

Actions government and emergency services can take on DIDRR

📅 27 March, 2023 ⌚ 12pm AEDT ⓘ aidr.org.au/events



Leave Nobody Behind webinar series



THE UNIVERSITY OF
SYDNEY

Centre for Disability
Research and Policy

Welcome

Dr Margaret Moreton

Executive Director, AIDR

Acknowledgement of Country

AIDR acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the various lands on which you all join us from today and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people participating in this event.

We pay our respects to Elders past and present and celebrate the diversity of Aboriginal peoples and their ongoing cultures and connections to the lands and waters across Australia.

Housekeeping

- Today's event is supported by Auslan Interpreters and Live Captions
- Today's event will be recorded and made available after the event.
- Please enter questions for our speakers in the Q&A function, not the chat box.
- Please use the chat box to share any thoughts or reflections during the presentation – remember to select 'all panellists and attendees' to ensure everyone can read your message.
- Please be respectful to each other when posting your comments or questions.
- You will remain muted and your camera will not be activated for the duration of today's event.

Leave Nobody Behind webinar series



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Centre for Disability
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Leave Nobody Behind Project

Dr Margaret Moreton

Executive Director, AIDR

Leave Nobody Behind webinar series



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Research and Policy

Speaker introduction

Associate Professor Michelle Villeneuve

*Deputy Director, Centre for Disability Research and Policy,
The University of Sydney*



Collaborating 4 Inclusion

Leave Nobody Behind

Webinar Series

Actions that government and
emergency services can take on
DIDRR



Michelle Villeneuve

Associate Professor & Deputy Director
Centre for Disability Research and Policy



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SYDNEY



Local Council Partners



Meals on Wheels
New South Wales



Australian Red Cross
THE POWER OF HUMANITY



NSW RURAL FIRE SERVICE



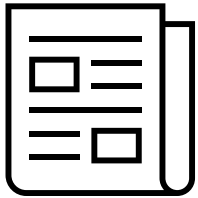
What is DIDRR?



How do we develop shared responsibility on DIDRR?



Partnership Objectives



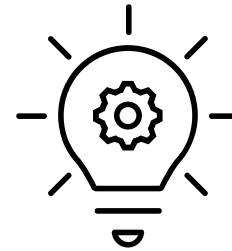
Inform

with critical data on the preparedness, capabilities and support needs of people with disability and carers in emergencies



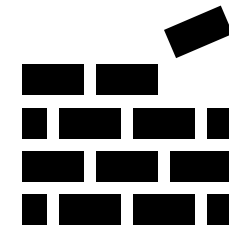
Co-design

inclusive person-centred & capability-focused disaster risk reduction strategies in NSW communities



Identify

opportunities to increase access and inclusion of people with disability in state, regional and local emergency management policy and practice



Build

an operational framework for cross-sector collaborative action on DIDRR

What gets in the way?

“Disability is not an area that we’re experts in”



“How do we help people who are vulnerable?”

“It’s really important but it’s not our show”

How does **policy** reinforce these barriers?

We asked:

To what extent do emergency management plans and guidance documents

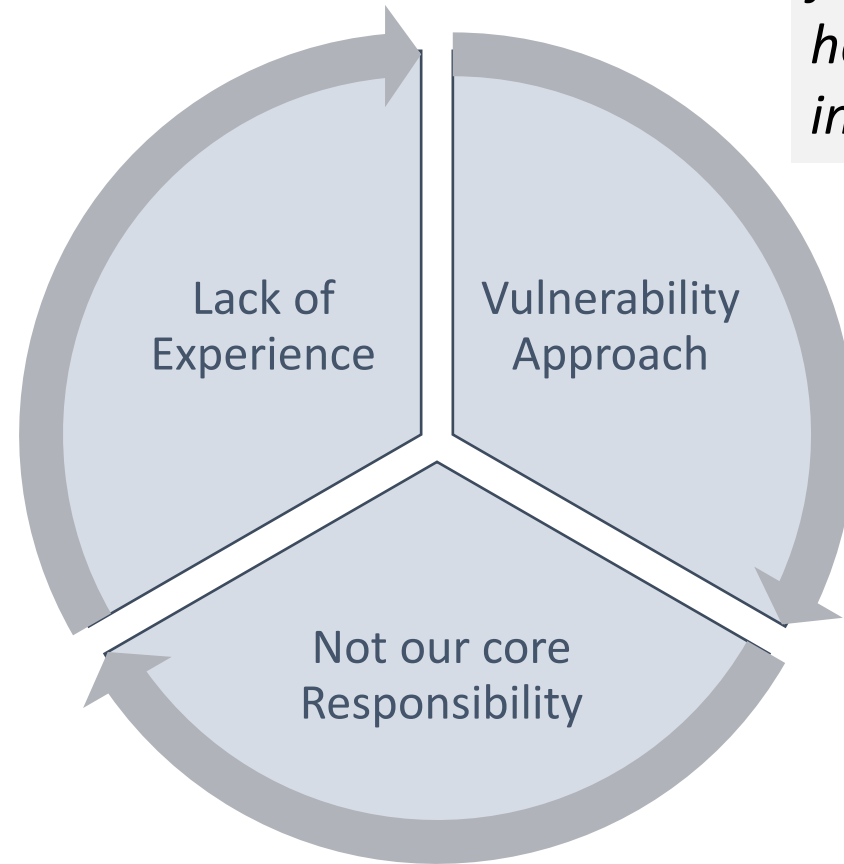
- **recognise disproportionate risks** of people with disability?
- **make provisions** for their support needs?



*The dominant perspective in the state and local emergency management plan documents is **that people with disability have “deficits” that make them vulnerable.***

What is the impact?

*People with disability **have fewer choices and opportunities** to prepare, respond, and recover from emergency situations and have greater support needs that increase risks.*

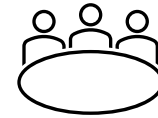


DIDRR Rights, Responsibilities & Actions



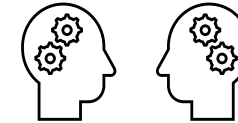
A seat at the table

[inclusion & representation]



Building disability leadership & supportive infrastructure

[co-planning, co-design, co-production for inclusive DIDRR actions]



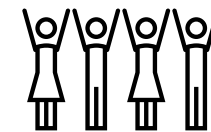
Policy & legal change at multiple levels

[policies that direct actions on disability inclusion in PPRR]



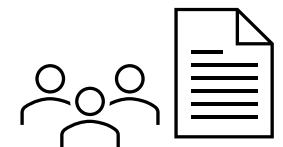
Learning together for change

[tailoring DRR to the support needs of people with disability in PPRR]



Practice Guidance: experimenting, measuring

[co-implementation, co-monitoring & co-evaluation of new methods, tools, approaches]



What does that look like?



Person-Centred Emergency Preparedness

P-CEP



Disability-Inclusive
Emergency Planning (DIEP)

Individual ↔ Organisational ↔ Community

Person-Centred Emergency Preparedness (P-CEP)

CAPABILITY FRAMEWORK



PRINCIPLES

- 1 Emergency preparedness is a process, not a one-time event.
- 2 People are experts in their lives, planning starts with them.
- 3 Person-centred planning conversations build capability of multiple stakeholders toward disability inclusive disaster risk reduction.

4 STEPS

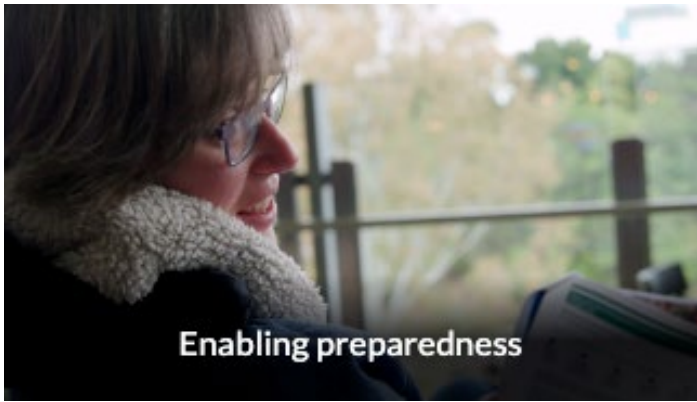
1	Identify your strengths and support needs in everyday life
2	Know your level of emergency preparedness and learn about your disaster risk
3	Plan for how you will manage your support needs in an emergency
4	Communicate the plan with the people in your support network and address gaps through collaboration



**Online Person-Centred Emergency Preparedness
(P-CEP) Facilitator Certificate Course**
Expression of Interest

Want to learn how to facilitate person-centred emergency preparedness?



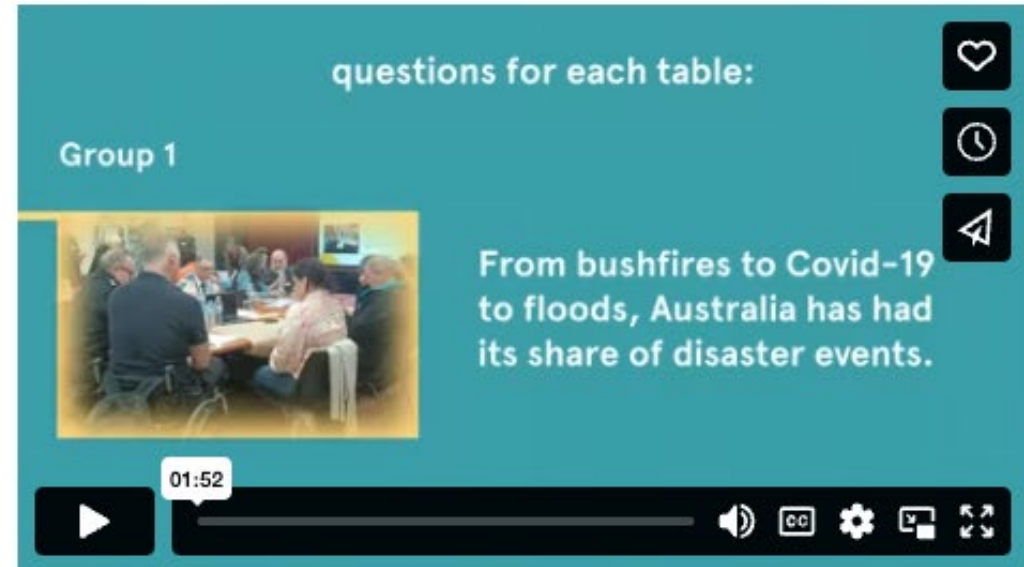


P-CEP Peer Leadership

Disability Inclusive Emergency Planning Forums

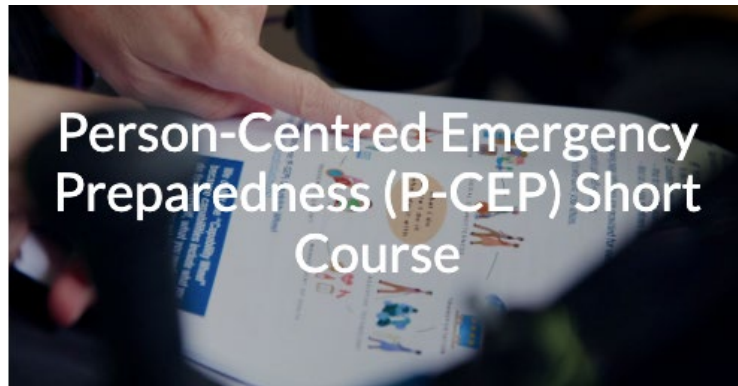


DIEP Methodology



DIEP Research Questions (2022-23 forums)

Learn with us



www.collaborating4inclusion.org



MENT OF HEALTH

capable



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Speaker introduction

Angela Cook

*Senior Engagement Advisor, People at Higher Risk,
Victorian Country Fire Authority*



PEOPLE AT HIGHER RISK

Formerly the Preparing Vulnerable People (PVP) Project

Emergency Planning Advice Service

27 March 2023

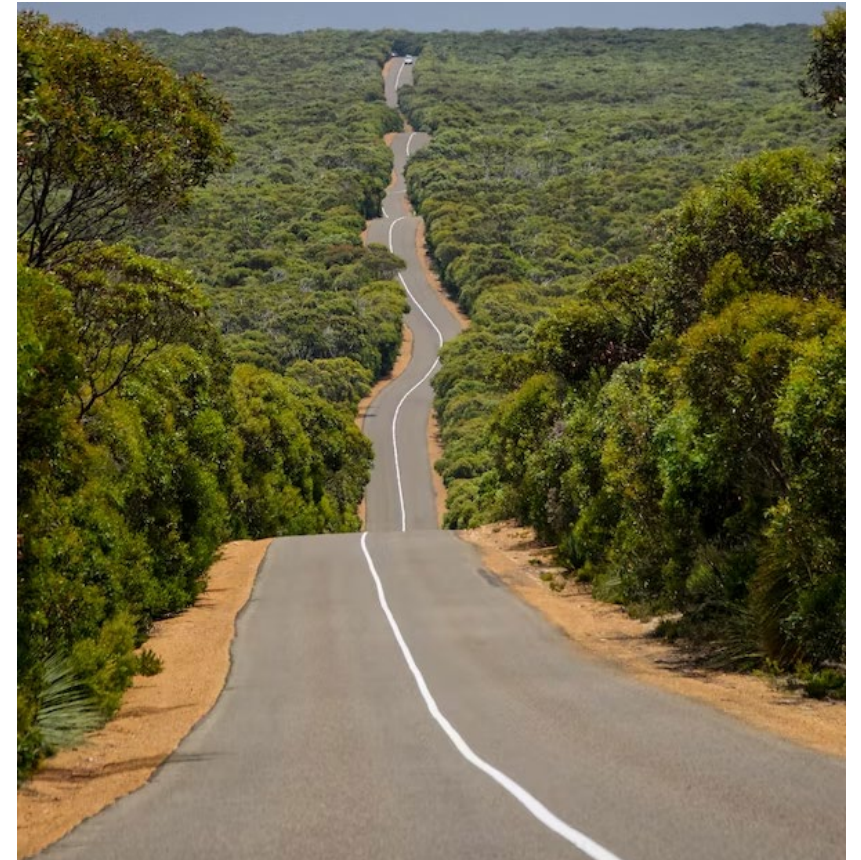
The Beginning

- I met Toni in 2018
- Toni lives with progressive MS
- She lives on the fringe of a country town and was scared about her bushfire risk
- In the beginning I organised a Property Advice Visit to help her improve her fire preparedness



A journey to improve bushfire planning

- It became very clear that it was much harder for Toni to come up with a realistic and suitable plan
- First attempt – Drink some wine in the pantry and hope for the best
- Second attempt – Ask a friend with a horse float up the road to come and get her in her electric wheelchair and take her back to her house
- Third attempt – Leave early and go to a shopping centre. But the shopping centre could not offer any storage for Toni's hoist



Emergency preparedness is a process

- Trying to fill the gaps for Toni is hard
- She does not own accessible transport
- She decided to hire an accessible van over the summer months
- Finding somewhere to go and then stay is challenging
- After a few years it was clear that leaving her home is very challenging and Toni said she won't leave unless she absolutely has to





What this taught me

- Toni's situation is not unique
- Some people need to consider a range of factors such as health management, personal supports and assistive technology in their planning
- Emergency preparedness is a process
- Toni is the expert in her life and she needs to own her plan
- We need to work together – the resident (Toni in this case), emergency services, council and support people – if we are going to build and improve disability inclusive emergency planning



How are we using the lessons learnt from Toni?

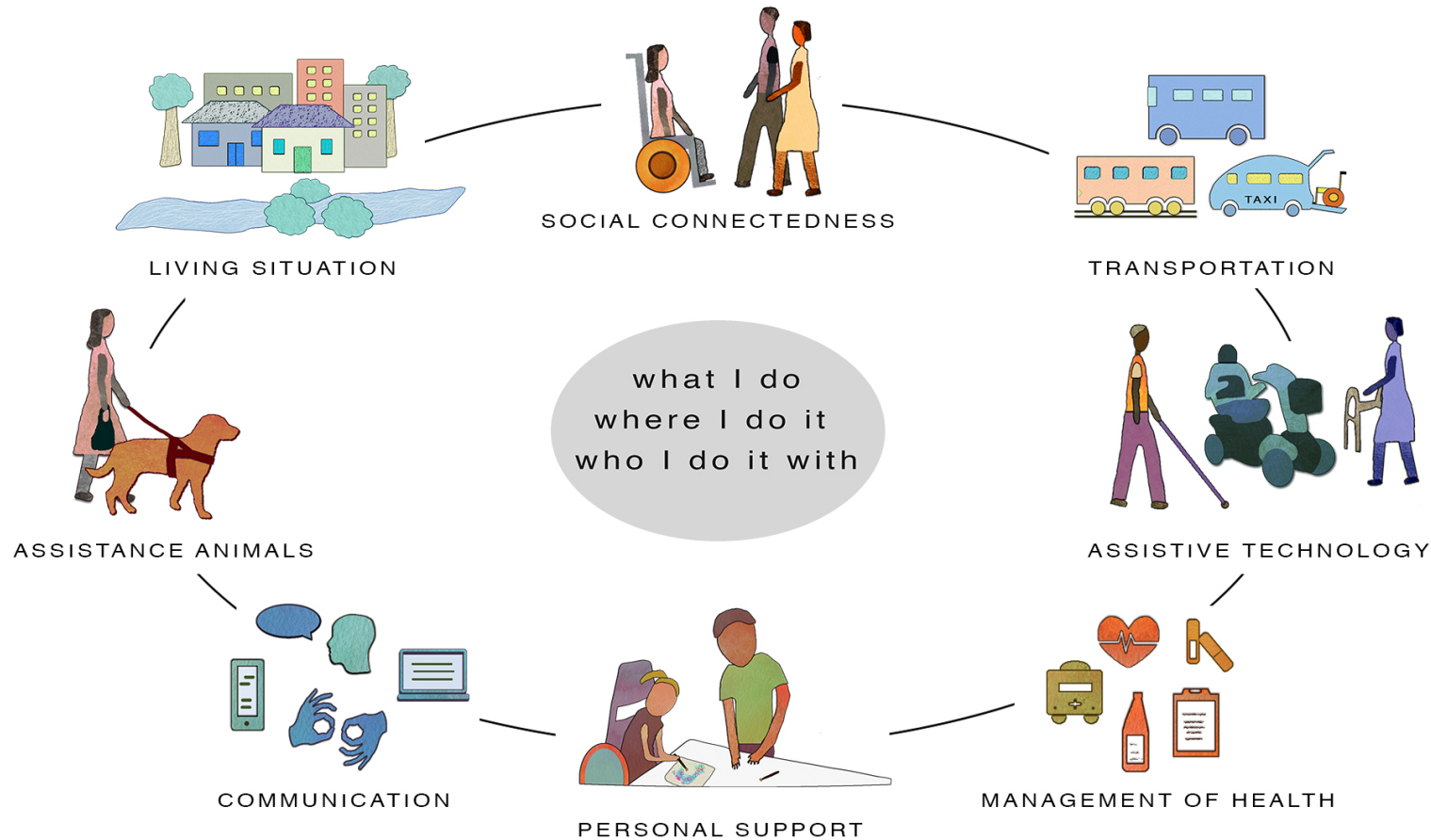
- CFA has developed and is testing a new household service targeting people at higher risk alongside Red Cross
- We have called this the **Emergency Planning Advice Service (EPAS)**
- EPAS is a vehicle for delivering the Person-Centred Emergency Preparedness approach developed by the University of Sydney

Emergency Planning Advice Service (EPAS)



- A **household service** over multiple sessions (not a one off). Remember, planning is a process!
- Both bushfire and home fire safety are covered plus Red Cross can cover other emergencies
- We utilise the **P-CEP** framework and approach
- CFA and Red Cross Facilitators undergo a 12-hour training program – they are skilled!
- Municipalities are involved with referral pathways – we focus on a local approach
- Can also work in partnership with the formal care provider especially when brainstorming gaps in an individual's emergency plan

The Capability Wheel from P-CEP



Emergency Planning Advice Service (EPAS)



EPAS Trials 2021 and 2022 in municipalities

Yarra Ranges – Case study evaluation completed by University of Sydney. 13 people referred initially and 8 people engaged

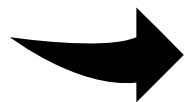
Bendigo – 9 people engaged before COVID stopped the trial

Bass Coast – 1 person engaged before COVID and staff changeover stopped the trial

Frankston added in late 2022 as an urban trial

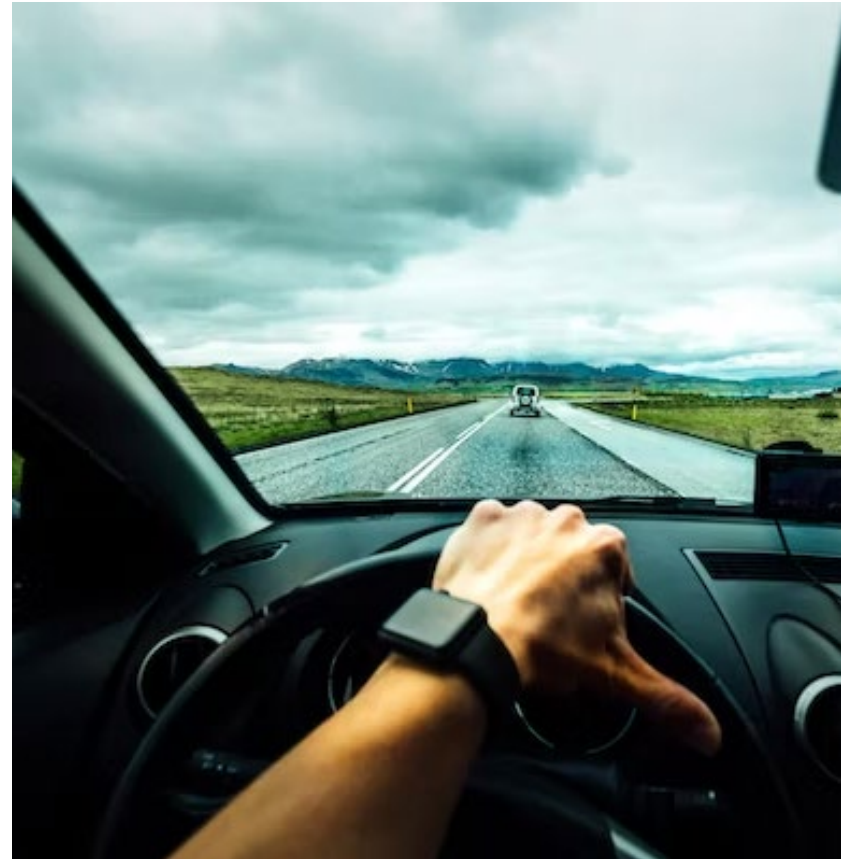
What have the EPAS trials helped us to learn?

- Co-delivery with Red Cross is highly valuable, they can link the resident back to services if needed
- The training developed for the CFA and Red Cross facilitators equips them to deliver the service
- **Councils need a referral mechanism to improve numbers of referrals**
- Residents involved are improving their level of preparedness, therefore reducing their risk in a fire emergency
- CFA and Red Cross need to improve service delivery coordination



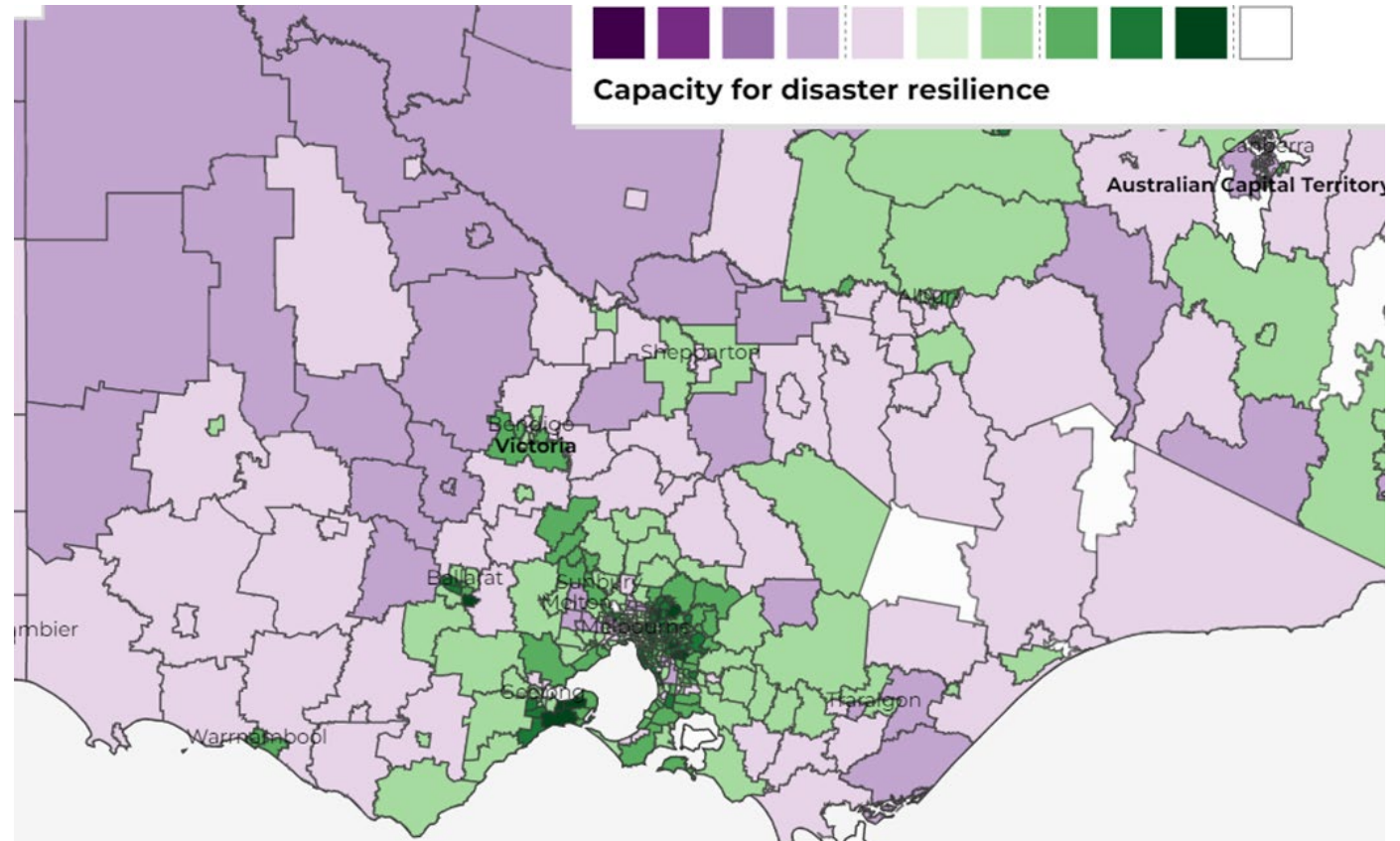
Evaluation of Yarra Ranges Trial

- P-CEP was well-understood – implemented with fidelity
- The conversational approach supported the individual to be in the driver's seat
- Brainstorming was viewed as the most important element by the resident
- Empowerment is bi-directional
- There is a need to improve how we implement step 4 of P-CEP – how to link people back once gaps are identified.



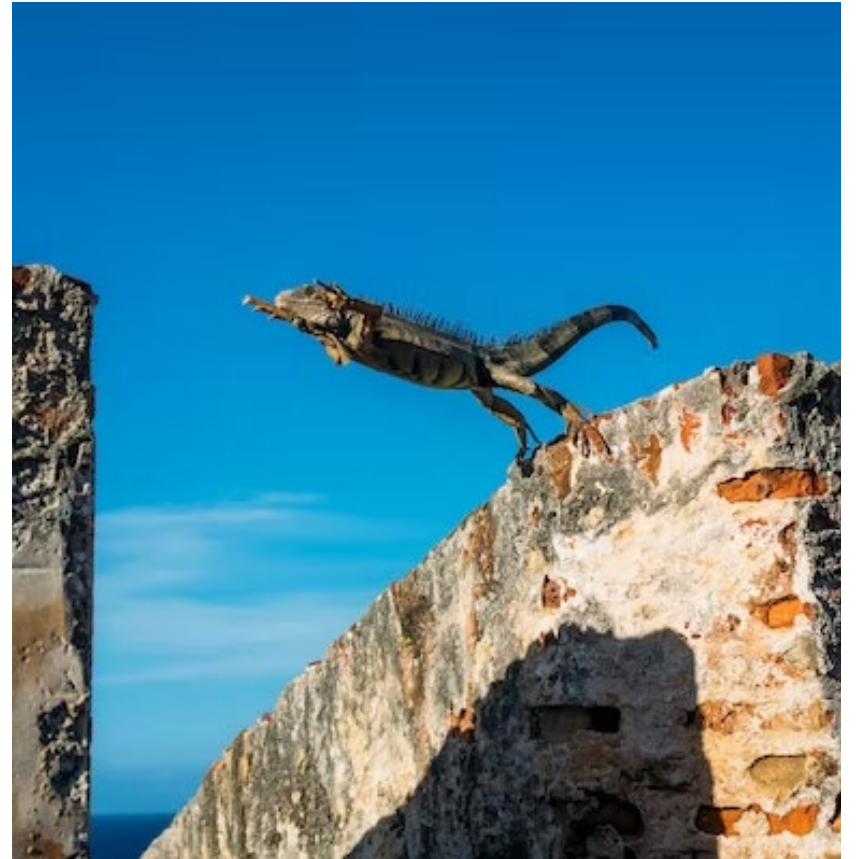
EPAS moving into a demonstration phase in 5 locations:

1. Mitchell Shire (North East)
2. Bendigo and Mt Alexander Councils (Loddon – North West)
3. Wellington Shire (Gippsland - SER)
4. Casey Council (Urban - SER)
5. Surf Coast and Colac Otway (South West)



In Summary

- EPAS is still being developed and there is much to iterate and improve on
- There are hurdles to overcome
- I am grateful for the support of all involved, in particular Michelle Villeneuve from the University of Sydney.
- Lived experience formed the foundation of this program and will continue to inform how it is developed



Where is Toni at now?

- Toni has completed the P-CEP short course
- She has shared the P-CEP workbook with her MS support group





Contacts

Angela Cook or Kelly Stoner

Angela.cook@cfa.vic.gov.au

Kelly.stoner@cfa.vic.gov.au

Read more about EPAS here

<https://engage.cfa.vic.gov.au/preparing-vulnerable-people>



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Research Panel introductions

PhD candidates at the University of Sydney's Impact Centre for Disability Research and Policy:
Michael Morris, Brigit Maguire & Louise Mitchell

Exploring firefighter engagement in community risk reduction programs

Michael Morris
PhD Candidate
Impact Centre for Disability Research and Policy



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<https://www.sydney.edu.au/medicine-health/our-research/research-centres/centre-for-disability-research-and-policy.html>

Sydney disability resident dies after fire

Liv Casben

National

f | | A A A



A resident has died after a fire at a Sydney accommodation complex for people with disability.

A man in his 40s has died after a fire broke out at his home at a complex for people living with disabilities in Sydney's south west.

Emergency crews were called to the Carramar villa just after 7 am on Tuesday.

The man was pulled from the home by a carer and another resident, with firefighters performing CPR until paramedics arrived, but he was declared dead at the scene.

Research Aim

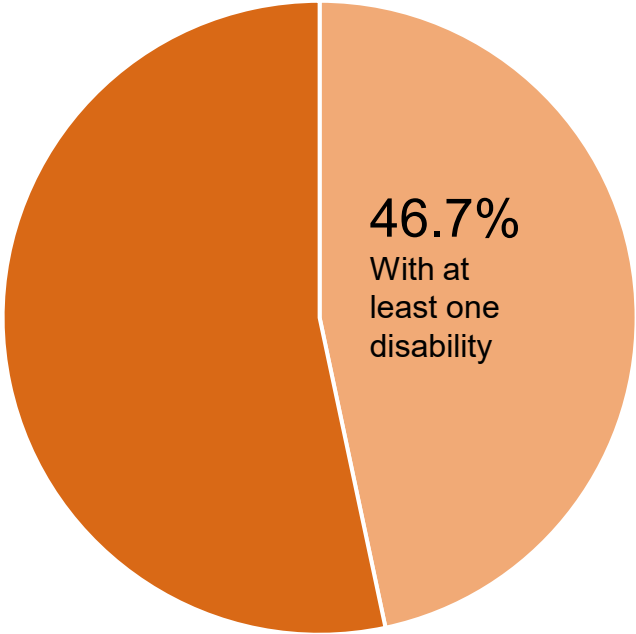
Explore Australia's urban firefighter engagement in community risk reduction programs.

Make recommendations to advance firefighter engagement with community risk reduction activities to address the over representation of people with a disability in fire fatalities.

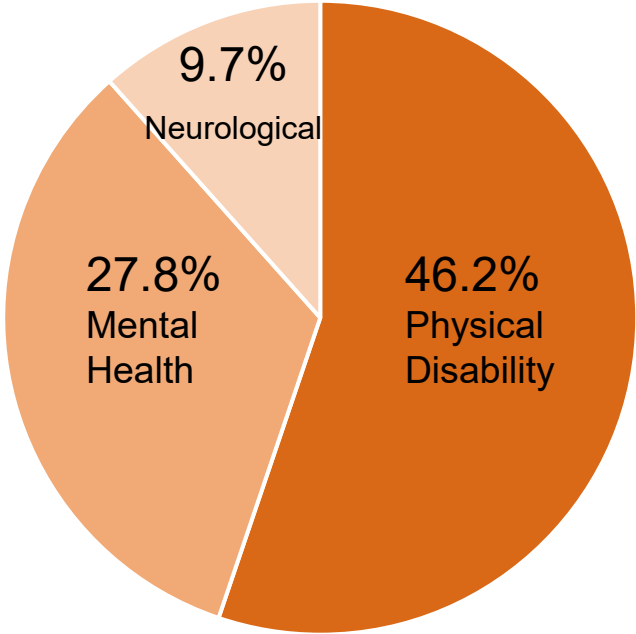
(AFAC, 2022; Barber, 2012; Bull et al, 2021; Byrne-Davis et al, 2019; Clarke, 2016; Fenton, 2015; Hansson & Weinholt, 2019; McCann & Granter, 2019; Murphy et al., 2019, 2020; Murphy & Clarke, 2013; Murphy & Greenhalgh, 2017; Velotti and Murphy 2020)

Residential Fire Fatalities and People with a Disability

Fire Fatalities 2003-2017



Identified Disabilities



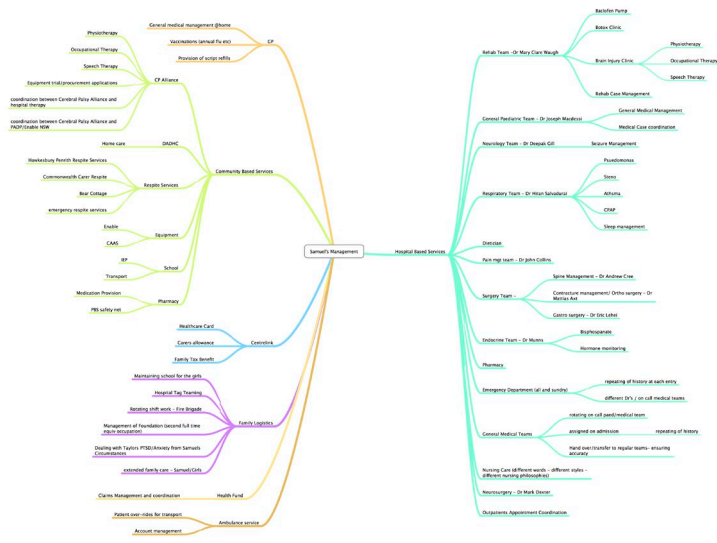
(Coates et al. 2019)



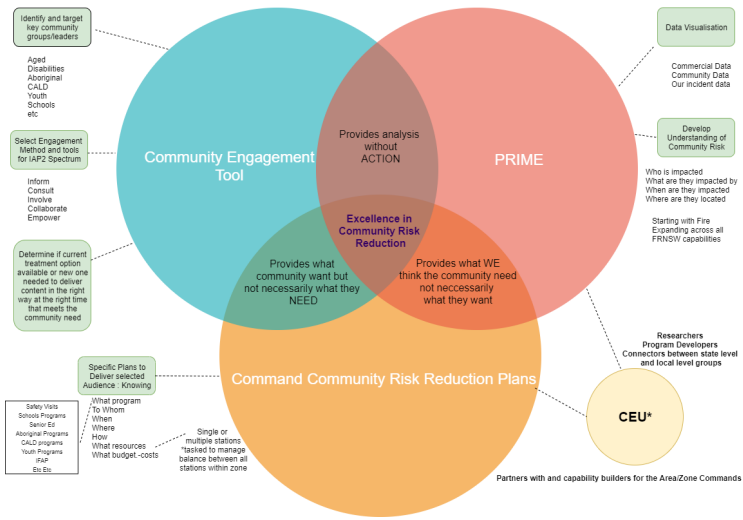
Community Risk Reduction (CRR) is the identification and prioritisation of risks followed by the coordinated application of resources to minimise the probability or occurrence and/or the impact of unfortunate events (Vision 20/20, 2015).

To reduce overrepresentation of people with a disability in fire fatalities will require the active engagement of firefighters in inclusive community risk reduction practices.

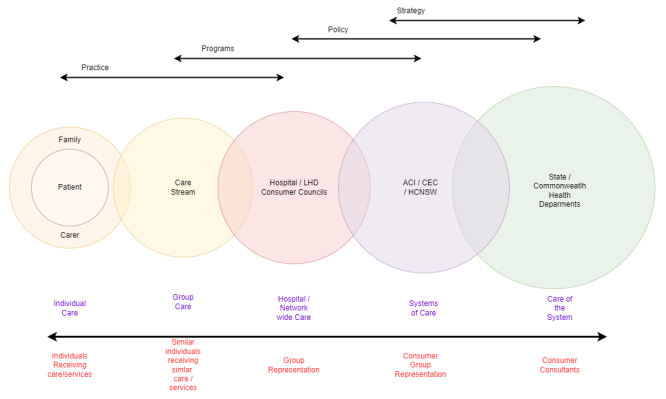
My Positionality



Lived Experience

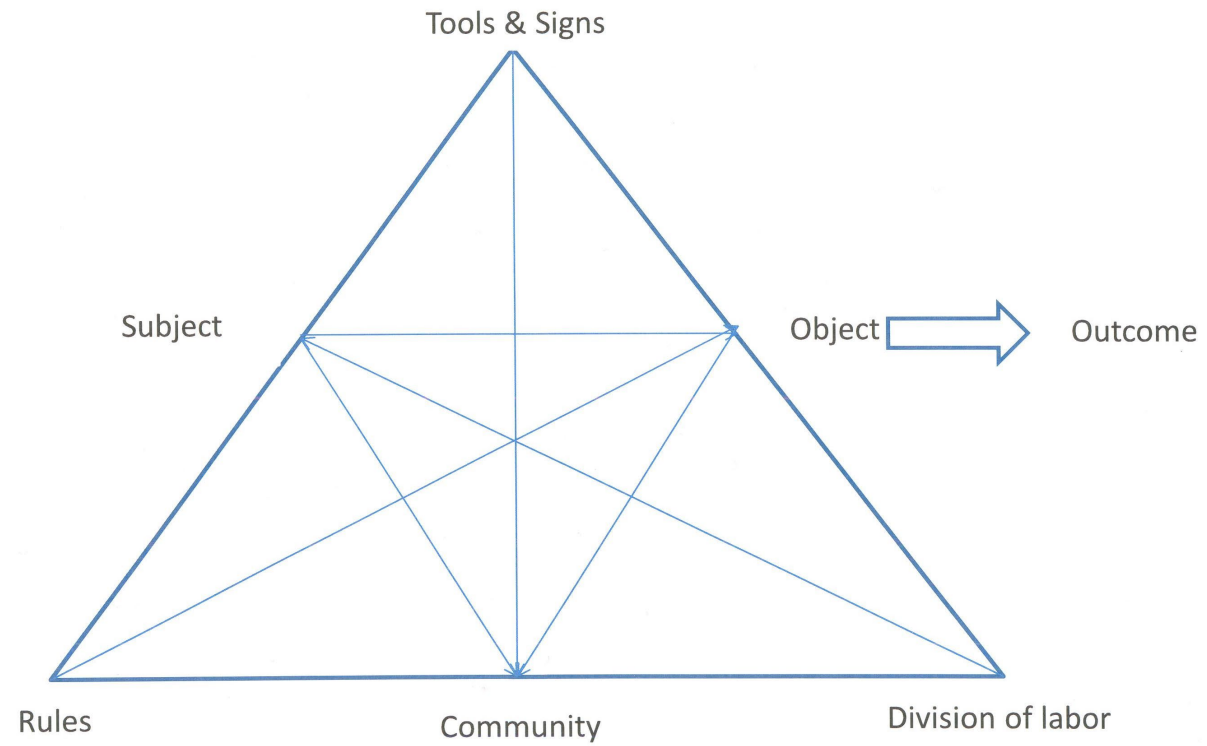


Professional Lens



Health Consumer Advocacy

Methodology



Cultural Historical Activity Theory and Activity System Analysis (Engeström 1987)

Thank you

Michael Morris
PhD Candidate
Impact Centre for Disability Research and Policy



<https://www.sydney.edu.au/medicine-health/our-research/research-centres/centre-for-disability-research-and-policy.html>

Strengthening the experiences of people who are deaf or hard of hearing during extreme weather events and other disasters

Brigit Maguire

PhD Candidate, Impact Centre for Disability Research and Policy

Supervisory team:

Associate Professor Michelle Villeneuve

Dr Isabelle Boisvert

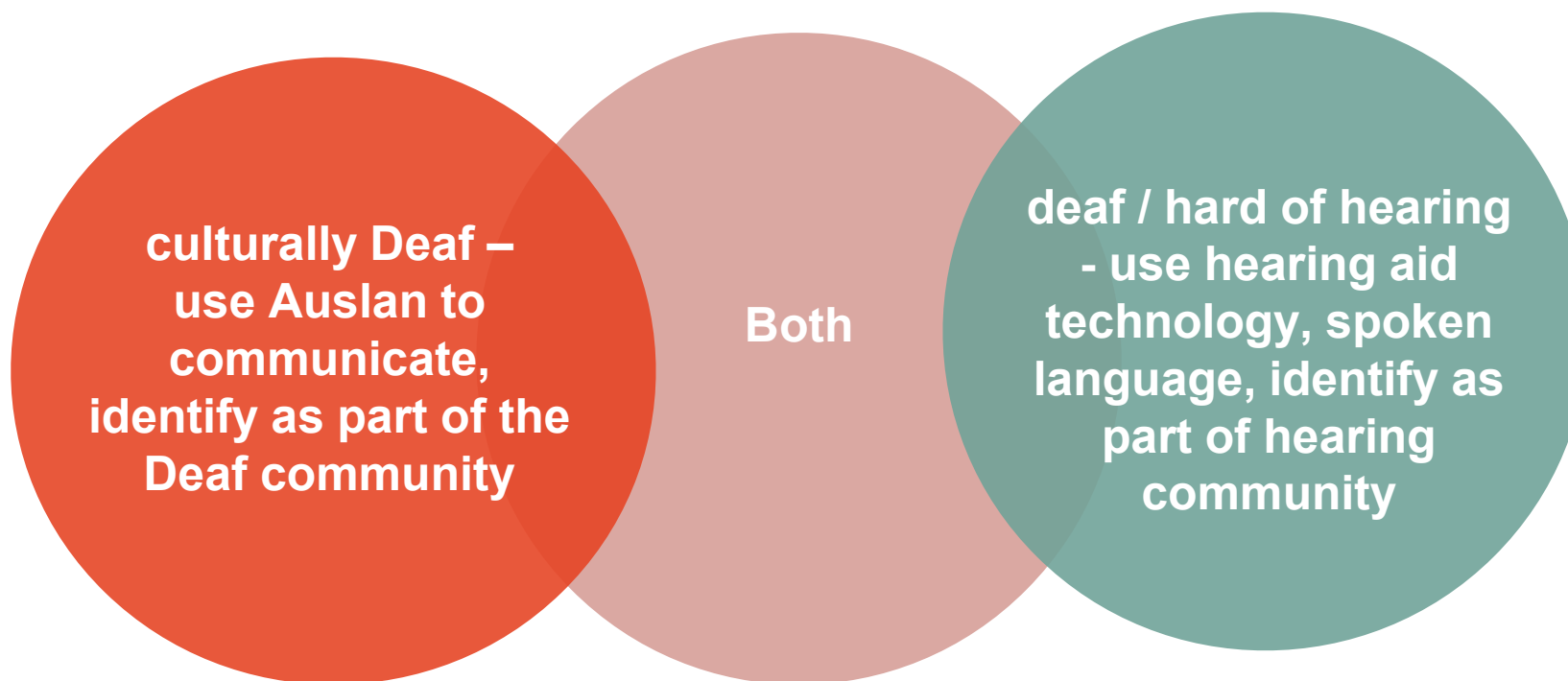
Associate Professor Christine Ji

This research is supported by an Australian Government Research Training Program (RTP) Scholarship

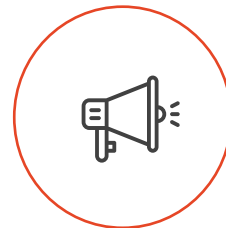
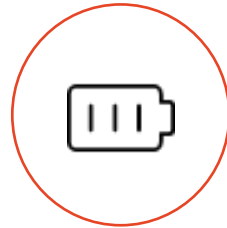


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One in six Australians experience hearing impairment, and broadly belong to one of three groups:



Possible points of inaccessibility



Damage to hearing devices

**Power, telecoms & internet outages –
smoke alarms
batteries
smartphones
NRS
internet**

**Audio/verbal evacuation warnings –
alarms
megaphones
doorknocking
radio**

**Evacuation centres –
announcements
chatter**

**Post-event services –
awareness
access**

Calgaro et al., 2021; Engelman et al., 2013; Skot et al., 2017;

Research questions

Q1

What strategies and technologies are used by people who are deaf/HH in their everyday lives for hearing, communication and accessing alerts?

Q2

What are the current experiences of people who are deaf/HH during extreme weather events?

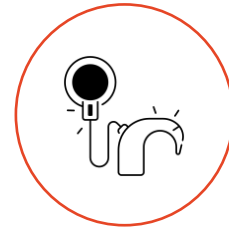
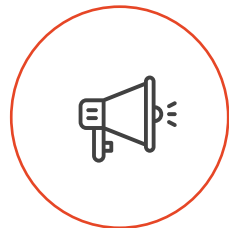
Q3

What are the gaps between what works well in everyday life, and what becomes difficult, unreliable or inaccessible during an extreme weather event?

Q4

How can the Person-Centred Emergency Preparedness (P-CEP) framework be tailored and integrated to effectively support preparedness in this population into the future?

Outcomes



**Individual
preparedness**

**Emergency
planning and
management**

**Emergency
response**

**Hearing technology
companies**

Broader community

I acknowledge and pay my respects to the Aboriginal elders and communities, past, present and emerging – of the land on which I reside and work, the lands of the **Dja Dja Wurrung peoples**, also known as the Djaara Djaara people. Land that was never ceded.



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Multi-agency collaboration after bushfire disaster

Case study research on organising community recovery work after the summer bushfires of 2020.

Presented by Louise Mitchell, PhD candidate, Faculty of Medicine and Health

Appreciation and Acknowledgement of the Australian Research Council funding through the Leave Nobody Behind Program and my supervisors, Assoc. Prof. Michelle Villeneuve and Prof. Gwynnyth Llewellyn, DIRT colleagues and SRRG.



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Disability Inclusive DRR - Recovery
Focus on **Dignity** through **local knowledge**
and then **local support**



Disability Inclusive DRR - Recovery

Focus on **Dignity** through **local knowledge** and then **local support**

An interview participant asked the question:

‘How are we going to do the evacuation centres better than we did?’

‘At the showgrounds, old, old building, not accessible, unbelievable, watching people with disabilities or frail aged people trying to get onto a mattress of the floor, it was just awful. So we couldn’t get them into hotels because, ... the emergency services were using them, they had to have accommodation, we couldn’t get them into the hospital because they weren’t sick... ‘

This included one person in their late 70s who had previously had a stroke, who was bussed up from a neighbouring town, sitting on a one and a half seater couch in a mall trying to sleep, non-verbal, unable to communicate.’

‘It was just an awful situation’



Disability Inclusive DRR - Recovery

Focus on **Dignity** through **local knowledge** and then **local support**

This recovery worker knew of local facility that was in transition and vacant – low level care, single rooms with bathrooms.

People volunteered to clean it, electricity fixed, fridges donated from local camping store, local gas company filled the cylinder, spare electric beds donated and the Council team picked them all up.

In 4-5 hours had accommodation for people with a disability and 11 rooms filled that night with people and their carers.

‘I might have had the thought, but it was **everybody else coming together to do that.**’

‘We got them down there...

‘And the look on her face, it was unbelievable just, she was so grateful for that, ...we’ve got to do this better.’



“disability,

...we didn't do that well in these bushfires. I don't think anybody did it well. We have to improve, we have to improve those systems that we have in place.

”



The AIM of the study is
to explore:

How might collaborative
work
between agencies
be better enabled
in recovery
in the future?

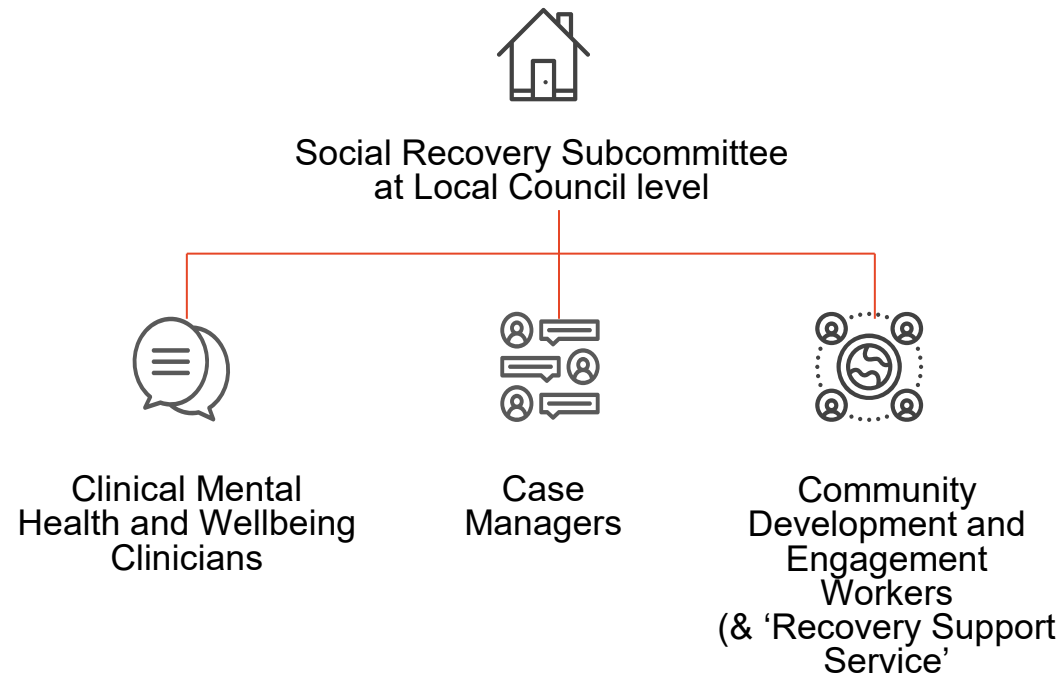
Research Literature demonstrates Multi-agency collaboration in recovery...

Cross sector collaborative efforts create and enhance **Public Value** (Simo & Biez, 2007). They identify multiple additional variables are that contribute to the dynamics of multi-agency collaboration after disaster.

Role clarity, **interorganisational structures** and trusting relationships were characteristics contributing to interorganizational collaboration (Curnin and O'Hara, 2019)

Collaboration in the disaster setting “involves activities that call for the allocation of time, personnel, and other resources that incur significant **opportunity costs** for the organisation” (Robinson et al 2012) which has implications for ability for different sectors to collaborate.

The ecosystem of Community Recovery Workers interviewed



Case Study Research on organizing community recovery work.

Phase 1 & 2 Data Gathering

- Semi Structured interviews
- Underpinned by appreciative inquiry
- Sociocultural activity theory

Foundation of understanding the lived experience of the recovery worker.

The ecosystem of Community Recovery Workers interviewed

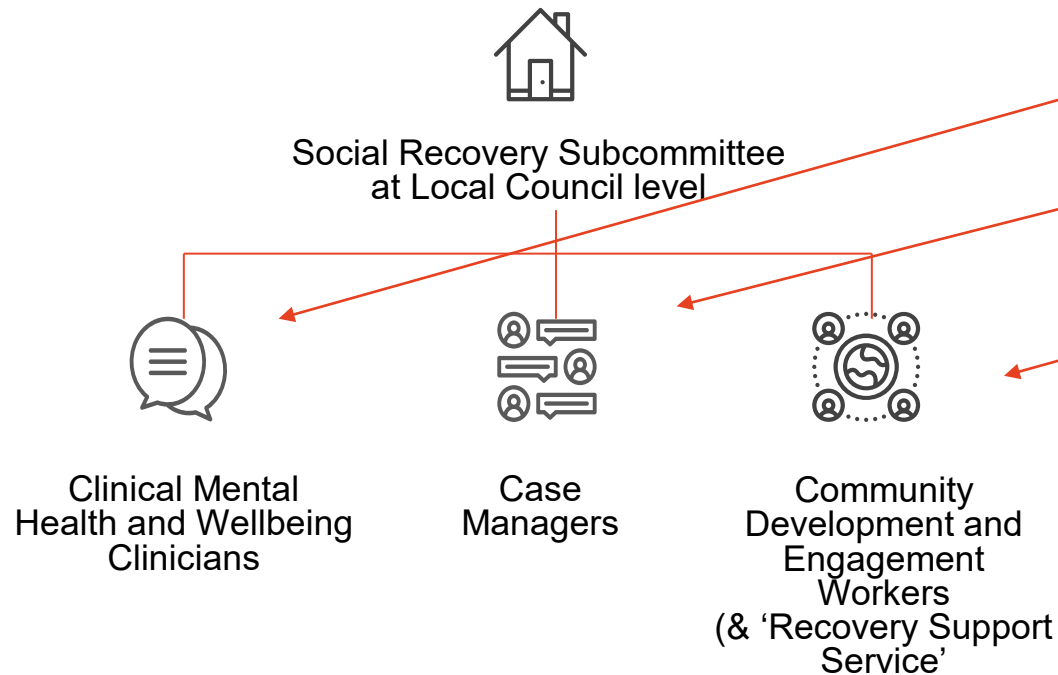
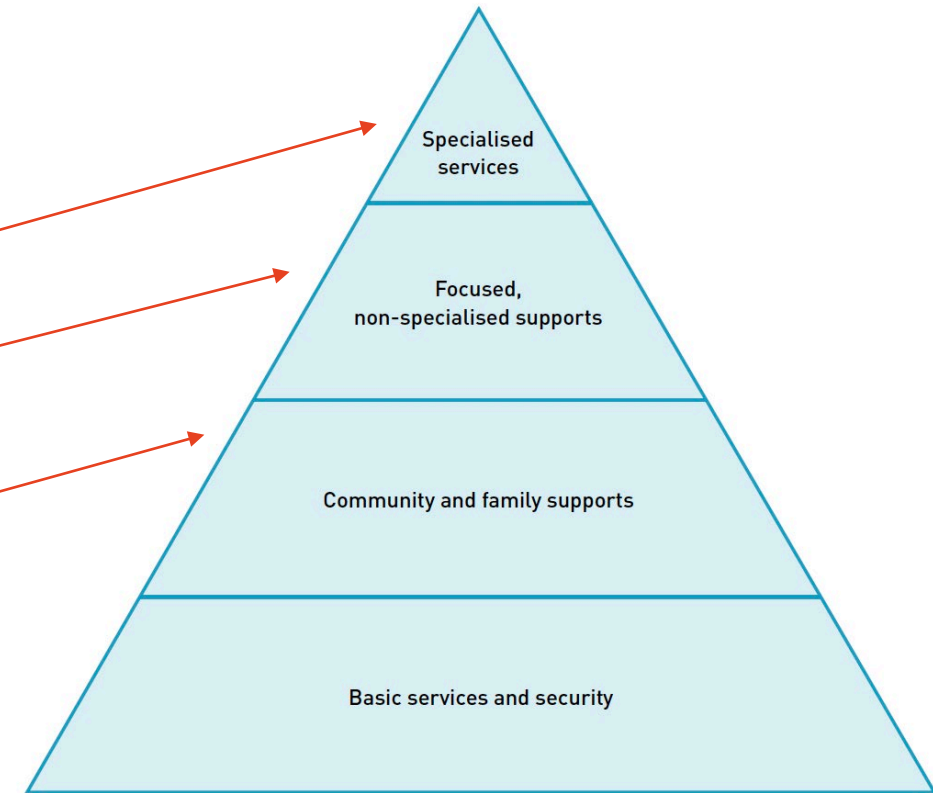


Figure 1. Intervention pyramid for mental health and psychosocial support in emergencies. Each layer is described below.



IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings, p12

My detailed case study research with disaster recovery professionals reveals the interplay between *formal pre-determined structures* and *emergent structures* which can be powerfully effective in organising recovery work to serve communities.



Multi-agency collaboration after bushfire disaster

Case study research on organising community recovery work after the summer bushfires of 2020.

Presented by Louise Mitchell, PhD candidate, Faculty of Medicine and Health

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Speaker introduction

Wendy Graham

Program Lead of the Regional Recovery Exercising Program,
National Emergency Management Agency



Recovery Exercising Toolkit

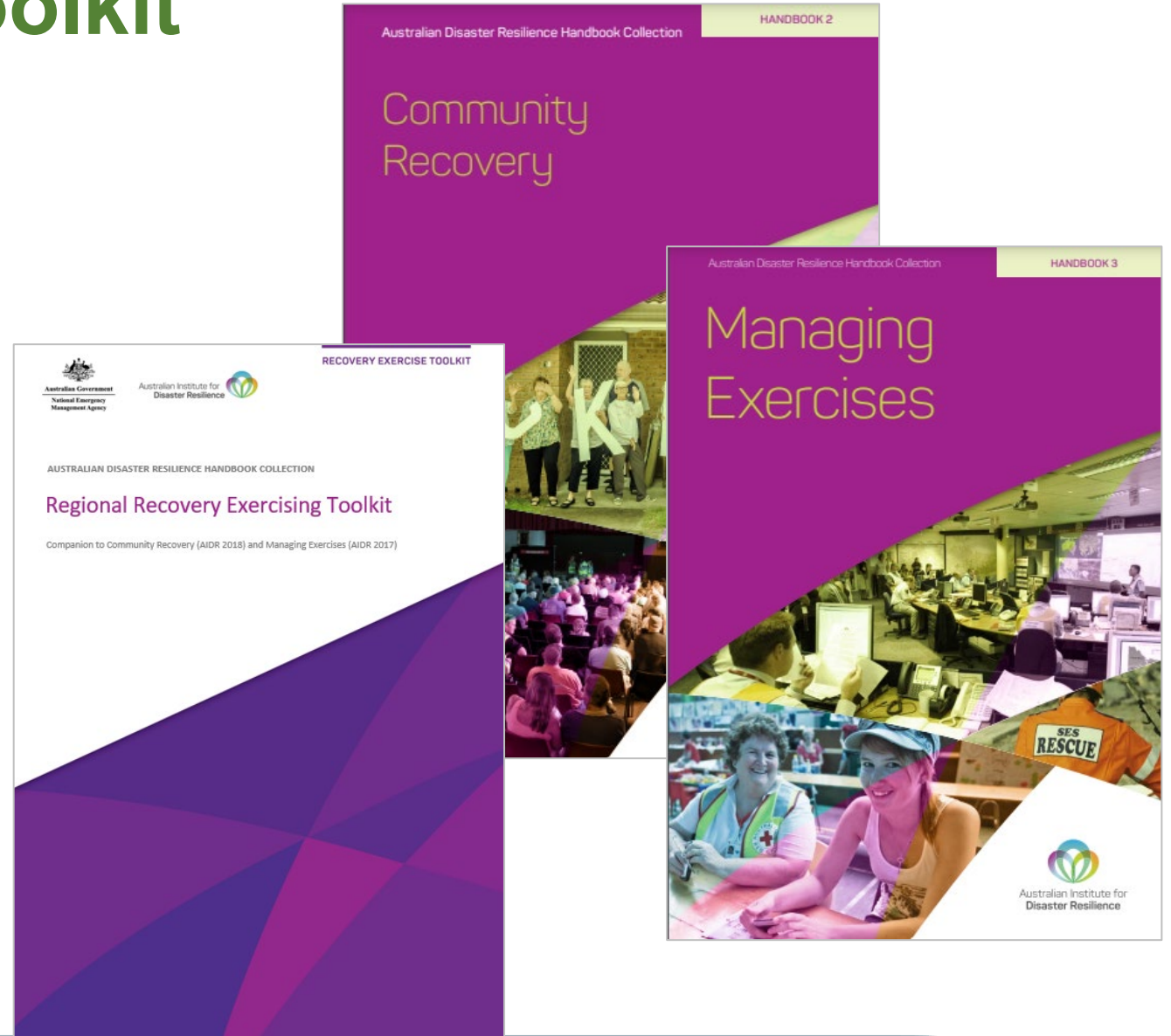
Recovery Exercising Toolkit

A stand alone resource developed to guide exercise planners in the design and conduct of a recovery exercise.

Evidence-based guidance and specialised resources, templates and slides.

Dedicated focus on recovery that goes beyond immediate relief and early recovery.

Encourages a community inclusive approach to planning and exercising for recovery.





Elective Modules

Coordinating Recovery Support for People with Disability

Coordinating Support for People with Disability is designed to give participants a common understanding of the impacts of disasters for people with disability. It emphasises both the strengths and support needs of people with disability and their capability to contribute to emergency management and recovery planning.

[Download Module Overview \(PFG 628KB\)](#)

[Download Module Slide Deck \(PDF 7.6MB\)](#)

[View video: Disability Inclusive Recovery Planning and Arrangements](#)



Australian Government
National Emergency Management Agency



Australian Institute for
Disaster Resilience

Coordinating Recovery Support for People with Disability

Megan Cunningham, Accessible City Coordinator **Hobart City Council**

Richard Witbrewk, Project Coordinator, **Disability Voices Tasmania**

Objectives

Understanding how people with disability are disproportionately impacted before, during and after disaster and what this means for recovery planning and service arrangements.

Understanding emergency managements' role in disability inclusive emergency and recovery planning - and the importance of working in partnership with people with disability, the services that support them and their representatives/advocacy organisations.

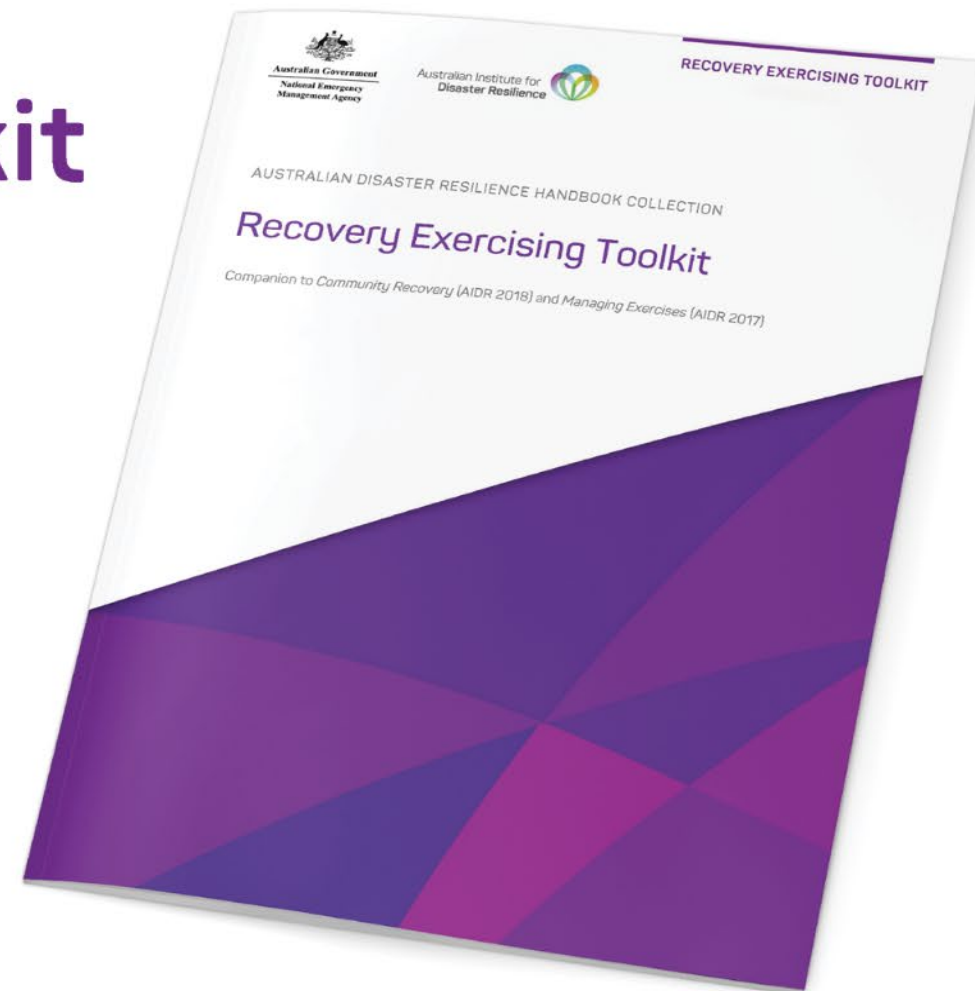
Identify action-oriented strategies to increase access, inclusion and support of people with disability in recovery



Recovery Exercising Toolkit

Now available on the
AIDR Knowledge Hub

» knowledge.aidr.org.au



Australian Government
National Emergency Management Agency



Australian Institute for
Disaster Resilience



Australian Government
National Emergency Management Agency

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Q & A



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Don't forget to enter you questions into the Q&A box.

Actions that people with disability and their representatives can take on DIDRR

📅 17 April, 2023

🕒 2pm - 3.30pm AEST

📍 aidr.org.au/events



Leave Nobody Behind webinar series



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Event concludes

Thank you for attending today's webinar.

Actions government and emergency services can take on DIDRR

📅 27 March, 2023 ⌚ 12pm AEDT ⓘ aidr.org.au/events

