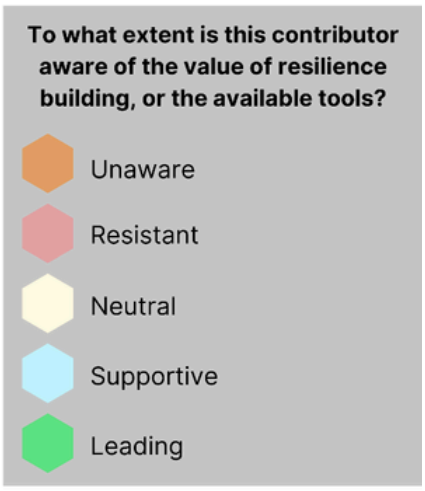
Key Contacts

Person / Organization	Phone Number / Email

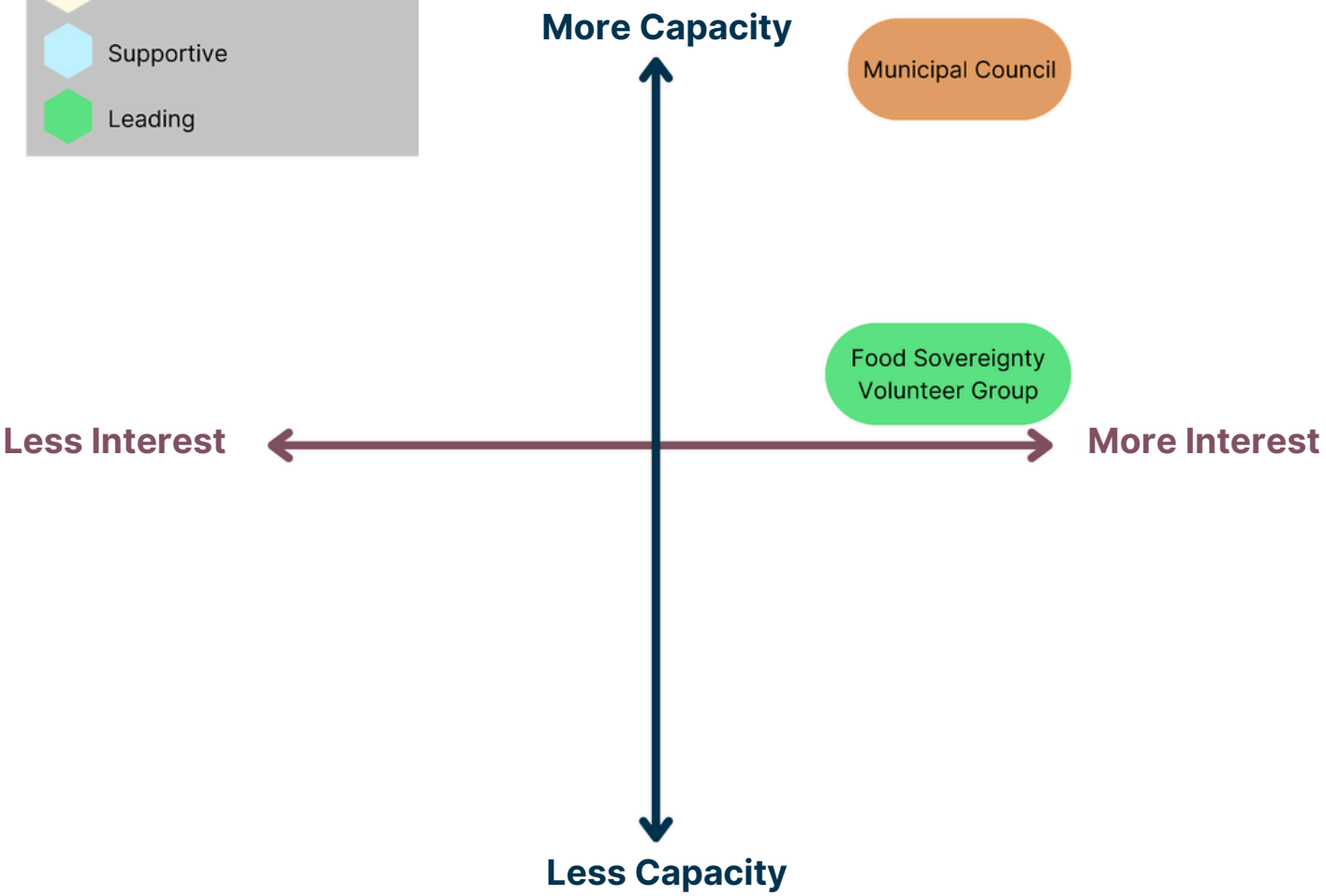
Tool D: Contributor Mapping Exercise

The contributor mapping exercise can help you to prioritize selection of potential partners to reach out to. This tool involves plotting potential contributors on a 'map' based on relevant dimensions:

- **Perceived Capacity**: To what extent does the contributor have capacity to implement your resilience-building initiative?
- **Perceived Interest**: To what extent does the contributor care about or have interest in building community resilience?
- **Perceived Awareness** (Colour Code): To what extent is the contributor aware of the value of resilience building, or the tools that are available to them?



Below is an illustrated example of how potential contributors could be plotted.

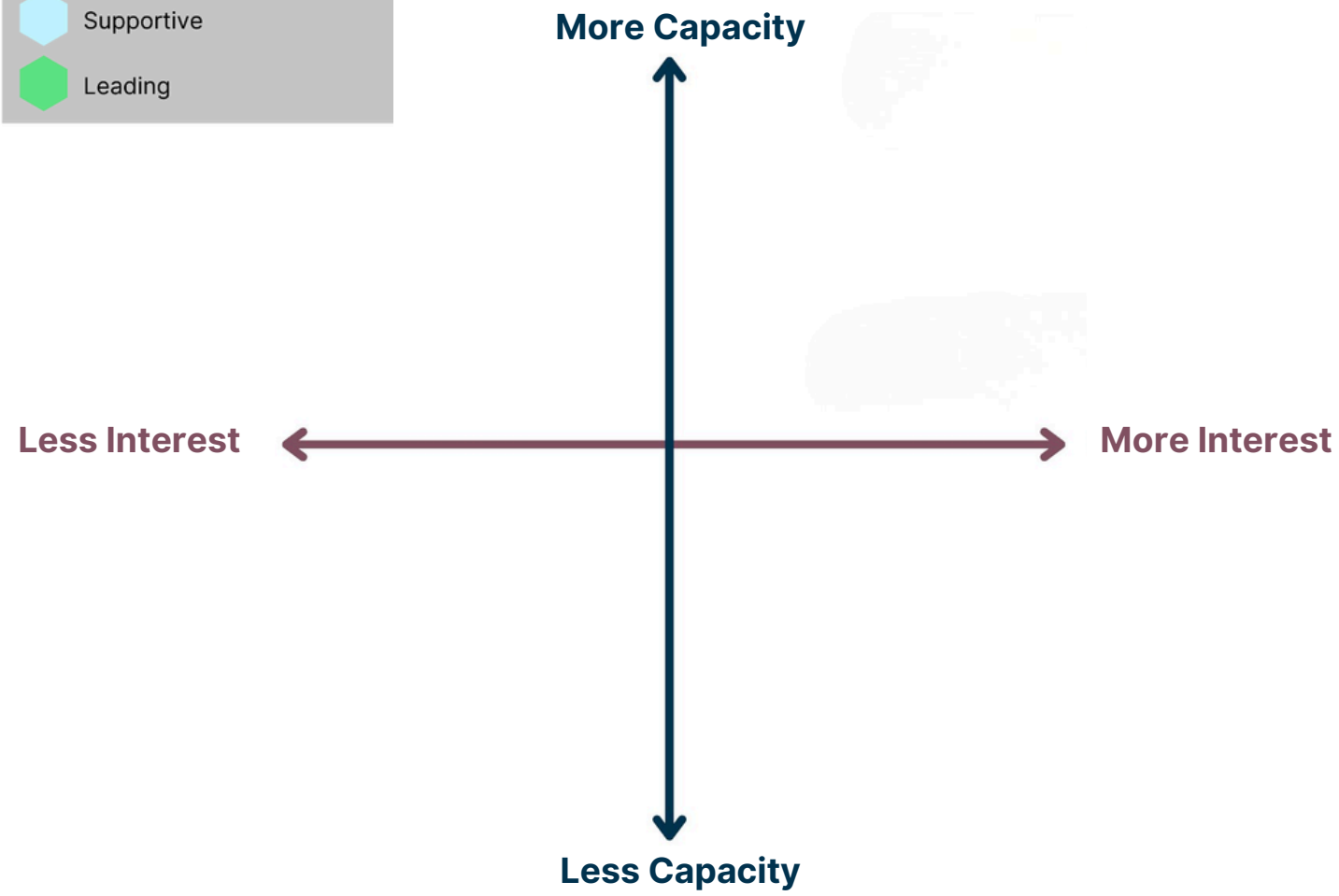


To what extent is this contributor aware of the value of resilience building, or the available tools?

- Unaware
- Resistant
- Neutral
- Supportive
- Leading

Plot your potential partners on the map below.

Then determine which partners you will prioritize outreach for at this time, based on their capacity, interest, and awareness.



Prioroity Partners for Outreach

Tool E: Crafting an Outreach Proposal

At this point you have identified potential partners and taken the time to deepen your understanding of the potential risks your community may face. The next step is developing a proposal to invite potential partners into collaboration.

This tool will walk you through the process of crafting a proposal to share with potential partners and funders to gain support and buy-in.

The proposal will combine the elements you've explored throughout this workbook, crafting a compelling story to draw in interest and support.

Who is your proposal's target audience?

Consider who you may like to partner with in your resilience-building journey, or where you may need support for sustainable action.

Example:

- *Council members*
- *Indigenous community / organization*
- *Municipalities in the region*
- *Local business owners*
- *Regional industry representatives*
- *Local residents*
- *Subject matter experts*
- *Community groups*

What are the values of your target audience?

Just as aligning your vision with your values is important, a strong proposal acknowledges the values of those you hope to engage.

Values could include:

- *Cost-efficiency*
- *Supporting youth*
- *Drawing in industry*
- *Shared identity*
- *Emergency preparedness*

What regional risks will the proposal focus on? Why?

Going back to previous tools, consider the risks that you identified related to local issues, environmental concerns, policies, and community assets.

Give special consideration to risks that will be shared among many of the potential partners.

Clearly articulate why this will matter to potential partners.

How will the regional partnership address the risks you've identified?

Examples:
Preparing for extreme weather events now reduces costs when they occur

By preparing for growing climate risks, your community is attracting forward-thinking industry partners

Identifying these core concepts will help you to develop a strong central message for the proposal, which you can use to invite contributors into partnership. Consider these components for the proposal:

- Summary of research on concerns or impacts for the region
- Proposed approach and goals for initiating a regional partnership to find solutions
- Potential scope of othe partnership
- Requirements for participaing in partnership (e.g., staff time, buget)
- Expected deliverables
- Potential approach for implementation
- High level timeline
- First steps

TEMPLATE 2: OUTREACH PROPOSAL - The Resilient Rurals team can work with you to customize an outreach proposal template.

Reach out for more information (connect@resilientrurals.com).

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

PHASE 3: PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT

The Resilient Rurals team can work with you to develop the following templates. Reach out for more information (connect@resilientrurals.com).

TEMPLATE 3: PARTNERSHIP DEVELOPMENT AGENDA
TEMPLATE 4: REGIONAL RESILIENCE PRESENTATION
TEMPLATE 5: LETTER OF COMMITMENT
TEMPLATE 6: TERMS OF REFERENCE
TEMPLATE 7: COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

PHASE 4: CROSS-CULTURAL RELATIONSHIPS

Tool F: Cross-Cultural Relationships - Foundational Learning Guide

Inviting Indigenous communities and organizations into a regional partnership can strengthen the collective ability to understand, prepare for, and respond to regional risks. Indigenous communities bring generations of land-based knowledge, environmental stewardship practices, and an understanding of local ecosystems and changing environmental conditions that can complement scientific and technical expertise. Their participation also helps ensure that regional strategies recognize Indigenous rights, priorities, and relationships with the land. Building relationships early can foster more inclusive, effective, and locally grounded approaches to long-term regional resilience.

Foundational Learning

- Do some research to identify whose Traditional Territory your partnership members exist on. Gather information about those Indigenous communities as a first step in getting to know them - use local and online sources to do this. Search Indigenous nation, government, and community websites for the most specific information. The following resources will be helpful in your search:
  - NativeLand.ca
  - Whose.Land
  - Indigenous Peoples in Alberta
  - Indigenous Peoples in Saskatchewan
  - Indigenous Peoples in Manitoba

- Keep in mind that there are Indigenous nations in Canada that are not federally recognized, but that have traditional territories you may be located on. Watch for information about these nations as you complete your research.

- Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba are Treaty territory. Seek out and read the Treaty relevant to your region to deepen your understanding of the agreement and Treaty promises that apply to your potential partners.
  - Treaties in Canada (note that there are both historic and modern treaties in Canada - seek to understand which apply to your region if you are outside of the Prairie provinces)
  - Treaties specific to the Prairie provinces include:
    - Treaty 1 (Manitoba)
    - Treaty 2 (Saskatchewan and Manitoba)
    - Treaty 3 (Manitoba)
    - Treaty 4 (Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba)
    - Treaty 5 (Saskatchewan and Manitoba)
    - Treaty 6 (Alberta and Saskatchewan)
    - Treaty 7 (Alberta)
    - Treaty 8 (Alberta and Saskatchewan)
    - Treaty 10 (Alberta and Saskatchewan)

    *Note: some of these treaties extend into other provinces

Outreach Preparation

- As a group, and prior to beginning outreach to Indigenous contacts, all members of the regional partnership working group should undergo Indigenous cultural awareness training. This is an essential step to ensuring that the working group is working from a shared understanding before inviting Indigenous collaborators to join. This education will help members to understand the true history of the region, gain clarity on the experience of Indigenous Peoples, and hear their stories and voices for improved partnership processes and success.
  - It is recommended that both general and local based knowledge be pursued.
    - The Resilient Rurals team has reviewed and recommends SevGen Consulting's cultural awareness series. For more information, contact connect@sevgen.ca.
  - Once you have made connections with Indigenous contacts, be sure to ask them what additional learning you could participate in to better understand their values, worldviews and issues.

- As a group, identify who may be the best Indigenous contacts to reach out to for building or enhancing relationships - and discuss and clarify why. Understanding your why will be important for messaging when reaching out to contacts. Consider relevant nations, governments, communities, tribal councils, confederacies, assemblies, associations,and friendship centres.

- Review webpages of the nations or communities to see who their leadership are - many list information about their governance structures and Councils.

- When reaching out to Indigenous contacts, be sure to inquire about the appropriate protocol and steps to take to engage with them.

- Ensure that outreach and collaboration seeks to understand how regional partnerships can support or amplify existing and emerging Indigenous-led initiatives.

- Remember that building relationship will take time, patience, and persistence. Research shows that developing authentic and sustainable relationships between municipalities and Indigenous communities can take 3 to 5 years.

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

PHASE 5: VISIONING

The Resilient Rurals team can work with you to develop the following templates. Reach out for more information (connect@resilientrurals.com).

TEMPLATE 8: VISIONING EXERCISE AGENDA
TEMPLATE 9 : VISIONING PRESENTATION
TEMPLATE 10: WORKSHOP SUMMARY

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

PHASE 6:
ACTION PLANNING

Template: Regional Action Plan

Action Planning is intended to solidify steps your community can take to realize their own resilience in the short and long term.

Elements of an Action Plan

Core Values: Shared core values provide a foundation for how the partnership will work together, make decisions, and approach regional challenges. They help ensure that actions respect the perspectives of partners, and provide consistency when navigating difficult decisions or competing priorities.

Overarching Vision: A shared vision establishes the long-term direction and desired future the partnership is working toward. The vision creates a common understanding of what success looks like and ensures that individual actions contribute to broader regional goals.

Priority Risks: Identifying and prioritizing regional risks helps the partnership focus its attention and resources where they are needed most. Considering factors such as vulnerability, potential impacts, costs, anticipated benefits, and available capacity helps distinguish between actions that can be advanced immediately and those requiring additional resources, partnerships, or longer-term planning.

Actions to Take: Defining specific actions translates the partnership's priorities into practical steps toward reducing risk and strengthening regional resilience. Identifying what needs to happen, who may be involved, and what is required to move each action forward helps create shared accountability and provides a clearer path from planning to implementation.

Timeline: Establishing realistic timelines helps maintain momentum, clarify expectations, and provide a basis for monitoring progress. Recognizing that communities and organizations have different levels of capacity and resources is particularly important in rural and regional partnerships.

TEMPLATE 11: REGIONAL ACTION PLAN - The Resilient Rurals team can work with you to customize a Regional Action Plan template.

Reach out for more information (connect@resilientrurals.com).

Tool G: Prioritization Matrix

The prioritization matrix is intended to support the regional partnership in assessing and comparing potential actions and solutions to determine where collective efforts and resources can have the greatest impact. By considering each option in relation to regional risk and vulnerability, anticipated costs, potential benefits, and the partnership's capacity to implement and sustain the action, the matrix will help identify priorities that are both meaningful and achievable. It provides a structured basis for informed decision-making, strategic resource allocation, and coordinated action across the region.

PRIORITIZATION MATRIX

Action/ Strategy	Community Value/ Concern	Risks and Vulnerabilities	Costs	Benefits	Capacity
Objective	*What is the specific value or concern being addressed?*	*What risks are involved with not addressing the concerns? Who is most vulnerable and why / how?*	*Consider financial costs, social costs, environmental costs, etc.*	*Consider financial, social, and environmental benefits of addressing the concern / value*	*What is the capacity for the partnership to achieve the objective?*

Tool H: Local Talent Database

*The **Regional Talent Database** is a tool intended to keep track of the skills and services that people are providing within and around your region. By knowing who to contact for various tasks, your regional partnership will be better equipped to support local resilience, economic growth, and increase social capital. Talent extends beyond paid services and contractors, and can include local volunteers who excel at sharing information, or seniors with a strong understanding of your region's history or environment.*

Name	Location	Skills	Preferred Contact Information

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

PHASE 7: IMPLEMENTATION

TOOL I: Working Group Guidance

You have now identified your regional partners and specific participants have been chosen to represent various partners in your working group. Now it is time to consider how decisions will be made. Who has the final say on actions in what places? How are partner initiatives planned and implemented? Is one contributor the designated lead, or does each contributor have equal representation?

Considering these questions now, as well as the capacity of each contributor going forward can help smooth the way if potential conflicts emerge. It may also help you and your partners realize the values you have brought to the table.

What are the requirements for membership?	
Example: • *Financial contributions* • *Dedicated staff time*	
How frequently will the working group meet?	
Example: • *Monthly or Quarterly*	
What are the expectations for involvement (grant applications, programs, research)?	
Example: • *High involvement from all* • *Different communities take on different roles based on staff skills and time* • *One community leads the partnership, and the others provide additional support*	
How will decisions be made in this working group?	
Example: • *Through discussion and mutual agreement* • *By vote* • *Each community makes decisions for themselves*	
How will funds be distributed between regional contributors?	
Example: • *Funds must support projects that benefit all communities in some way* • *Funds must be distributed equally between communities for their own use*	

REGIONAL PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

PHASE 8: SUSTAINED PARTNERSHIP

TOOL J: Sustaining Partnerships Self-Assessment

Holistic and integrated regional partnerships are the root of the Resilient Rurals Model, allowing for targeted, relevant, and meaningful resilience-building to flourish. As with any root, however, we need to keep our partnerships nourished and sustained for resilience action to grow.

This Sustaining Partnerships Self-Assessment provides a high-level perspective of regional partnership maintenance. The assessment can be completed by partners and working group members to gauge progress and needs over time. The self-assessment can be referred to at any point throughout the resilience-building process, and it may be helpful to review the checklist periodically. This will allow potential pitfalls or challenges to be identified and addressed early, further enabling sustainable partnerships.

Working Group: Is the working group functioning to meet the goals laid out in the action plan? (1 = Never; 5 = Always)	
Does the working group meet regularly?	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
Do all working group members regularly attend the meetings?	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
Do working group members regularly contribute to the meeting agenda?	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
Are working group meetings primarily focused on meeting the goals of the action plan?	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
When challenges to meeting goals emerge, does the working group strive to overcome them?	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
Do regional partners receive regular updates on working group activities?	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
Is the working group supported equitably by all regional partners?	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
Action Plan: Is the regional partnership meeting action plans goals? (1 = Never; 5 = Always)	
Regular, measurable progress is being made towards one more goals outlined in the action plan *Note: measurable progress can include the completion of a sub-step, such as research, obtaining quotes, reviewing potentially relevant policies, etc.*	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
When a challenge is encountered, regional partners respond creatively and strategically	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
Progress on action plan goals is shared with all regional partners	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
When a goal is completed, regional partners gather together to celebrate	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
Long-term, strategic planning is used to support the completion of long-term goals (1-year or 3-years in the future)	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
Regional partners regularly assess the effectiveness of different activities towards reaching a goal	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5

Growing Together: Are regional partners working to deepen their relationship? (1 = Never; 5 = Always)	
Regional partners are formally invited to community/local events	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
The regional partnership is publicly shared with the community	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
Regional partners are seeking greater involvement with one another outside of the Resilient Rurals Model action plan	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
When a goal is successfully accomplished, regional partners celebrate this success together	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
Regional partners share information on unrelated goals/progress with one another	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
When challenges/disagreements/miscommunications arise, regional partners work to find a shared understanding	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5
Regional partners regularly share information and opportunities for learning with one another	1 … 2 … 3 … 4 … 5

Are partners happy with the self-assessment scores?
If you have completed this checklist previously, how does your current grade compare with your previous one? Has progress been made?

Based on your checklist response, in what ways is your partnership already strong?
In what ways could it be strengthened?

List some strategies/actions you can take to help sustain your regional partnership

Are there checklist items that are irrelevant to your regional partnership?
If so, what checklist items could you replace them with that better reflect the strength of your regional partnership?

Moving Forward in Gratitude

By completing the steps and leveraging the tools within this workbook, you have advanced your community's and region's capacity for resilience-building.

The work you've done takes passion and commitment. The steps forward now are about continuous improvement and building networks to share knowledge.

Take It Further With A Resilient Rurals Collaboration

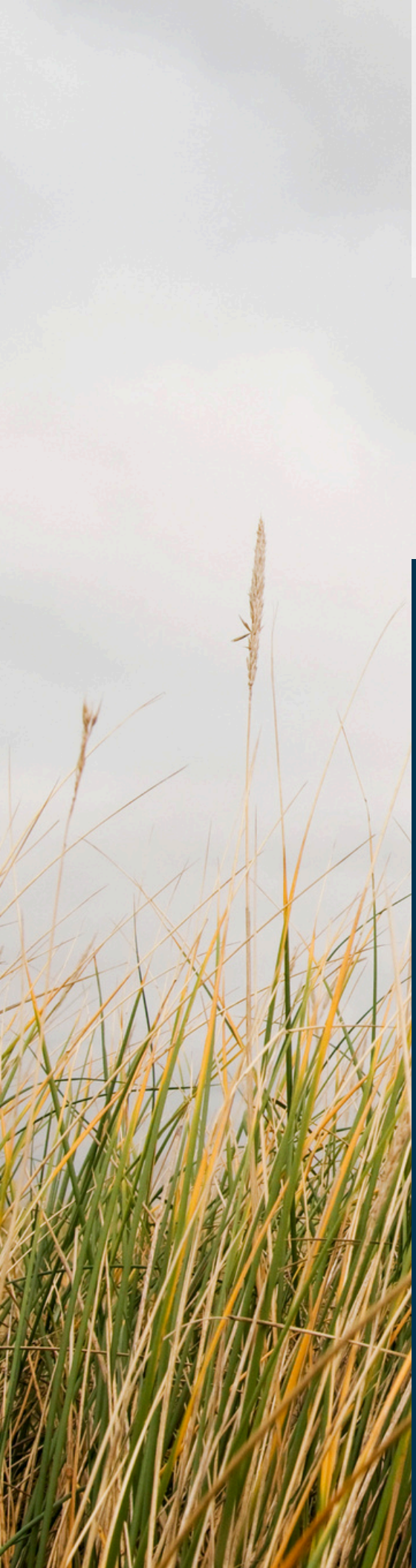
The *Resilient Rurals Regional Partnership Model* offers free tools that communities can access to pursue resilience planning at any time. Reach out to our team to co-develop templates, such as agendas, presentations, and plans to help propel your partnerships forward.

The Resilient Rurals team understands the challenges faced by small, rural, and Indigenous communities and their inherent strengths to find solutions.
Join us help you make your resilience vision a resilient reality.

connect@resilientrurals.com

Gratitude to Our Partners

Special thanks to Derek Bruno and Victor Bruno with SevGen Consulting Inc. for collaboration on Indigenous partnership development. Gratitude to ClimateWest - funding for the Resilient Rurals Model was provided by ClimateWest's adaptation in action funding.



RESILIENT RURALS

SEVGEN CONSULTING

About Resilient Rurals

Resilient Rurals began as a partnership between the towns of Bruderheim, Gibbons and Lamont for a regional climate adaptation and resilience project in Alberta's Industrial Heartland. This new approach was created by small towns, for small towns.

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