

YAAMA/WELCOME



National Indigenous Disaster Resilience Summit

Meanjin
21 August, 2023



Natural Hazards Research
Australia





Agenda

01. International perspectives;
02. Indigenous leadership in times of disaster;
03. Emerging communities of practice;
04. Caring for Country creating resilient landscapes.



Housekeeping

01. Videographer: please draw a cross on your name tag if you do not wish to be included in video footage
02. Bathroom locations, break times (10:30-11, 1-2, 3:30-4)
03. Prioritising Indigenous voices in discussion/activities



Opening address

Professor Briony Rogers
CEO, Fire to Flourish
Monash University



Q&A with Slido

Slido is an easy-to-use online platform to ask questions. You can ask a question or vote for someone else's.

Simply scan the QR code on screen or follow the instructions below.

1. Go to **slido.com**
2. Enter **#NIDR**
3. Type your question and submit





Perspectives from Aotearoa

Emily Campbell, Pou Whakamahere Kaupapa Here
(Tikanga Māori Planner), Hutt City Council

Associate Professor Denise Blake, Director, Health Psychology
Programme, Te Herenga Waka—Victoria University

International perspectives on Disaster Risk Management

Emily Campbell

Te Kaunihera o Te Awa Kairangi — Hutt City Council

Te Pū Ao — GNS Science

Assoc Prof Denise Blake

Te Herenga Waka — Victoria University of Wellington



**Kanaka
maoli**
Breathe life
into aloha



- 1. He mihi**
(acknowledgements)
- 2. Ko wai māua?**
(who are we)?



**E kore au e ngaro,
he kākano i ruia
mai i Rangiātea**

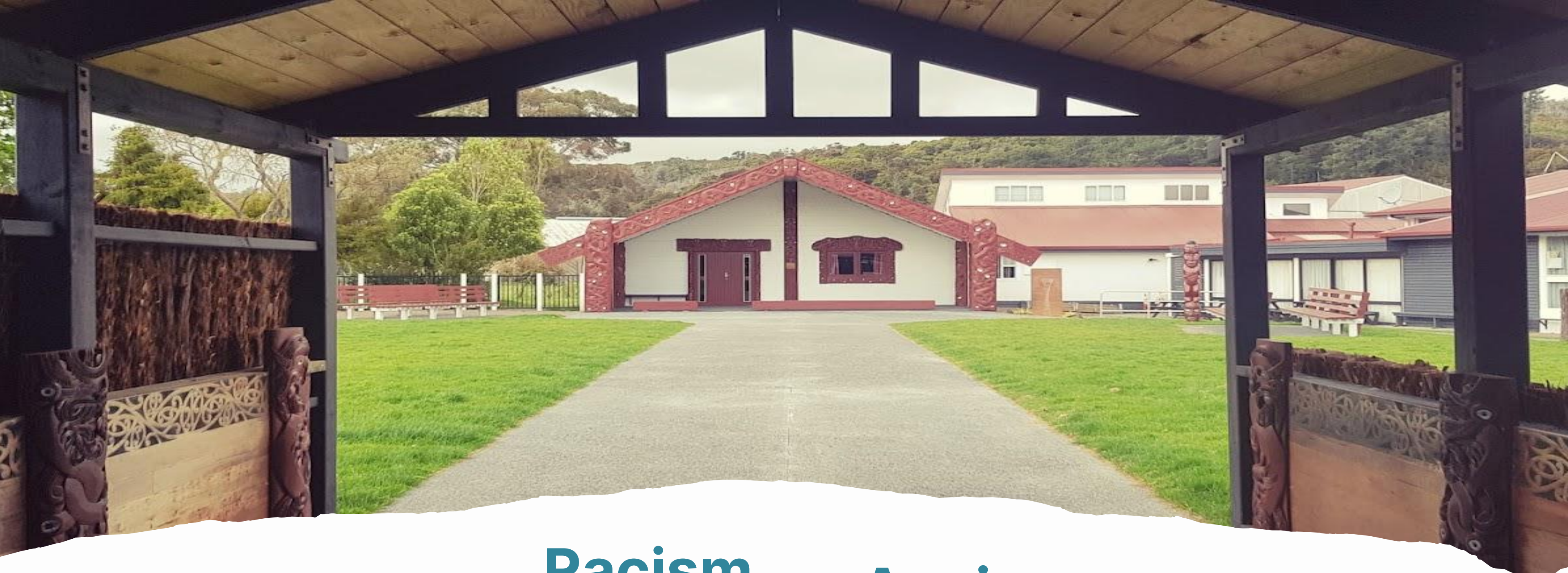
I will not be lost,
I am a seed descended
from Rangiātea



Overview

- Mechanisms that impact on DRR
- Reimagining inclusive and Indigenous-centered ways of DRR
- Provide an example of extreme weather event and key solutions for Indigenous resilience and adaptation





Racism

Ageism

Colonisation

Sexism

Genderism



Ehara tāku toa i te toa takitini, engari he toa takitahi

My success should not be bestowed onto me alone, as it was not individual success but success of a collective



- **Acknowledge historical harms**
- **Promote collaboration and equity**
- **Learn from Indigenous knowledge**





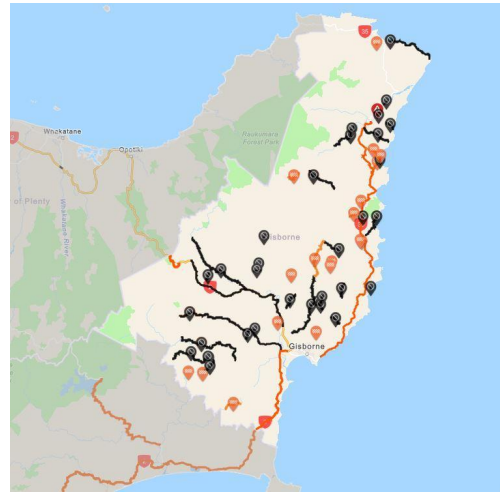
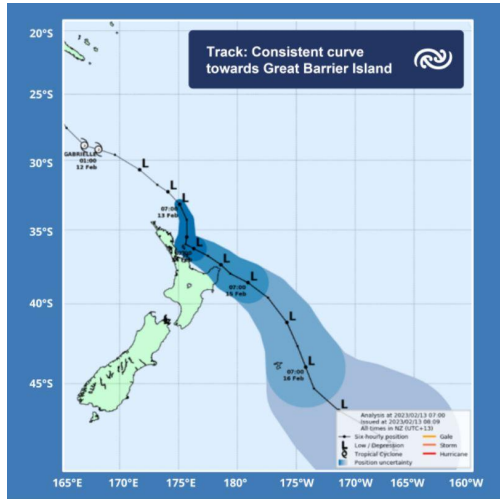
- **Address power imbalances**
- **Promote and value relationality between and within cultures**





Noho tahanga a Papatūānuku, kia whakakorowai i a ia

Earth Mother lays bare, let us cloak her
in a rich tapestry of biological diversity
to restore her energy and vibrancy

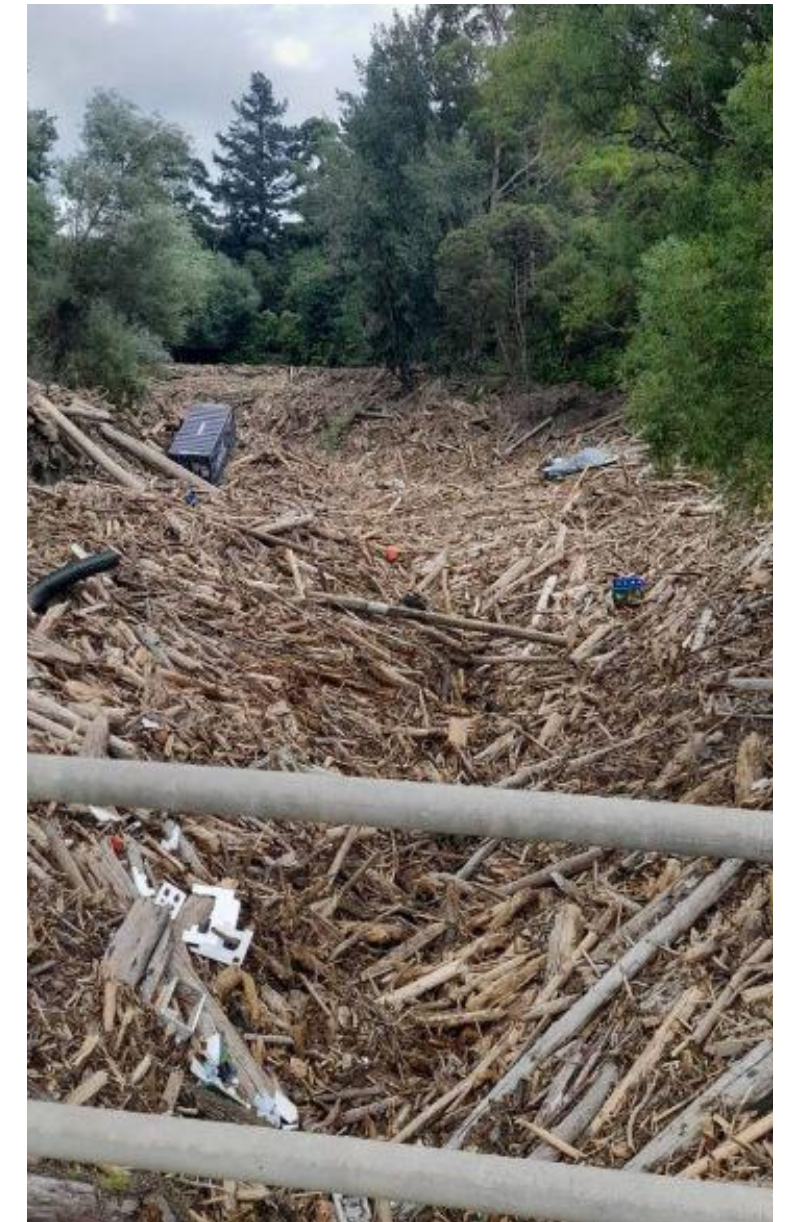


Cyclone Hale: 10-11 January 2023


Cyclone Gabrielle: 11-18 February 2023, national state of emergency declared, 11 deaths



IMPACTS OF LAND USE ACTIVITIES



[SOURCE: TAIRAWHITI CIVIL DEFENCE]



**Whakahokia mai te mana o te iwi ki te iwi,
o te hapū ki te hapū, o te whanau ki te whanau,
o te tangata ki tōna rau kotahi**

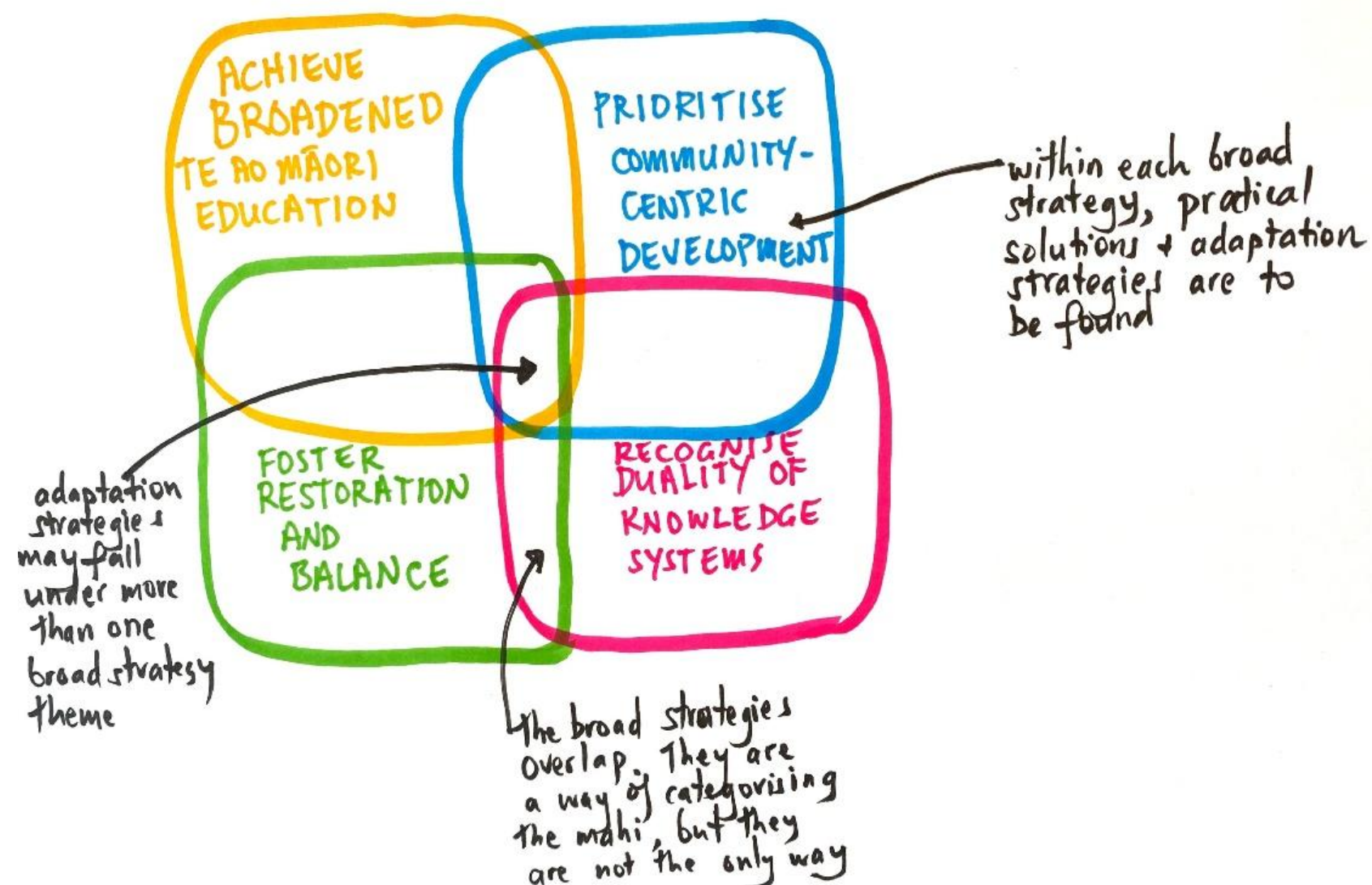
Return the authority of the tribes to the tribes,
of the subtribes to the subtribes,
of the families to the families, of the individuals to the individuals,
representing, as they do, the generations of the past and present

Rebalancing the system



[IMAGE FROM THE WHAKAHURA PROGRAMME]

SOLUTIONS FOR RESILIENCE / ADAPTATION STRATEGIES



[IMAGE FROM THE WHAKAHURA PROGRAMME]




**Whāia te iti Kahurangi ki te
tūohu koe me he maunga teitei**

Seek the treasure you value most dearly. If you
bow your head, let it be to a lofty mountain



*Te aroha,
te whakapono
me te rangimarie
tatou tatou e*

- 
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 - Blake, D. **Preparedness and recovery as a privilege in the context of COVID-19**. Apr 2020. Available from <https://esra.nz/preparedness-recovery-privilege-context-covid-19/>.
 - Campbell, E; Warmenhoven, T; Awatere, S. (in press). **Conceptualising extreme weather events from an Indigenous perspective: developing Indigenous-informed adaption strategies in Te Tairāwhiti, Aotearoa New Zealand**. *Disasters*.
 - D. Hikuroa (2017) Mātauranga Māori—the ūkaipō of knowledge in New Zealand, *Journal of the Royal Society of New Zealand*, 47:1, 5-10, DOI: 10.1080/03036758.2016.1252407
 - Kenney, C., & Phibbs, S. (2014). **Shakes, rattles and roll outs: The untold story of Māori engagement with community recovery, social resilience and urban sustainability in Christchurch, New Zealand**. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 18, 754 – 762.
 - Kimani, R. W. (2023). **Racism, colonialism and the implications for nursing scholarship: A discussion paper**. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 79(5), 1745-1753. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/jan.15634>
 - Lambert, S. (2014). **Indigenous peoples and urban disaster: Māori responses to the 2010-12 Christchurch earthquakes**. *Australasian Journal of Disaster and Trauma Studies*, 18(1), 39-48. http://trauma.massey.ac.nz/issues/2014-1/AJDTS_18-1_.pdf
 - McLachlan AD, Waitoki W. **Collective action by Māori in response to flooding in the southern Rangitīkei region**. *International Journal of Health Promotion and Education*. 2020;1-10.
 - Statistics New Zealand. (2023). **Māori population estimates: At 30 June 2022**. Retrieved 20th Aug from <https://www.stats.govt.nz/information-releases/maori-population-estimates-at-30-june-2022/>
 - Williamson, B., & Weir, J. (2021). **Indigenous people and natural hazard research, policy and practice in southern temperate Australia: An agenda for change**. *Australian Journal of Emergency Management*, 62-67. <https://doi.org/10.47389/36.4.62>





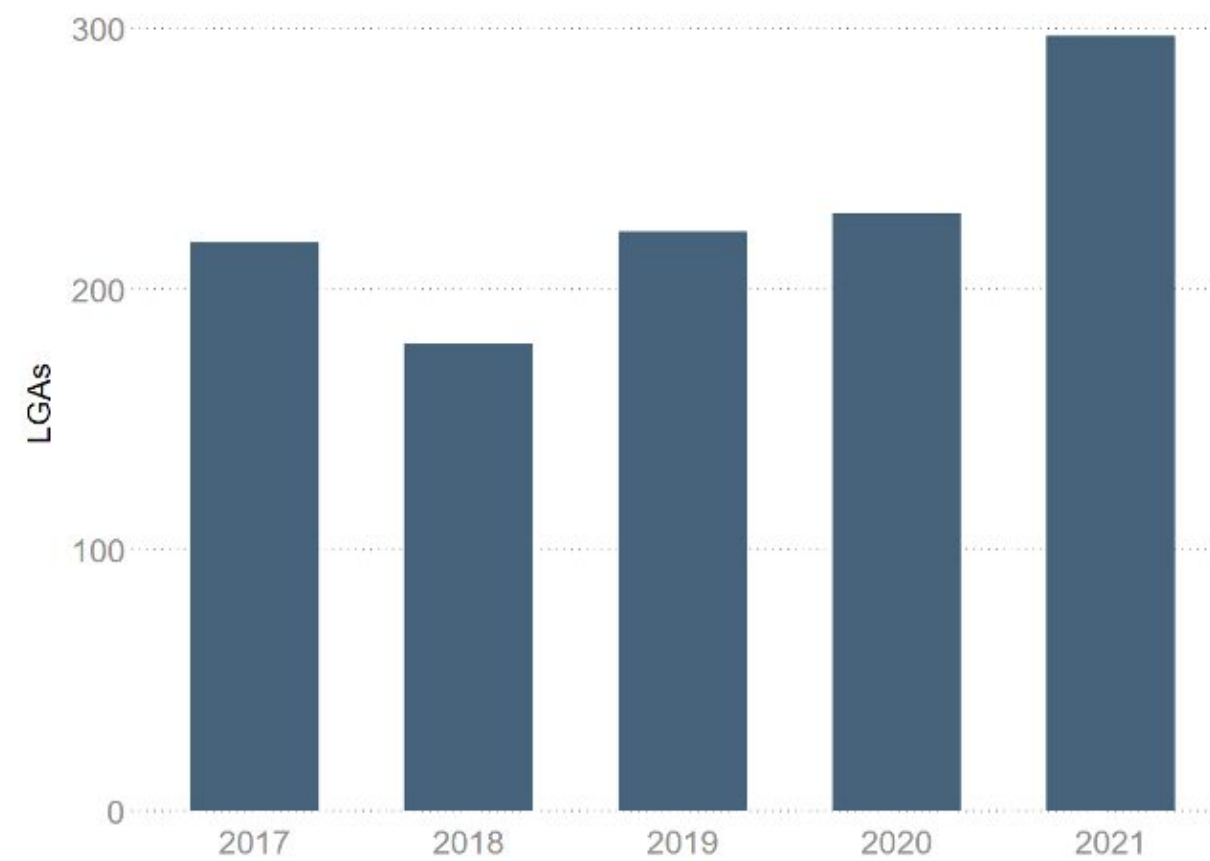
An Introduction: Indigenous disaster resilience

Bhiamie Williamson, Project Lead
National Indigenous Disaster Resilience Project,
Fire to Flourish, Monash University



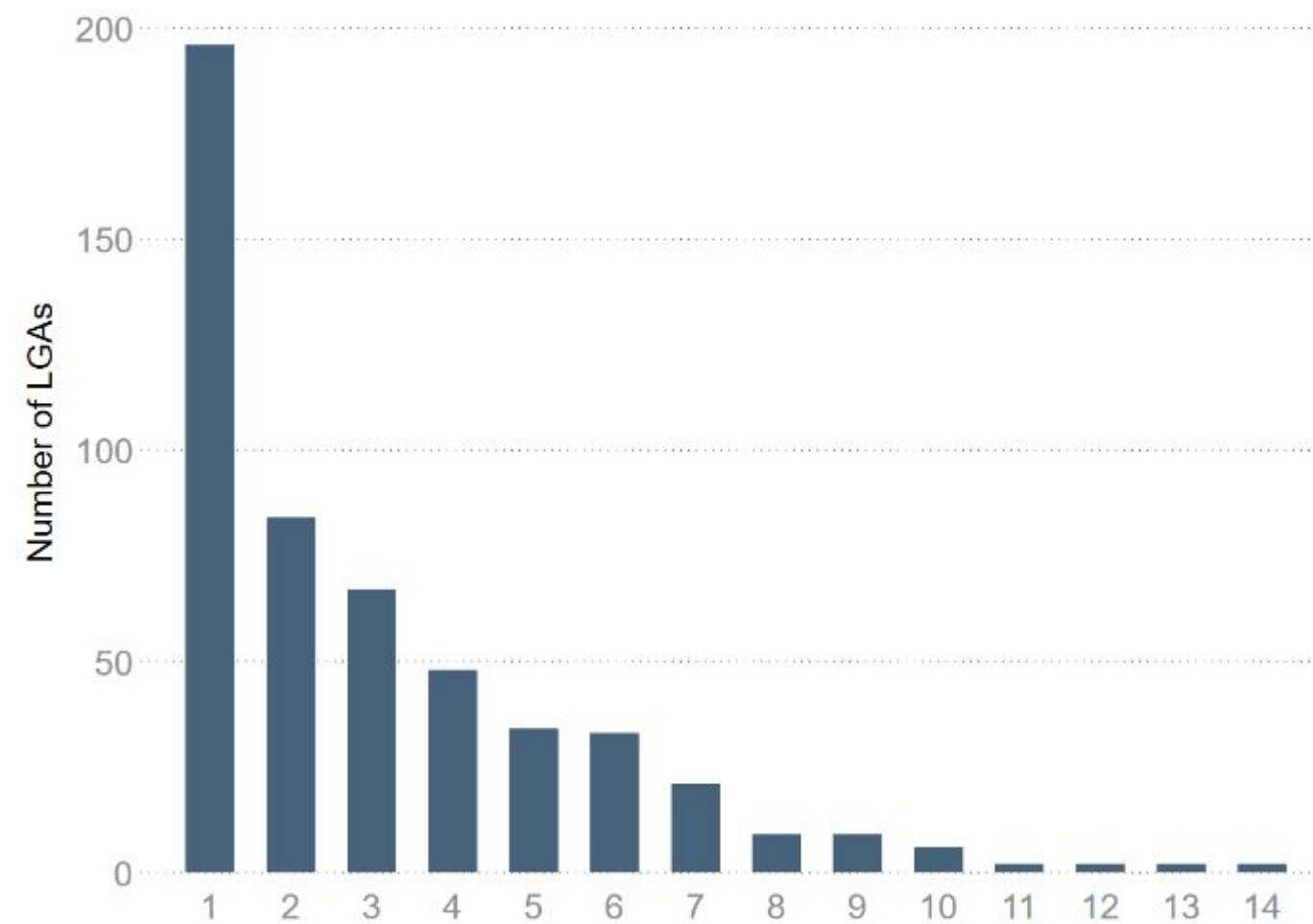
A changing context

Number of LGAs experiencing disasters each year 2017-2021



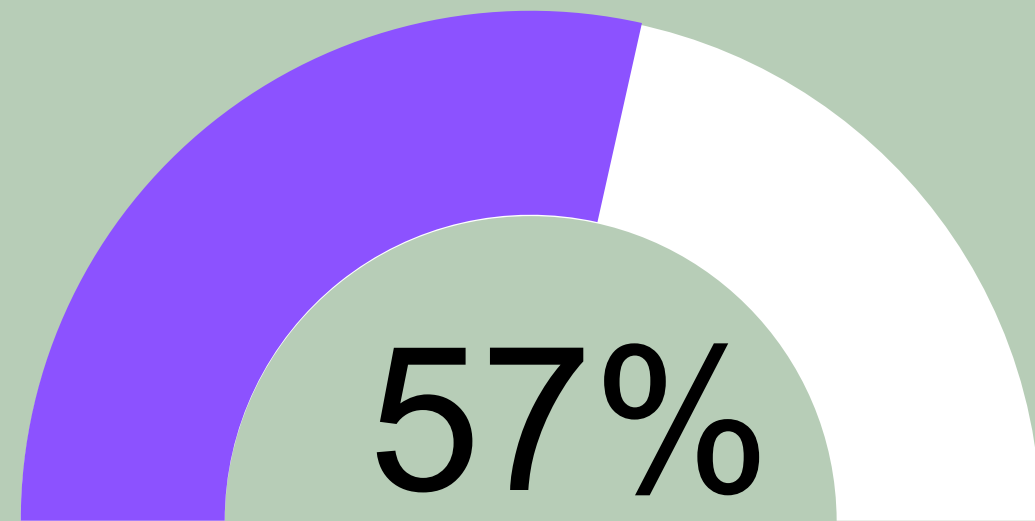
Disproportionately affected

Numbers of LGAs experiencing multiple disasters during 2017-2021



Indigenous peoples are over-represented in LGAs that have recently experienced major disasters

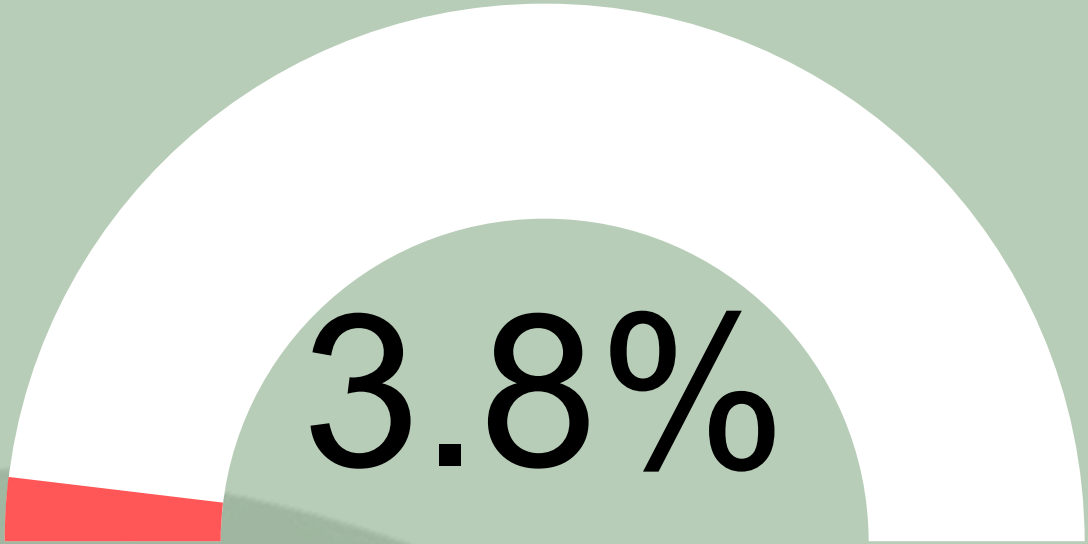
■ total no. of LGAs ■ LGAs w higher than average Indigenous population



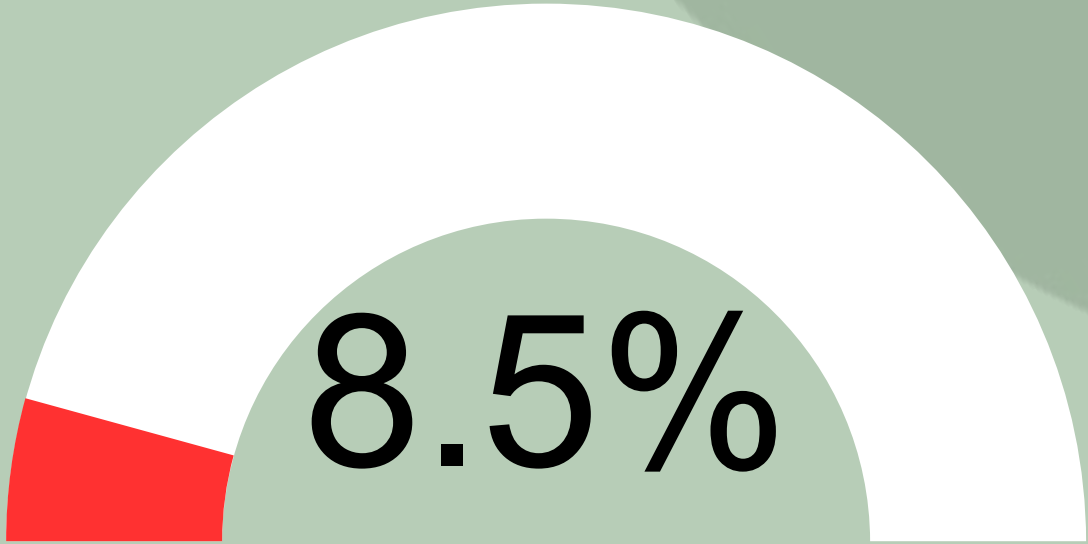
57% of these LGAs have a higher than average Indigenous population



Indigenous peoples are over-represented in LGAs that frequently experience disasters



Nat average
Indigenous population

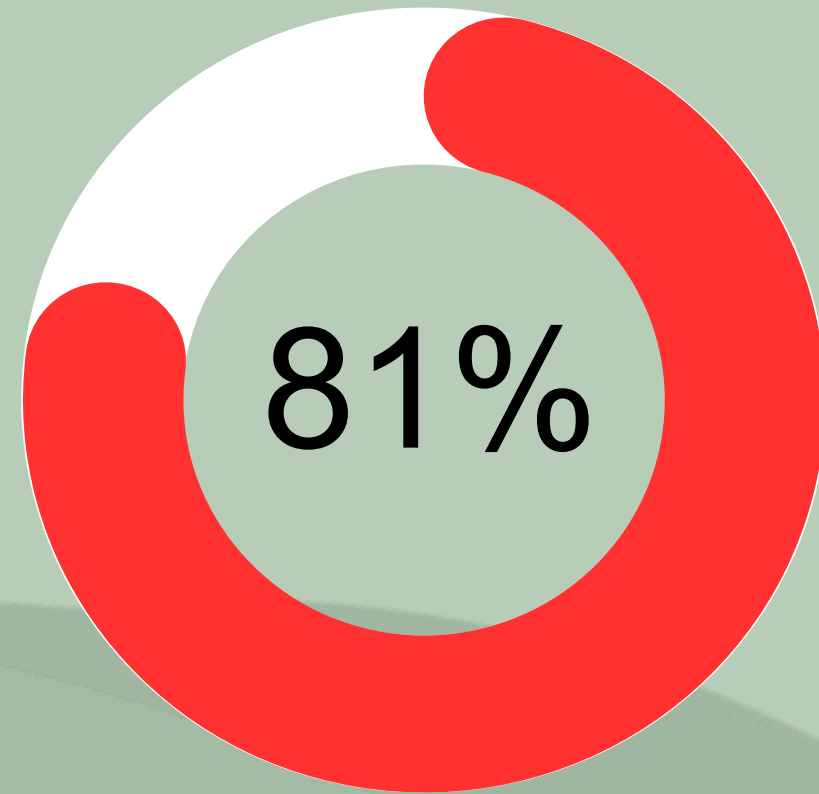


Average Indigenous population
in disaster prone LGAs

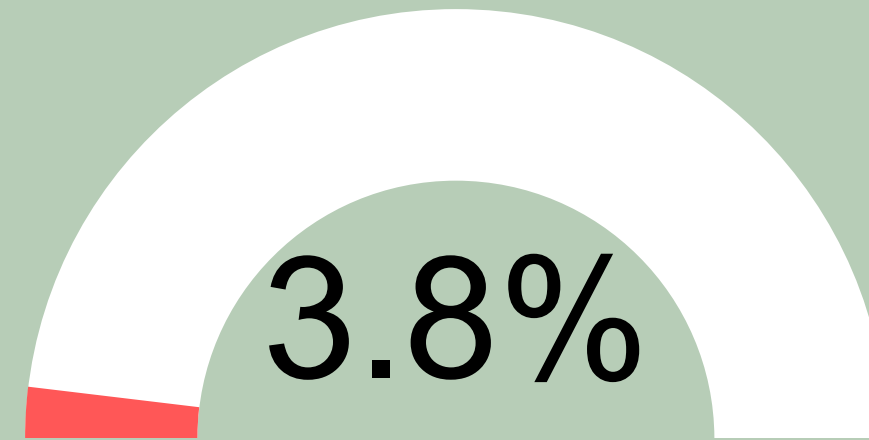


- Goulburn Mulwaree (5.37% Indigenous pop)
- Lithgow (8.32% Indigenous pop)
- both communities have experienced 7 disasters in the past 5 years.

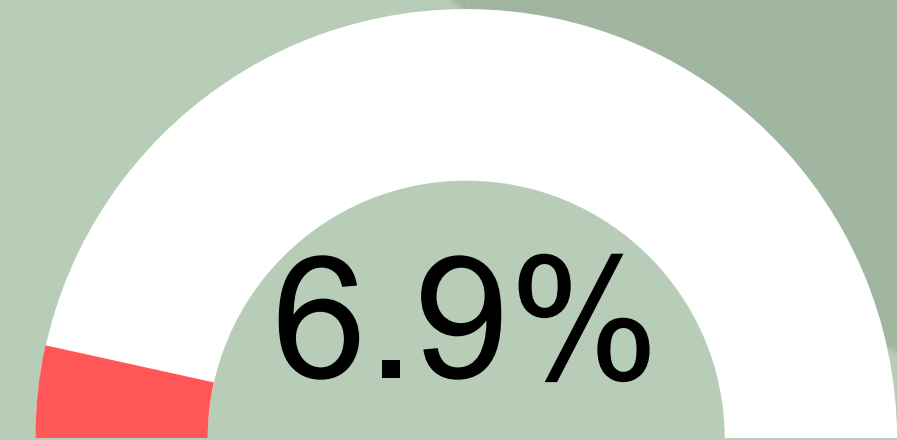
31 of the LGAs have experienced 5+ disasters in the past 5 years



81% of the LGAs had an Indigenous pop > than nat average

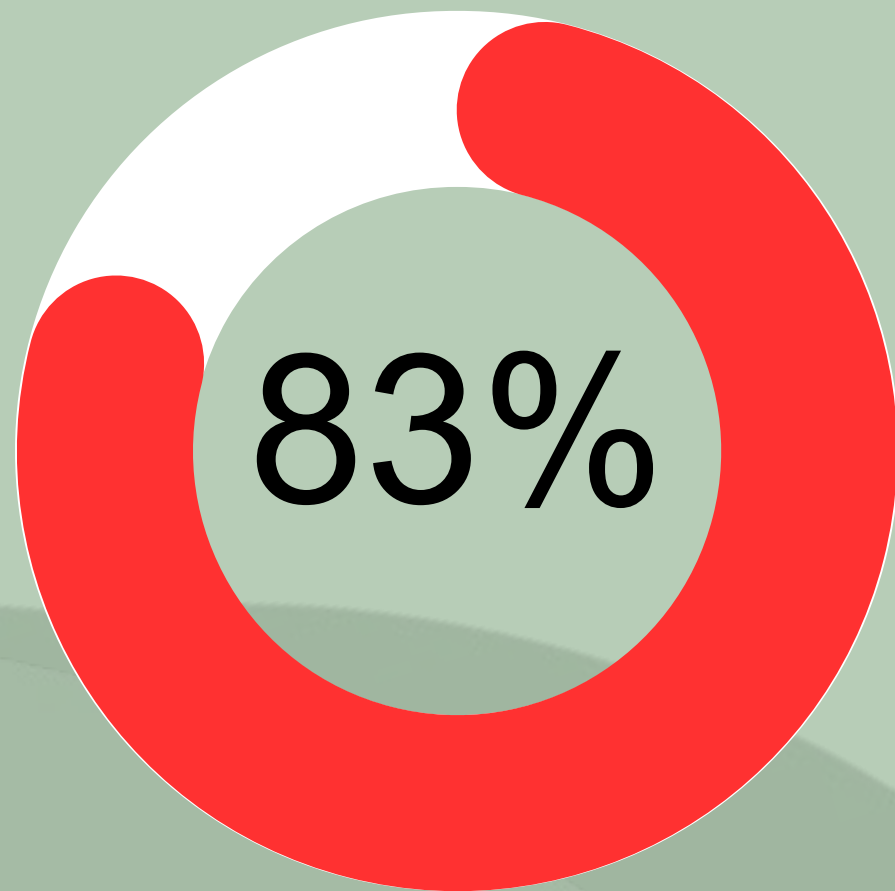


Nat. average
Indigenous pop

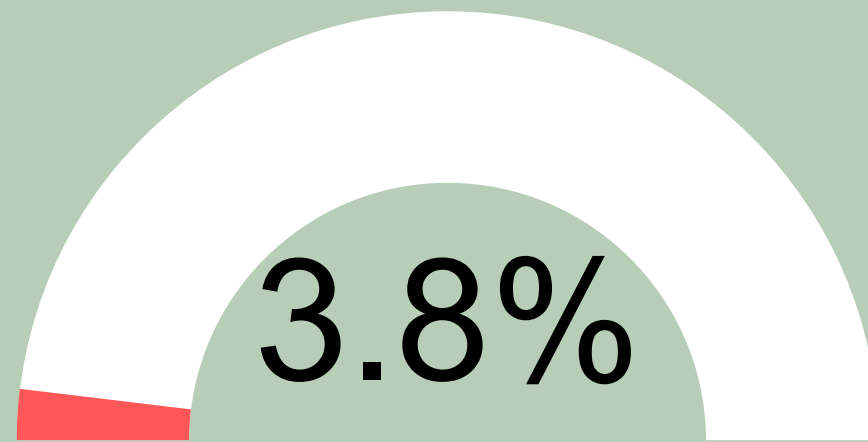


Average Indigenous pop
in LGAs
that have experienced
5+ disasters

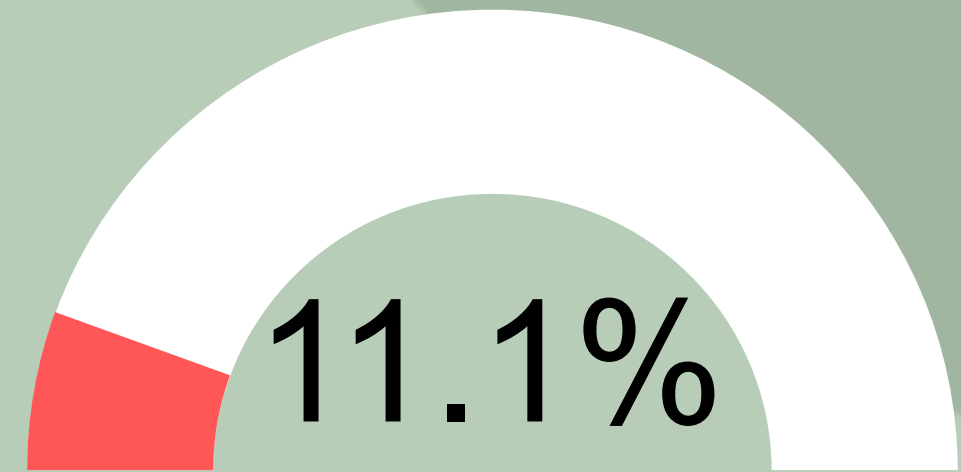
42 LGAs have experienced 4 disasters in the past 5 years;



35 of the 42 LGAs had an Indigenous pop > nat average



Nat. average
Indigenous pop



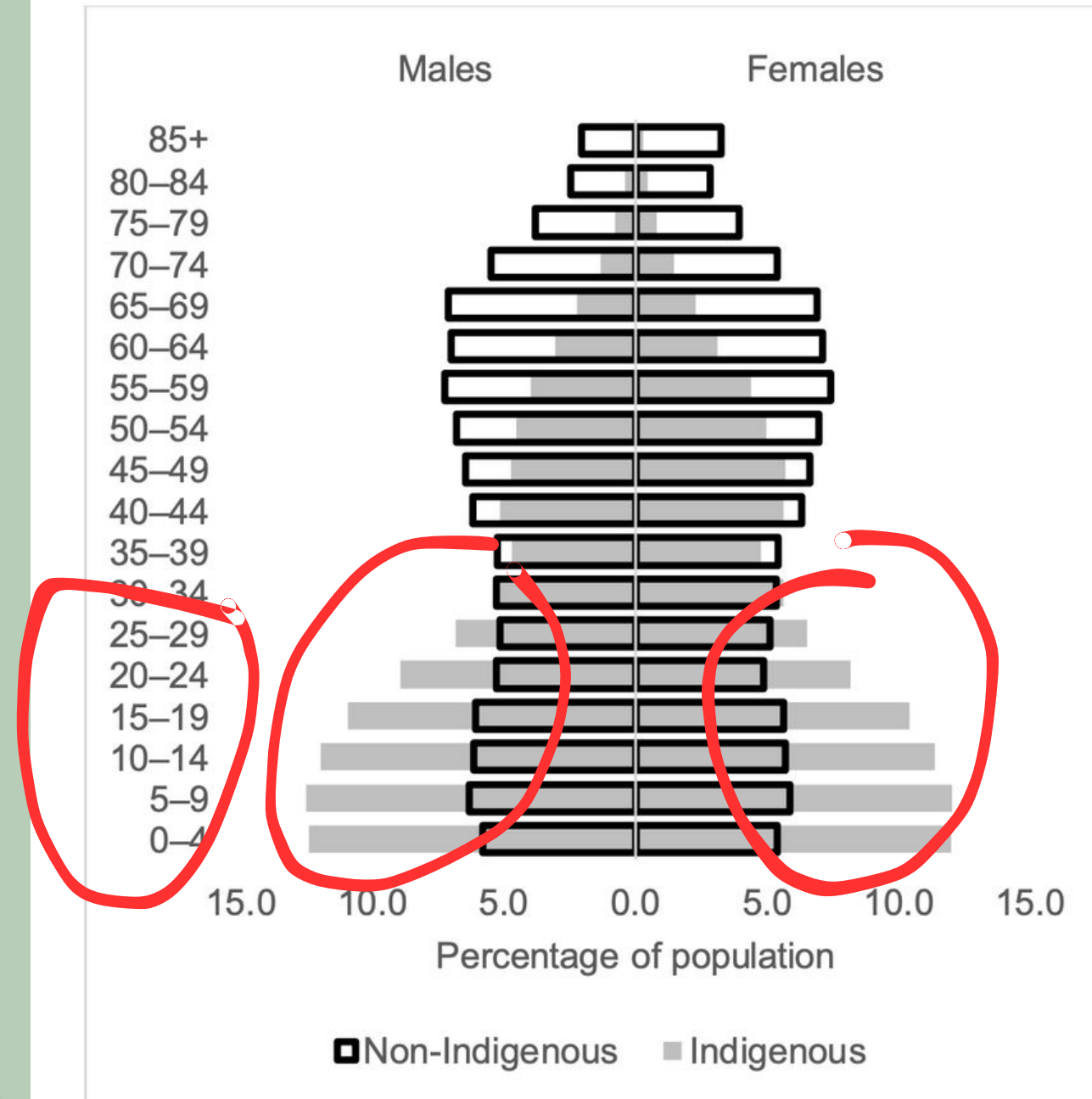
Average Indigenous pop in LGAs
that have experienced 4 disasters



Indigenous peoples: a youthful population

- more than half are under 24 years old
- one third under 15 years of age

Fig. 2 Population pyramids for the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations of the fire-affected area, June 30, 2016



Source: Authors' calculations from 2016 Census of Population and Housing (ABS 2020) and 2016 ERP (ABS 2017b).



Greater hardship

Indigenous households are more negatively impacted by disasters.

Indigenous households are **15.4%** more likely to suffer financial hardship* following disaster than other Australian households.

** metric: unable to pay bills on time*

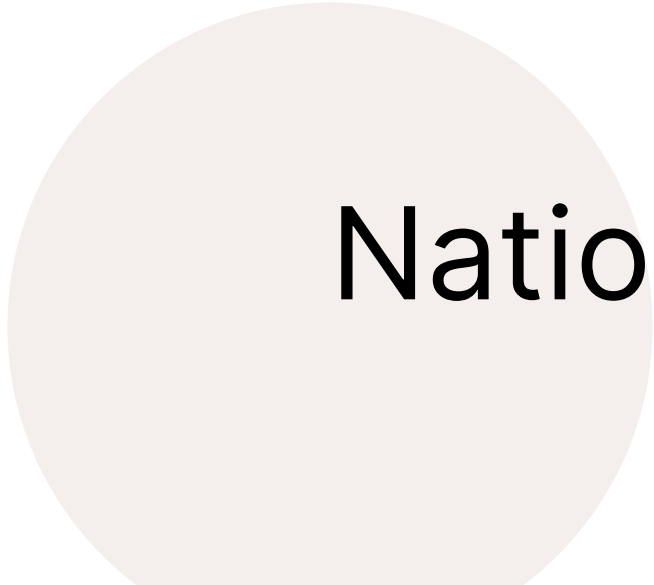


Uniquely affected

Estimated percentage of indigenous households that have had their home damaged or destroyed at least once due to disaster (HILDA survey 2009-2019)

	Non-Indigenous Households	Indigenous Households
Has not experienced major disaster	90.1%	87.8%
Has experienced major disaster	9.9%	12.2%
Total	100%	100%

A significantly higher percentage of households with Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander members have had their home damaged or destroyed due to disaster, relative to other Australian households



National Agreement on Closing the Gap

Jurisdictional action –
Engaging with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander representatives ‘before, during, and after emergencies such as natural disasters and pandemics’.
(clause 64)

None

Some progress.

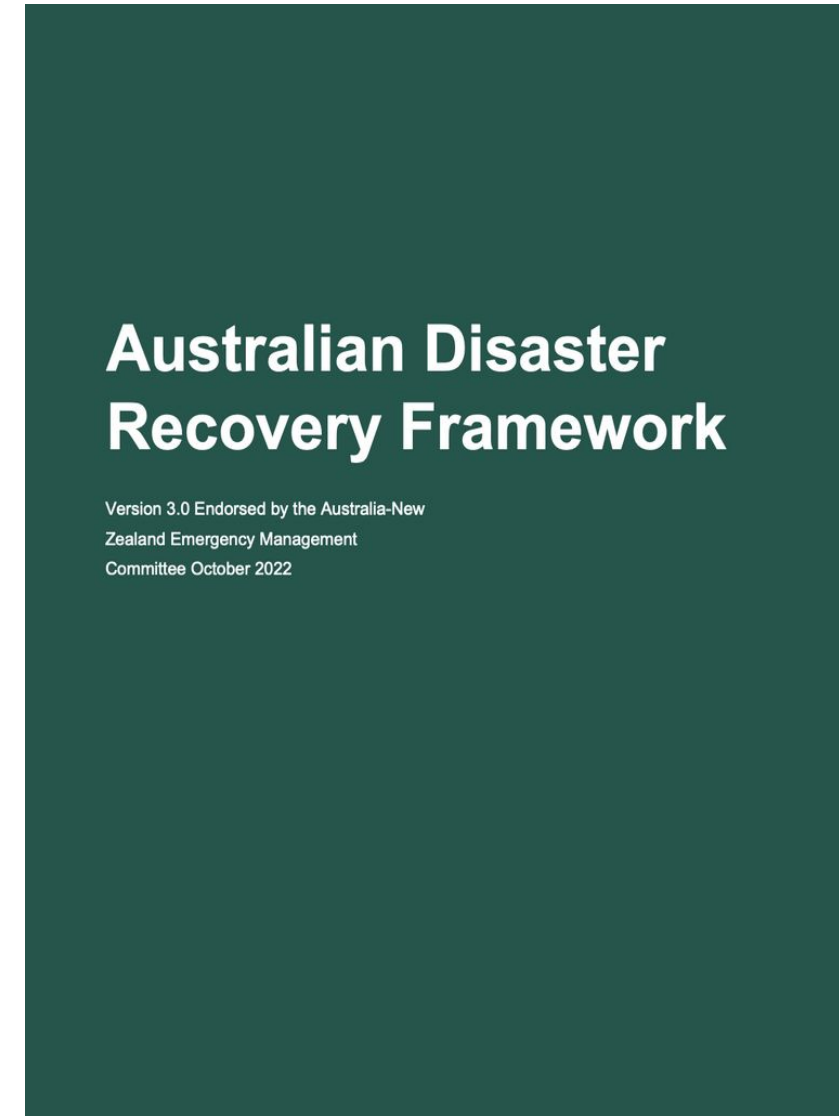
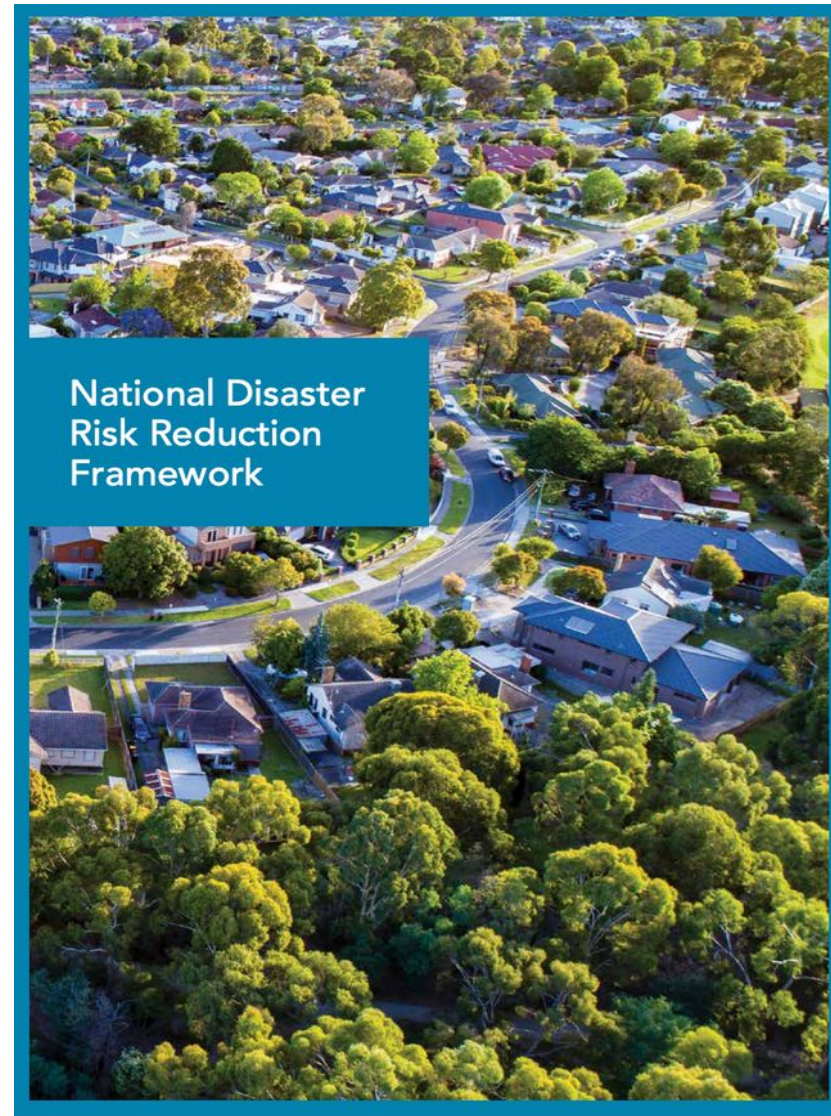
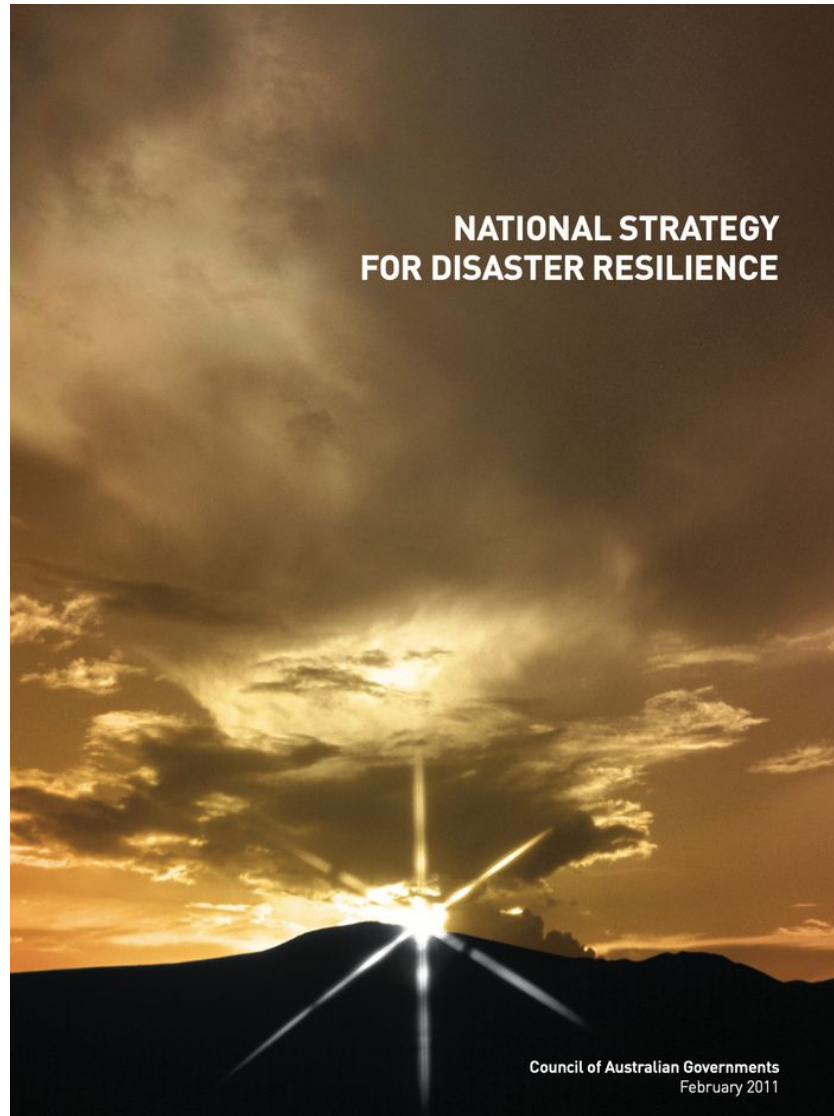
There are examples of policies and frameworks that address this commitment. The Commission is aware of positive and negative cases of engagement with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people around natural disasters.

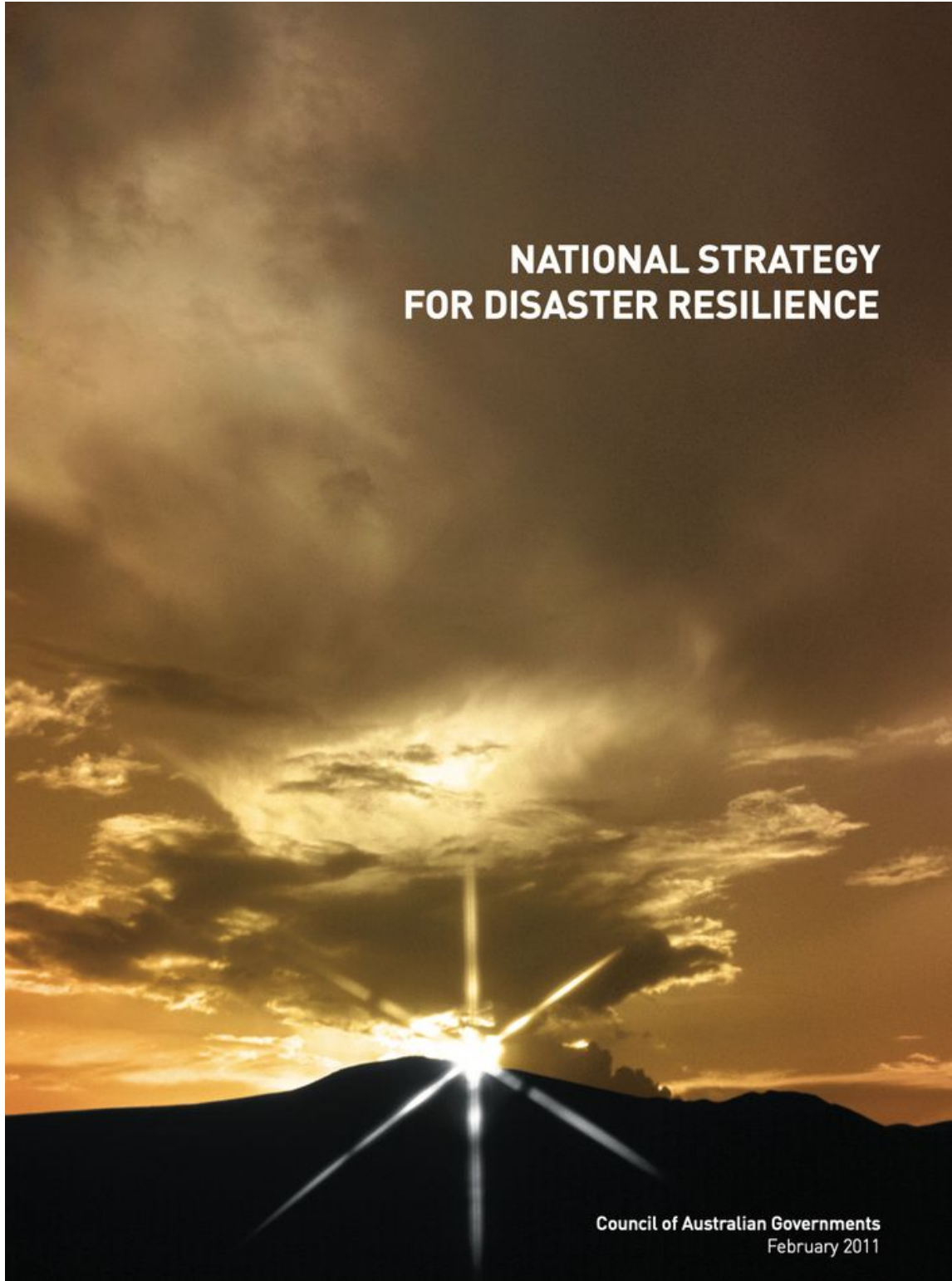
The Commission has not identified any specific barriers to delivering on this commitment beyond those described above with respect to Priority Reform 1 which calls for shared decision-making.

The examples of good practice illustrate that governments can engage with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people for emergency preparedness and response. It is unclear how much good practice is driven by or indicative of systemic change in government organisations.

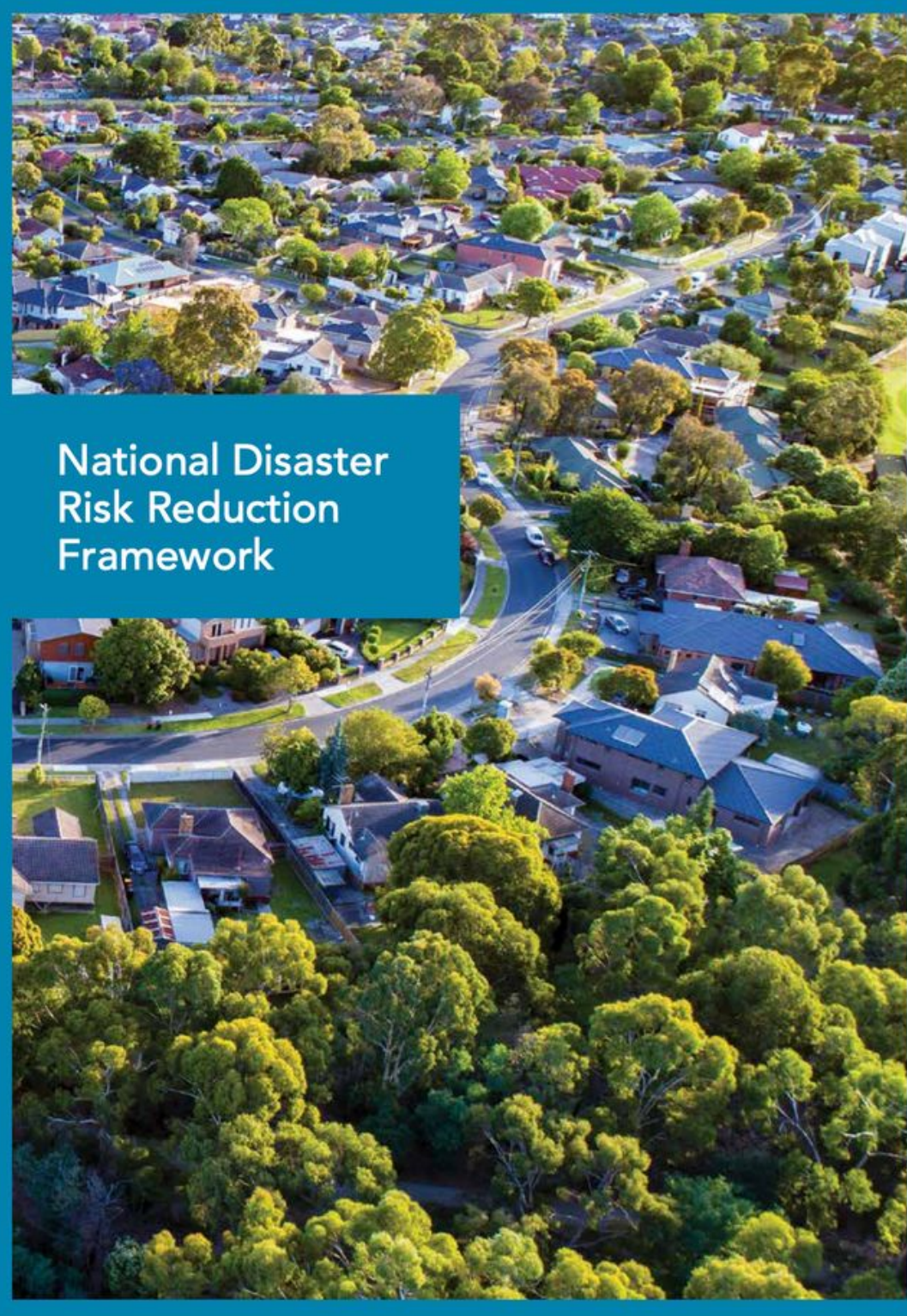
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people

- b. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are not disproportionately affected and can recover as quickly as other Australians from social and economic impacts





Word search	Result
Indigenous	p 24. Consultation list; Batchelor Institute of <u>Indigenous</u> Tertiary Education
Aboriginal	-
Culture	p 9. “The starting point for reducing disaster risk and for promoting a <u>culture</u> of disaster resilience lies in the knowledge of the hazards...” ‘Communicating with and educating people about risk’: Knowledge, innovation and education can enhance a <u>culture</u> of resilience at all levels of the community and should contribute to a continual cycle of learning.
Cultural	p 5. ‘What does a disaster resilient community look like?’: people have taken steps to anticipate disasters and to protect themselves their assets and their livelihoods, including their homes and possessions, <u>cultural</u> heritage and economic capital... pp. 10, 19, In reference to ‘ <u>Culturally</u> and linguistically diverse communities’
Traditional	p 2. <u>Traditional</u> government portfolio areas... p 14. <u>Traditional</u> emergency management sector



Word search	Result
Indigenous	p 13. A greater variety of knowledge practices, including <u>Indigenous</u> knowledge practices, should also be better integrated in research and knowledge application.
Aboriginal	-
Culture	pp 4, 7, 20, In reference to <u>agriculture</u> p 8. 'Cultural change': All sectors cultivate a <u>culture</u> of disaster risk reduction awareness and action. pp 22. 'Community': A social group with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience or function, and with a number of things in common such as <u>culture</u> , heritage, language, ethnicity, pastimes, occupation or workplace.
Cultural	p 7, ' <u>cultural</u> and commercial precincts'; ' <u>cultural</u> practices, technology, innovation, wellbeing...' p 8. 'Sendai Framework'; <u>Cultural</u> and environmental assets...'; ' <u>Cultural</u> change...' p 15. ' <u>Cultural</u> change...'
Traditional	-

Australian Disaster Recovery Framework

Version 3.0 Endorsed by the Australia-New Zealand Emergency Management Committee October 2022

Word search	Result
Indigenous	-
Aboriginal	p i. 'Acknowledgement of Country': <u>Aboriginal and Torres Strait</u> Islander peoples
Culture	p 7. Be respectful of and sensitive to the <u>culture</u> and diversity of the community
Cultural	p 3, <u>cultural</u> and environmental assets... p 7. Australia's <u>culturally</u> diverse communities. p 24. religious or <u>cultural</u> backgrounds. p 31. respect the role of Australia's <u>culturally</u> diverse communities throughout recovery; <u>cultural</u> diversity
Traditional	p i. 'Acknowledgement of Country': Traditional Custodians of Country

Australian Emergency Management Arrangements



Word search	Result
Indigenous	-
Aboriginal	p 5. Strengthening partnerships with local governments and communities (including remote and <u>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</u> communities), and encouraging and supporting them to undertake emergency risk assessments and carry out mitigation measures
Culture	p 7. <u>Agriculture</u> p 8. A community can be defined as: a social group with a commonality of association and generally defined by location, shared experience, or function and with a number of things in common, such as <u>culture</u> , heritage, language, ethnicity, pastimes, occupation, or workplace; promote a <u>culture</u> of support and recognition for emergency services and other volunteers p 11. The building and construction industry has a role in promoting hazard awareness and hazard minimisation in the industry and a <u>culture</u> of compliance with building codes and standards.
Cultural	p 7. Nor do governments, NGOs or not- for-profits have the ability (or responsibility) to fully offset the economic, social, <u>cultural</u> and human losses incurred by families and individuals in the course of an emergency.
Traditional	p 2. The Strategy provides the basis for governments to shift from the <u>traditional</u> emphasis of response to... p 9. It is useful to consider two groups of non- <u>traditional</u> volunteers that may become involved



Invisibility in disaster resilience

National policies and frameworks to enhance disaster resilience make Indigenous peoples **invisible**.

1974 Brisbane Floods



Source: ABC News, 'Gallery: Brisbane's 1974 Floods, 40 years on'

Available at <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-01-27/brisbane-1974-floods-40-year-anniversary/5197952>



National Aboriginal Consultative Committee (NACC)

Motions from the National Meeting,
Canberra, 4-8 February 1974

APPENDIX C

NACC MOTIONS

<u>CATEGORY</u>		<u>Page</u>
A	Advice to Government on policies and programs in Aboriginal affairs	142
B	Advice to Government on other matters	193
C	Matters affecting the role and function of NACC	195
D	Non-advisory	216
E	Motions lost	219

Note: The motions contained in this Appendix have been taken verbatim from the Minutes of National Meetings; they are therefore unedited.

A. ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT ON POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
IN ABORIGINAL AFFAIRS

National Meeting, Canberra, 4-8 February 1974

THAT a fund for flood victims in Queensland and N.S.W. of \$10,000 for each area, be established from N.A.C.C. funds.

Moved: Mr. N.A. Fisher (Q9)
Seconded: Mr. J. Grainer (Q4)

THAT we put all our proposals for relief on paper and send them to Senator Cavanagh and demand he takes some action.

Moved: Mr. K. Smith (NSW.4)

THAT the Chairman seek a TV interview to appeal to groups such as Trade Unions, World Council of Churches and many more organisations for assistance to Aboriginal flood victims.

Moved: Mr. T. Loban (Q2)
Seconded: Mr. J. Grainer (Q4)

THAT we accept what has been stated here today and look at this proposal closely and make a recommendation on proposal when parliament meets. (Concerning an explanation of proposed changes in method of funding of loans to Aboriginal people.)

Moved: Mr. B. McGuinness (Vic.1)
Seconded: Mr. A.R. Agius (S.A.2)

THAT in view of the worsening flood situation for Aboriginal communities nationally this N.A.C. requests the presence on Friday at the Conference of Senator Cavanagh, Mr. Crean the Treasurer and

“That a fund for flood victims in Queensland and N.S.W of \$10,000 for each area, be established from N.A.C.C funds.”

Moved: Mr. N. A. Fisher (Q9)
Seconded: Mr. J. Grainer (Q4)

A. ADVICE TO GOVERNMENT ON POLICIES AND PROGRAMS
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Moved: Mr. B. McGuinness (Vic.1)
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THAT in view of the worsening flood situation for Aboriginal communities nationally this N.A.C. requests the presence on Friday at the Conference of Senator Cavanagh, Mr. Crean the Treasurer and

- 142 -

“That in the view of the worsening flood situation for Aboriginal communities nationally this N.A.C requests the presence on Friday at the Conference of Senator Cavanagh, Mr. Crean the Treasurer and Mr. Lance Bernard, Deputy Prime Minister, to obtain humane financial alleviation of the flood hardships faced.”

Moved: Mr. D. Anderson (Vic. 3)
Seconded: Mr. K. Smith (NSW. 4)

Mr. Lance Barnard, Deputy Prime Minister,
to obtain humane financial alleviation of the
flood hardships faced.

Moved: Mr. D. Anderson (Vic.3)
Seconded: Mr. K. Smith (NSW.4)

THAT Mr. Healey (NSW) and Mr. Hewitt (Q'ld) be
invited here to discuss flood relief.

Moved: Mr. H. Hall (NSW.7)
Seconded: Mr. Alfred Wuyatiwuy (N.T.3)

THAT as a first step the N.A.C. request that
\$30,000 of its own budgetary allocation be
transferred to start off an Aboriginal Flood
Relief Fund.

Moved: Mr. E.J. Bennell (W.A.8)
Seconded: Mr. A. Assan (Q'ld.6)

THAT \$50,000 from our budget be approved by
the Minister for distribution to Aboriginal
Flood victims.

Moved: Mr. K. Smith (NSW.4)
Seconded: Mr. N.A. Fisher (Q.9)

THAT the N.A.C. recognise the Aboriginal Embassy
as a National forum and information centre for
the Aboriginal struggle for land rights and
ultimate equality. Also that the Minister for
the A.C.T. Mr. Bryant, be requested to supply
suitable prefabricated buildings on the lawns
for the Embassy staff. Furthermore, we ask that
Embassy staff to promote the National Aboriginal
Congress to the community at large and to politicians
and visiting overseas diplomats and members of state.

Moved: Mr. B. McGuinness (Vic.1)
Seconded: Mr. P. Hall (NSW.1)

- 143 -

“That as a first step the N.A.C request that
\$30,000 of its own budgetary allocation
be transferred to start off an Aboriginal
Relief Fund.”

Moved: Mr. E. J. Bennell (W.A. 8)
Seconded: Mr. A. Assan (Q'ld. 6)

#NIDR



National Indigenous Disaster Resilience Summit

Meanjin/Brisbane

Monday 21 August 2023





Reflections from the 2019-20 Bushfires

Tammy Bundle, Former CEO Moogji Aboriginal Council East Gippsland
Chris Beal, CEO Moogji Aboriginal Council East Gippsland

The Aftermath



Auntie Susan Martin
talks about the impact



19/20 Burn Area Summary

District	Burn %
Bairnsdale	42%
Bruthen	66%
Buchan	60%
Cann River	92%
Errinundra to Snowy	44%
Lakes Entrance	26%
Lindenow	0%
Mallacoota	83%
Metung	0%
Omeo	30%
Orbost	76%
Paynesville	0%
Twin Rivers	~5%

Play [this clip](#) (from 37:47 to 39:25)

Password: Afterburn2022



National Indigenous Disaster Resilience Summit

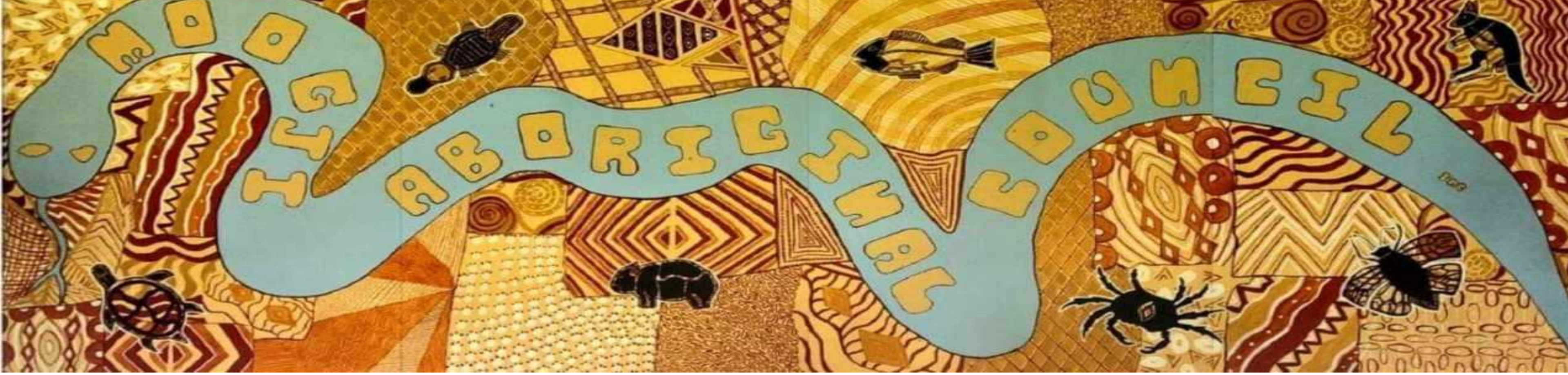
 Monday, 21 August 2023

 Customs House, 399 Queen St, Brisbane



Key points/overview

01. Who is Moogji
02. Setting the Scene
03. The Fire Event
04. Aftermath
05. The Healing slowly begins
06. Moogji Property





You need to leave East Gippsland today 29, Dec for a safer location as fires are likely to impact this area. More info:

go.vic.gov.au



FIRE to FLOURISH 



We didn't know it at the time
 BUT
 We would not see some of the
 Community for up to 3 months.

People with respiratory conditions who
 were oxygen- dependent, were
 transferred to hospitals down the line
 then went into nursing homes.



Medications dropped off 30th
 December 2019, to community via
 home visits and hospital.



U need the lights on to see in
 the house.

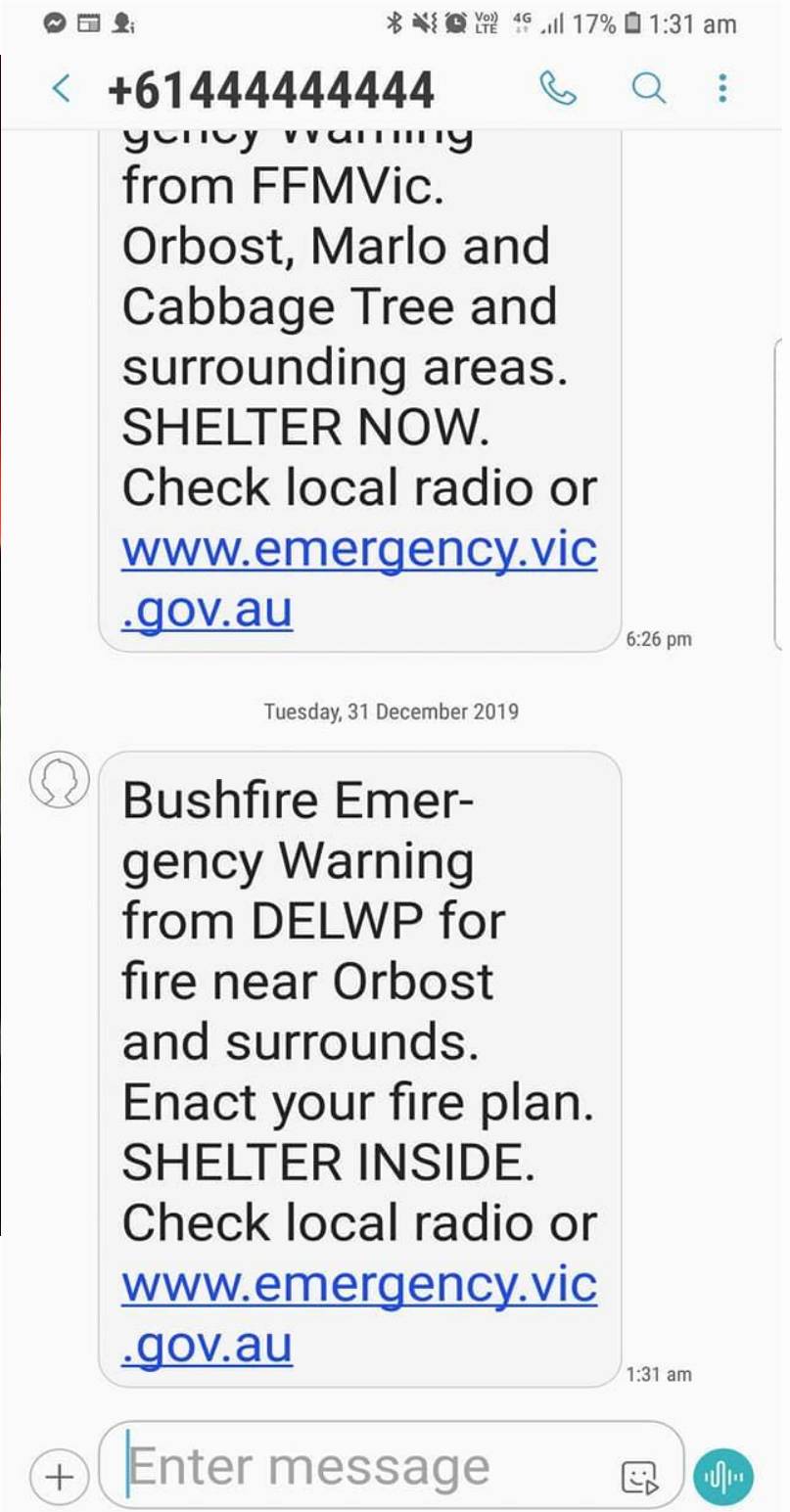
Very Smokey today.

That's from Newmerella

U can't see Orbost.



Orbost in the foreground
New Years Eve



30th and 31st of December 2019



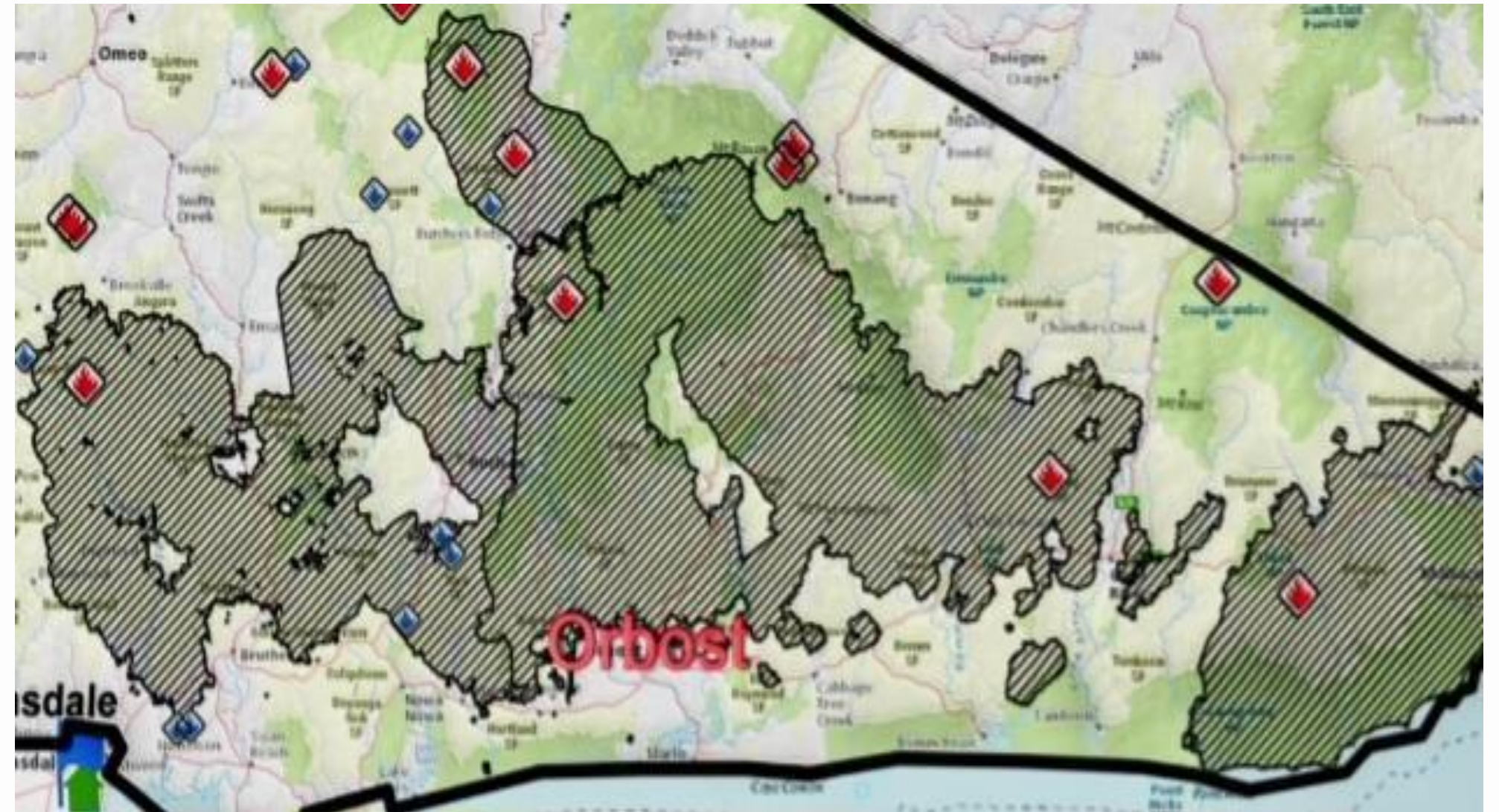
Local Elder driving to Orbost

This is the moment he stopped to take a photo on the bridge.

This is the moment he said, " I didn't know if there



The fires kept coming the fires continued to burned until March 2020



Cann River Community

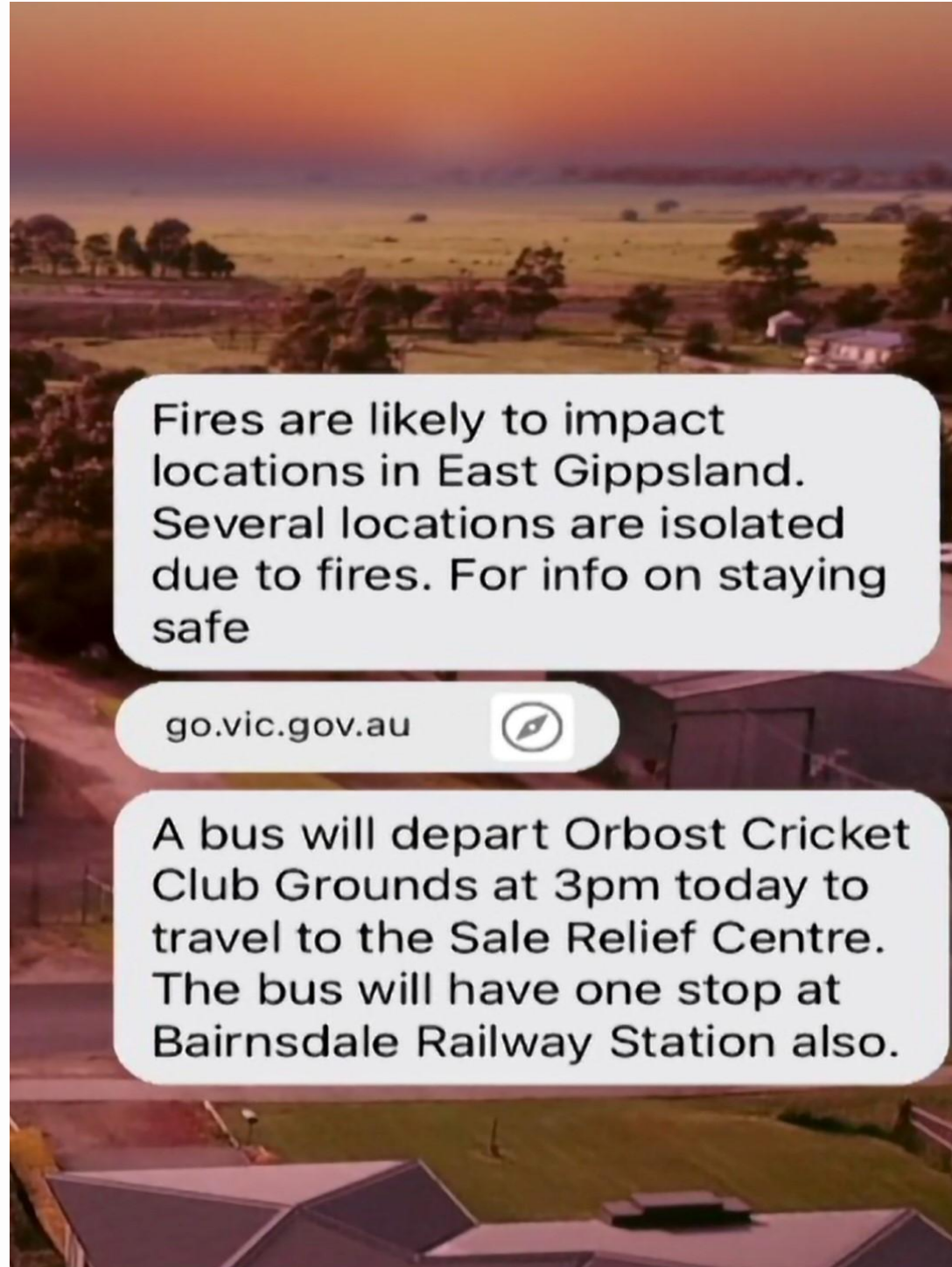
Community sheltered at the school



They were cut off from everyone, they were separated

Cann River Community finally arrived in Orbost 2nd of January 2020 in head of bad conditions forecasted for the Saturday the 4th of Jan 2020.

We were asked to leave town again. There are bad conditions forecasted for Saturday 4th of January 2020.



3 JAN 2020 AT 12:18 AM

Hi Tam sorry to msg so late, dad rang me panicking, he doesn't know what to do or where to go, he sounds scared which breaks my heart... just after some advice, he has emphysema and he's wanting to go to hospital in the morning (I told him to go now but he won't) I want him to be safe, should I ring the ambulance or hospital to secure a bed in the morning, Im so sorry I just don't know who else to ask.

Orbost Community Meeting
Friday 3rd of January 2020
The venue is overfilled



We were asked to leave again



Yvonne Reid

Yesterday at 4:17 pm • 🐾

Taken from our front verandah
this afternoon 4/1/20 at
3.30pm



The winds were hot, and the sky
turned orange



The Aftermath

What we didn't expect

Not being part of the conversations – land management and water ways

The possibility of removal of Children

Burden of reports and no administrative fees

Communication and local planning - difficulties

Difficulties in accessing grants – streamlined approach

Large scale of loss – totems, our animals, our teaching areas, places being unearthed.



The Aftermath



Aunt Susan Martin, talks about the impact



19/20 Burn Area Summary

District	Burn %
Bairnsdale	42%
Bruthen	66%
Buchan	60%
Cann River	92%
Errinundra to Snowy	44%
Lakes Entrance	26%
Lindenow	0%
Mallacoota	83%
Metung	0%
Omeo	30%
Orbost	76%
Paynesville	0%
Twin Rivers	~5%

[AFTERBURN_WIP_05_with_full_music_effects_colour_grade_for_review_on_Vimeo](#)

section 37:47 until 39:25

<https://vimeo.com/684765256>

In February 2020 we came together to start healing.



Orbost Community danced and the Fijian troops performed an emotional farewell dance
The Bula Force of 54 troops helped give comfort





The Moogji Property

"This property is what was needed for us to create our own wellbeing within our own Community"

– Elder

"This property gives us belonging. It's like a light at the end of the tunnel saying that we're nearly there. If this wasn't here, there would be souls displaced. Our home is not just our roof, it's the land and water,

that's our home" – Elder



“

If we didn't have the piece of land, things would have fallen apart. You see Community coming together here instead of going into town.

– Elder

”



The Moogji Property



"I see this property as providing education to the next generation, not the Western model but in the Traditional sense, allowing our kids to grow up with a place where they can come to connect with Country and learn without being dictated to"

– Community member



Planning for the Future

1. Shire Plan
2. Aboriginal Specific Emergency Refuge
3. Communications Plan.





Self Determination

1. Community Feedback

2. ACCHO plans

3. Surge Force





Where to from here?

1. The next bushfire is imminent.....
2. We require infrastructure resourcing to build Community Refuges
3. We need resourcing to develop an Aboriginal Surge force to ensure Cultural safety
4. We need to ensure the voice of Community is heard during and after natural disasters



Reflections from the 2023 Floods

Rachel Amini-Yanner,

Carpentaria Land Council Aboriginal Corporation (CLCAC), CEO, Moungibi

Murrandoo Yanner Jr.,

CLCAC Gangalidda & Garawa Land and Sea Indigenous Rangers, Moungibi

Kevin Anderson,

CLCAC NRM Support Officer and QLD Rural Fire Service Volunteer member,
Moungibi

INVOLVEMENT AND ENGAGEMENT WITH INDIGENOUS PEOPLE IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT



CLCAC
CARPENTARIA LAND COUNCIL
ABORIGINAL CORPORATION

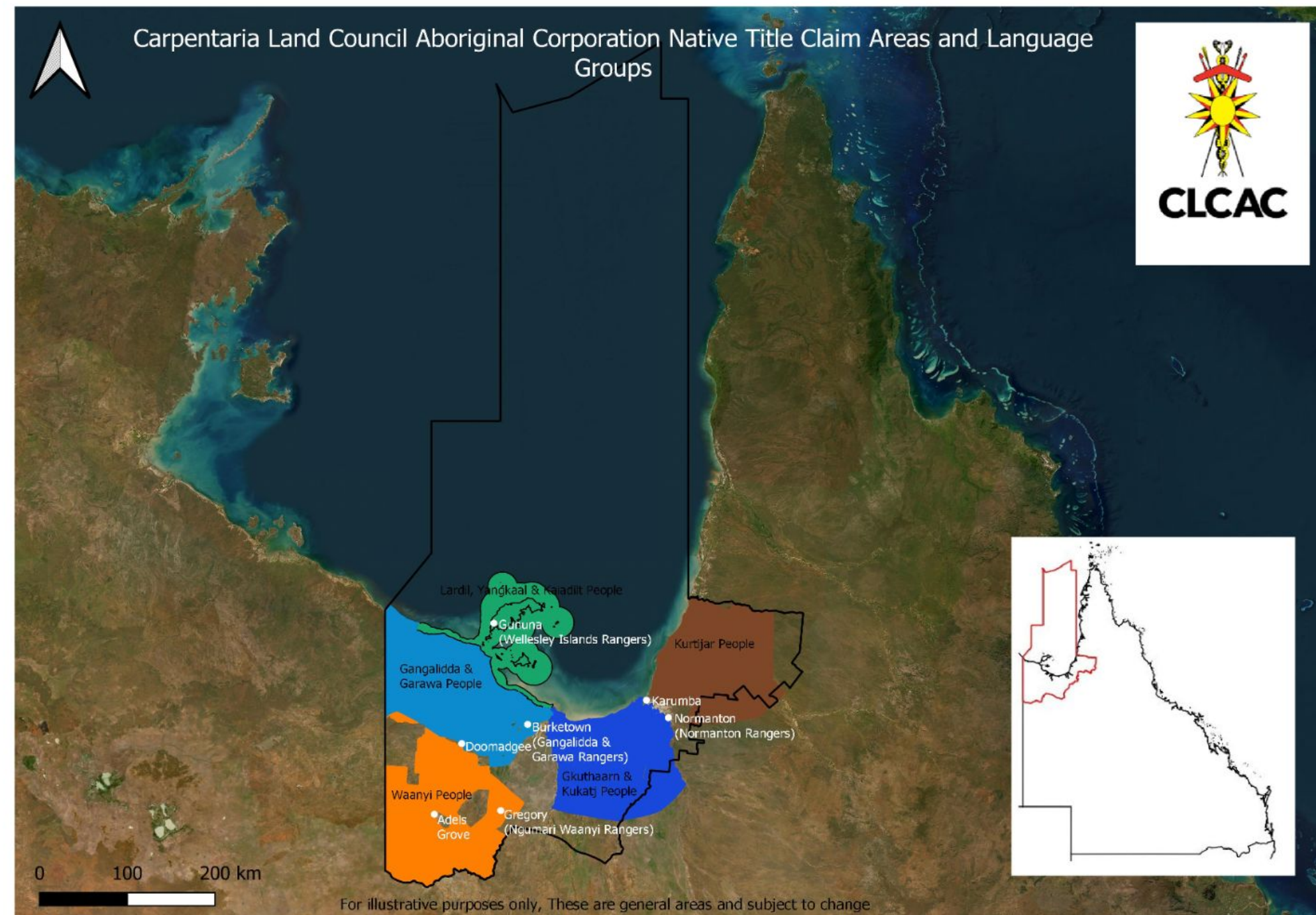
Rachel Amini-Yanner CEO
Murradoo Jnr Yanner
Head Ranger G&G Rangers
Kevin Anderson NRMSO



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of this land we are meeting on today and we pay our respects

ORGANISATIONAL OVERVIEW OF THE CLCAC





SUMMARY OF MONSOONAL FLOODING EVENT





PREPAREDNESS



EMERGENCY RESPONSE



RECOVERY RESPONSE



COMMUNITY RESILIENCE





Consideration Of Practical, Legislative and Administrative arrangement to support resilience and response to Natural Disasters

Key Points

- Include CLCAC and or other relevant indigenous organisations on the LDMG Committee.
- CLCAC and or other relevant organisations have input in future evaluations/reviews of the Shire's natural disaster response plans.
- CLCAC and or other relevant organisations be point of contact for our indigenous residents.
- Burke Shire Council look at changes to local building codes moving forward to support community resilience (example high built homes in flood affected areas of the township etc).
- There are currently no registered evacuation center's in the community of Burketown or Gregory to safely secure people during natural disasters.





In conversation with

Tammy Bundle, Chris Beale, Rachel Amini-Yanner, Murrandoo Yanner Jr. & Kevin Anderson



Small group activity

Bhiamie Williamson	Elissa Berry Isabel Cornes John Richardson	Emma McNicol	Adriana Keating Elise Park	Melissa Matthews
Indigenous communities and organisations	Policy (Federal, State and Territory agency staff)	Philanthropic and granting organisations	Research, scientific, and private industry	Non-Government Organisations



Brainstorming activity

Imagining a
***National Policy Framework to
Enhance Indigenous Community Resilience***

- What should be included in the Framework?
- What would make you use it?
- How would you want to access it?

go to: www.slido.com #NIDR

#NIDR



National Indigenous Disaster Resilience Summit

Meanjin/Brisbane

Monday 21 August 2023





Report back from Brainstorming Activity

National Policy Framework to Enhance Indigenous Community Resilience

- What should be included in the Framework?
- What would make you use it?
- How would you want to access it?



Red Cross First Nations Recovery Network

Sam Savage

Northern Queensland Emergency Services Regional Coordinator,
Australian Red Cross



Walking alongside First Nations People in Resilience – Formalising the Informal



Sam Savage – Chair, Australian Red Cross First Nations Recovery Group

North Queensland Emergency Services Regional Coordinator

Image 'Finding Identity' created by Aneika Kapeen, designed and developed from a

Traditional Owner of the Yaegl Country – produced 2021



Formalising the Informal

01. **First Nations Recovery Team** – from the beginning
02. **Journey to date....**
03. **Australian Red Cross Co- Design** of Emergency Service First Nations Framework
04. **Vision for future** to embrace sharing, understanding and embedding learnings for a framework of success across the Disaster Management sector



Australian Red Cross
First Nations Recovery
Group's **Footprint of
Support** across the
Bushfire Impacted areas



First Nations Emergency Services Framework

Theory of Change Framework Deliver, Build Capacity, Influence & Advocacy

11 Outcomes – including communities taking localised community driven action to build resilience and recover from Disasters

28 Indicators – including People to work with local Aboriginal and / or Torres Strait Islander Leaders using their local knowledge to prepared for and deal with disasters

The First Nations Emergency Services Framework aligns data input from the field into a Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Framework via an internal reporting tool, with means of documentation, verification, analysis and allocated status e.g. **ongoing, commenced, & development required.....** Formalising the Informal



Vision for the Future...

- **Continue embedding** First Nations Best Practice Principles and Practice across the Resilience and Recovery work undertaken by Australian Red Cross
- **Utilising data**, collected and analysed, aligned to the First Nations Emergency Services Framework for ongoing implementation and adaptation of programs for the future
- **Advocate and positively influence** Disaster Management engagement and structure across Australia by actively working successfully with the public, not for profit and private sectors
- **Continue** our **DEADLY** work

[TEXT]





Australian Red Cross First Nations Recovery Group



Working together to **Formalise the Informal**... DEADLY !!

Contact the Team at E: recovery@redcross.org.au



Community granting and co-design

Helen Duroux

Community Lead, Fire to Flourish



Aboriginal Communities Emergency Management Program

Jodie Stewart & Kelly Bridge
Aboriginal Affairs New South Wales

Aboriginal Communities Emergency Management Program



National Indigenous Disaster
Resilience Summit

August 2023
Victoria Park - Brisbane

Chapters of ACEMP



What is the Aboriginal Communities
Emergency Management Program

Working with Discrete Aboriginal
Communities

Aboriginal Culture & Knowledge in
Emergency Management

ACEMP Evaluation Key Findings

What is next for Aboriginal Communities
Emergency Management Program

Aboriginal Communities Emergency Management Program



- ACEMP is an initiative of the NSW Bushfire Inquiry Response & Flood Inquiry Response
- ACEMP enables discrete Aboriginal Communities to strengthen their resilience to natural disasters such as bush fires, floods and storms
- The program incorporates traditional cultural knowledge and cultural land care management in Emergency Management

Aboriginal Communities Emergency Management Program

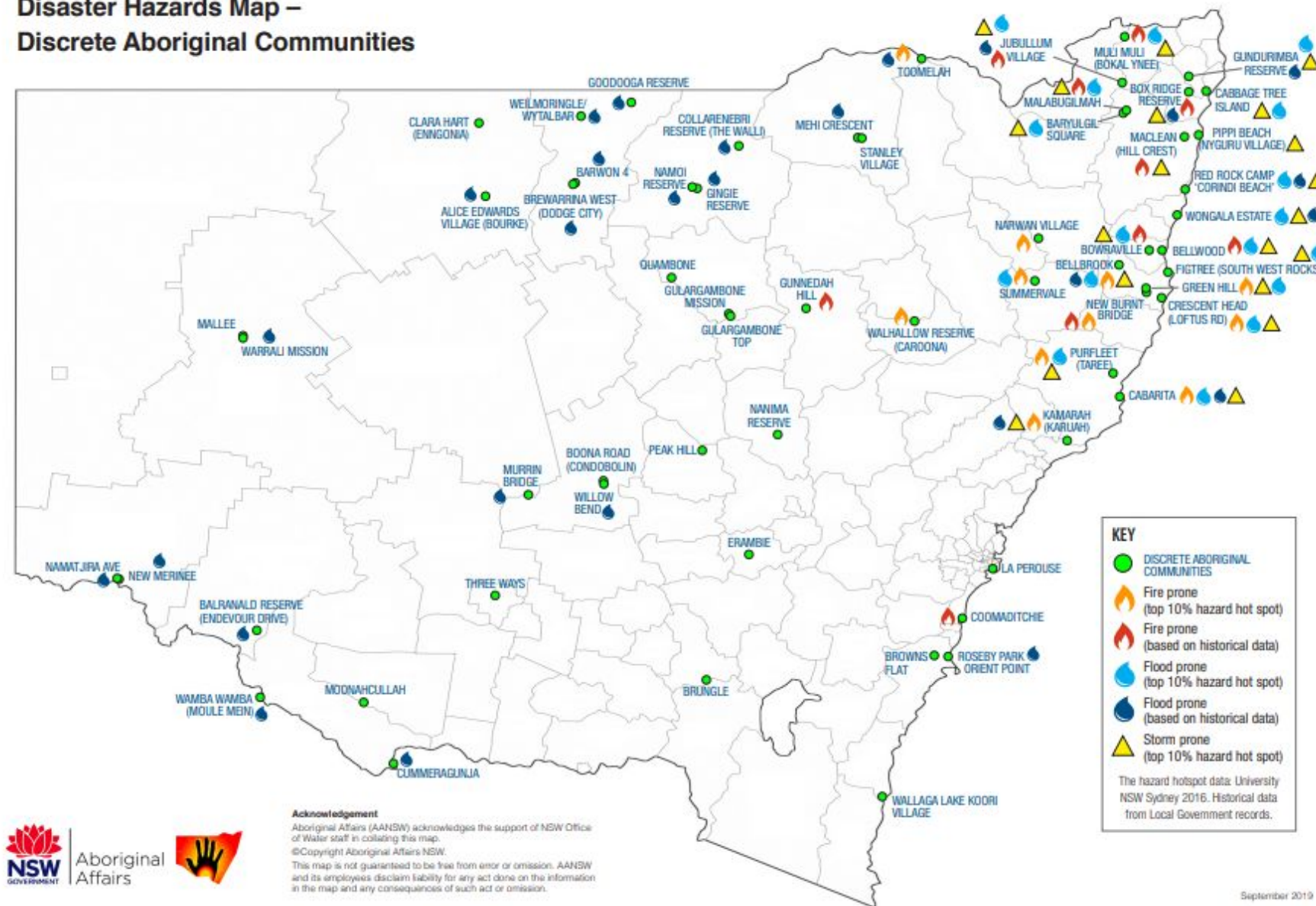


ACEMP Pilot Objectives and Outcomes

- Aboriginal Communities and local emergency management agencies are better prepared to respond to emergencies
- Identify and strengthen local partnerships and relationships
- Aboriginal culture, knowledge and land care management are equally valued and embedded in the Emergency Management Framework
- Inform and influence future emergency management on DACs

Discrete Aboriginal Communities in NSW

Disaster Hazards Map –
Discrete Aboriginal Communities



- Discrete Aboriginal Communities (DACs) are the former missions and reserves in NSW
- There are 61 DACs across NSW that are:
- Generally isolated and are prone to natural disasters such as floods and bushfires
- Often forgotten about in Emergency Management Planning, as they are privately owned and managed by Local Aboriginal Land Councils
- DAC's also sit outside of Local Government guidelines and are usually excluded.

DACs Participation in ACEMP



Four discrete Aboriginal communities participated in the pilot program who are at high risk of natural disasters and emergencies and a isolated and surrounded by dense bushland.

- » Malabuglimah
- » Baryulgil
- » Karuah
- » Nulla Nulla

Program Deliverables



- Employment Opportunities
- Co-Design of Local Emergency Management Plans
- Training Opportunities
- Aboriginal Culture and Knowledge in Emergency Management

Employment Opportunities: ACEMP Community Engagement Advisors

The CEA in each community works with the local Aboriginal Local Land Councils to:

- Build relationships with LALCs and Local Emergency Management Committees
- Deliver local workshops with community members to have community input into EM Plans
- Stakeholder engagement with NSW Government Agencies
- Deliver on the Emergency Management Frameworks and Structures

Terry Robinson – Community Engagement Advisor



Co-Design of Local Emergency Management Plans

- Identify priority hazards for the community and conduct risk mitigation
- Engagement of stakeholders with local emergency management
- Sharing of knowledge and experience of past disasters to see what worked and what didn't
- Workshops with the community in planning, preparation, response and recovery in an emergency management setting



Emergency Management Training Opportunities



NSW RFS

- Aboriginal Bushfire Messaging Training (2 days) – to train community leaders in bushfire safety messaging
- Fire fighting training- for registered volunteers



Red Cros and Vinnies

- Certified Chainsaw operator
- Chemical Handling
- Evacuation Centre Volunteer



Aboriginal Culture and Knowledge in Emergency Management

Rob Williams, Malabugilmah
Community Member

“Our lore for country, when conducting cultural burning, is that we must not burn our canopy because that’s not our world to destroy, that’s the insects, birds and native life’s world”



Pilot Outcomes – First Four ACEMP Communities

4 pilot
communities
engaged

2 Community
Protection plans

3 Community
engagement
officers
employed

28 Stakeholders
engaged

Aboriginal
Bushfire Safety
Messaging
Training
Program

1 Neighborhood
Safer Place

8 new RFS
members from
community

Fire fighting
training

10 facilitated
community
workshops

Presentation to
BFMC and LEMC

Mitigation works
started 2
communities

Project
management
templates
established

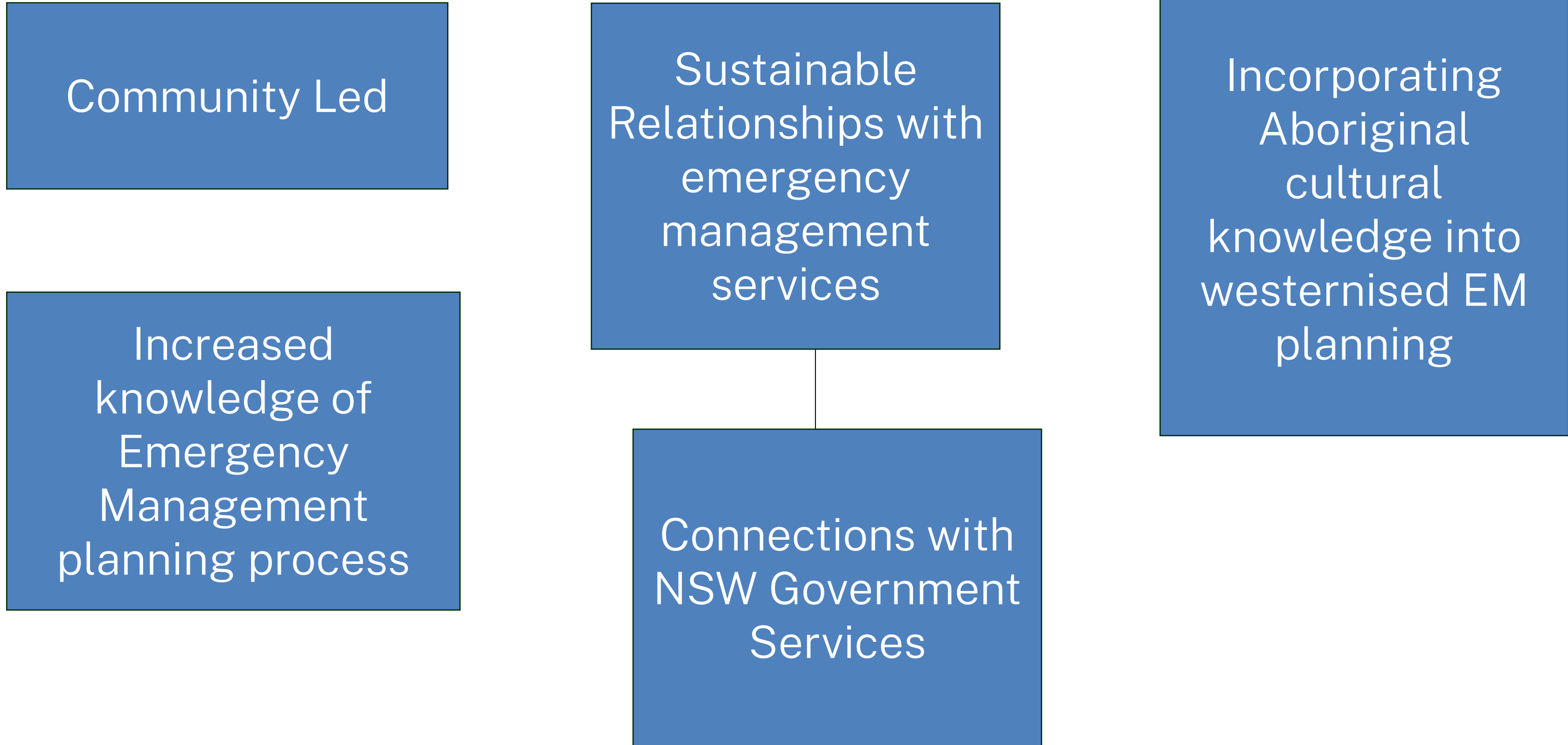
ACEMP Program Evaluation

Aboriginal Communities Emergency Management Project was evaluated in November 2022.

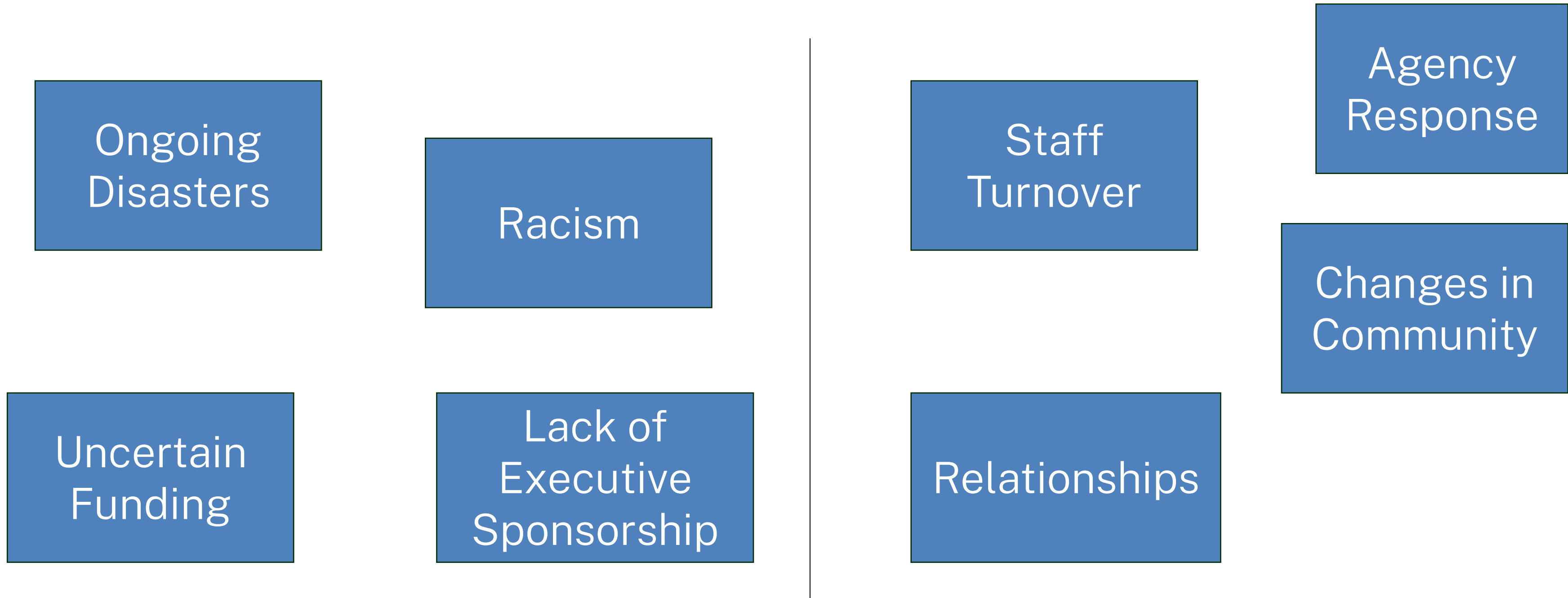
Information from the evaluation provided key findings and data that will assist with the expansion of ACEMP over the next 2 years.



Program Evaluation Key Findings: *Successes*



Program Evaluation Key Findings: *Challenges and Barriers*



ACEMP Expansion

- ACEMP is expanding for another 2 years from July 2023, with the hope it will be offered to the remaining DAC's across NSW after 2025.
- The projects expansion will invite a further four communities to the pilot program, which will see the program grow to 8 communities.
- The expansion is ready to commence, with early engagement with communities to start over the coming months.



AANSW Community Infrastructure Team
Aboriginal Communities Emergency Management Program

Thank you for your time today



Aboriginal Culture and Healing

Sam Kirby

Aboriginal Culture and Healing Manager, Northeast Region
Emergency Recovery Victoria



In conversation with

Sam Savage, Helen Duroux, Jasmin Speedy & Sam Kirby

#NIDR



National Indigenous Disaster Resilience Summit

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Monday 21 August 2023





Creating resilient landscapes through Caring for Country

Amba-Rose Atkinson

PhD Candidate, Poche Centre for Indigenous Health



Country, climate, and First Nations Health

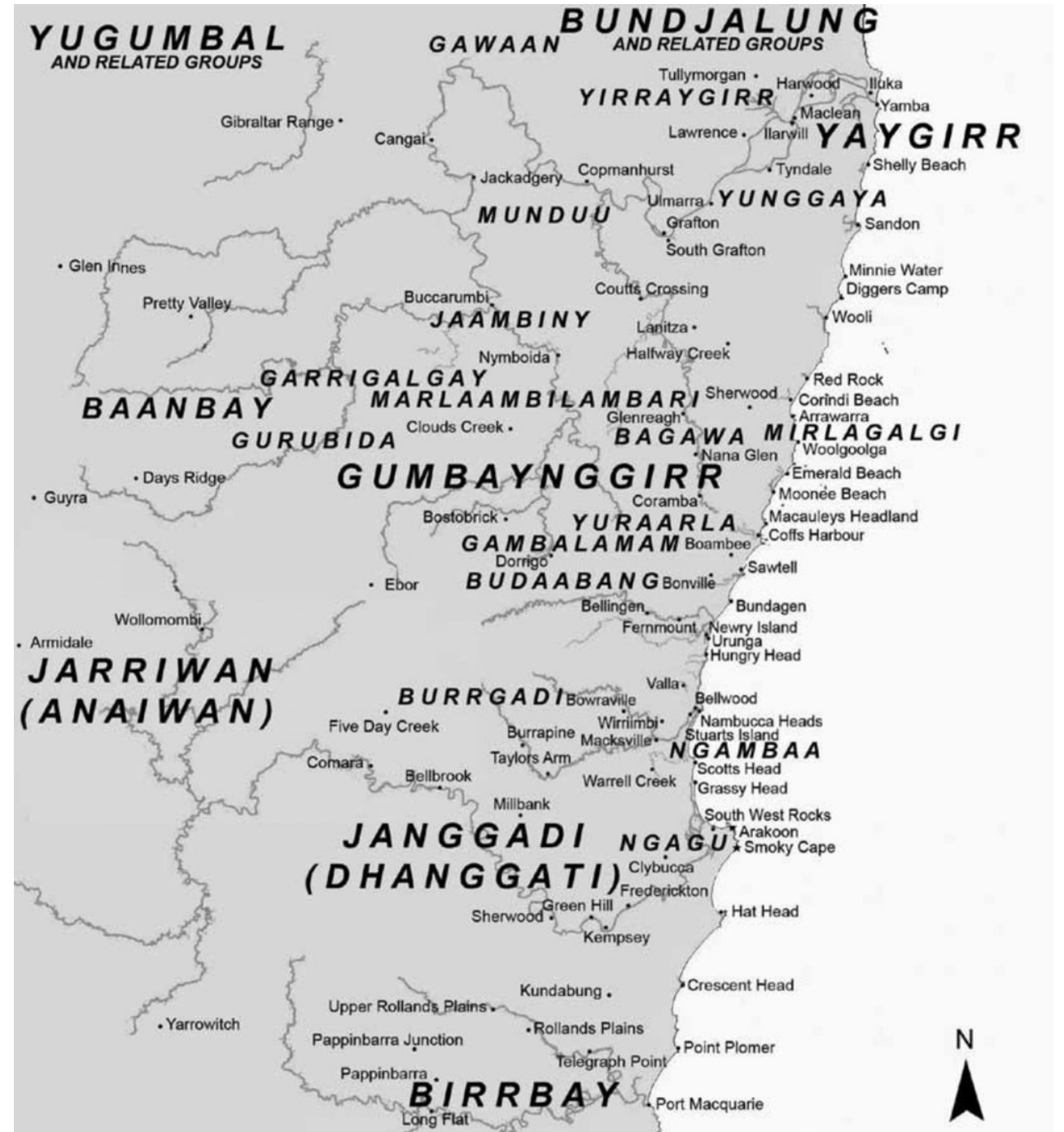
Amba-Rose Atkinson

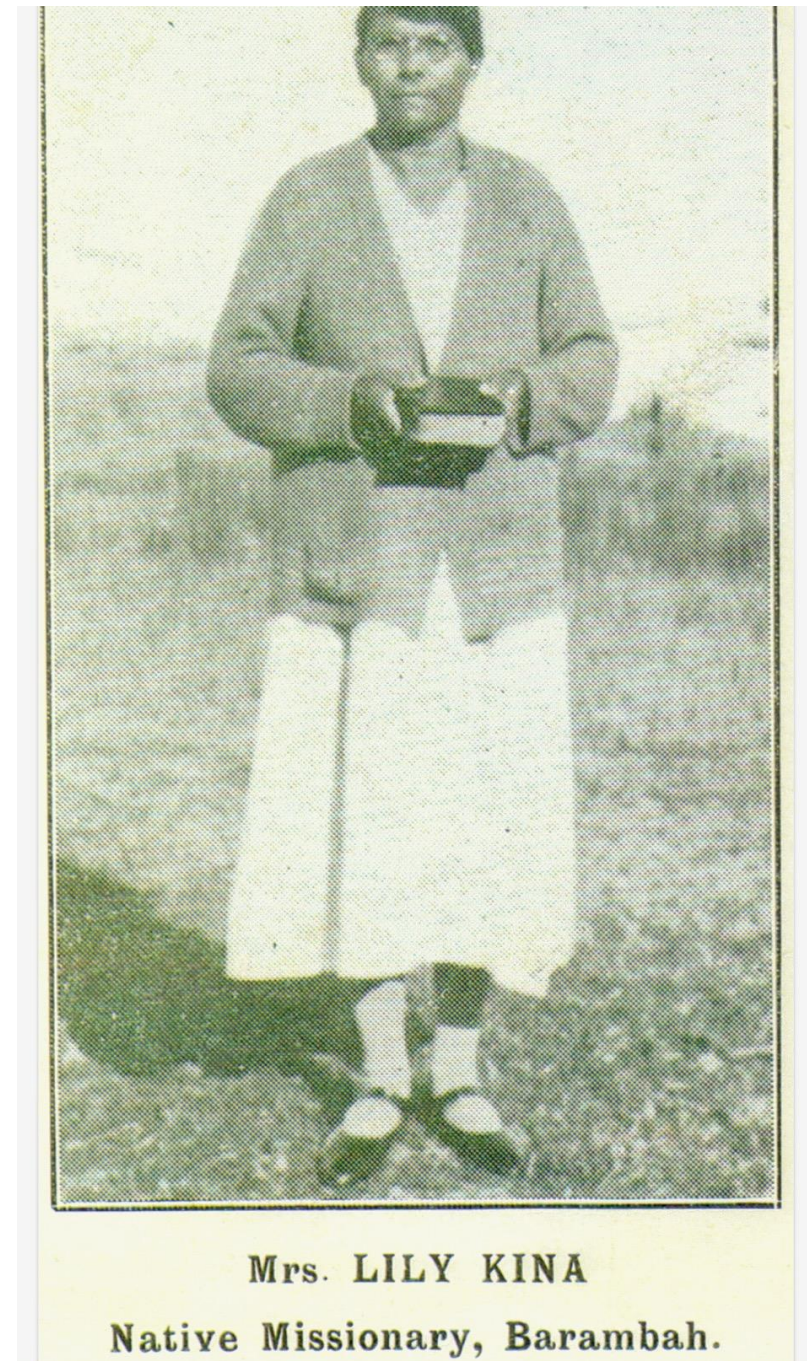
UQ Poche Centre for Indigenous Health

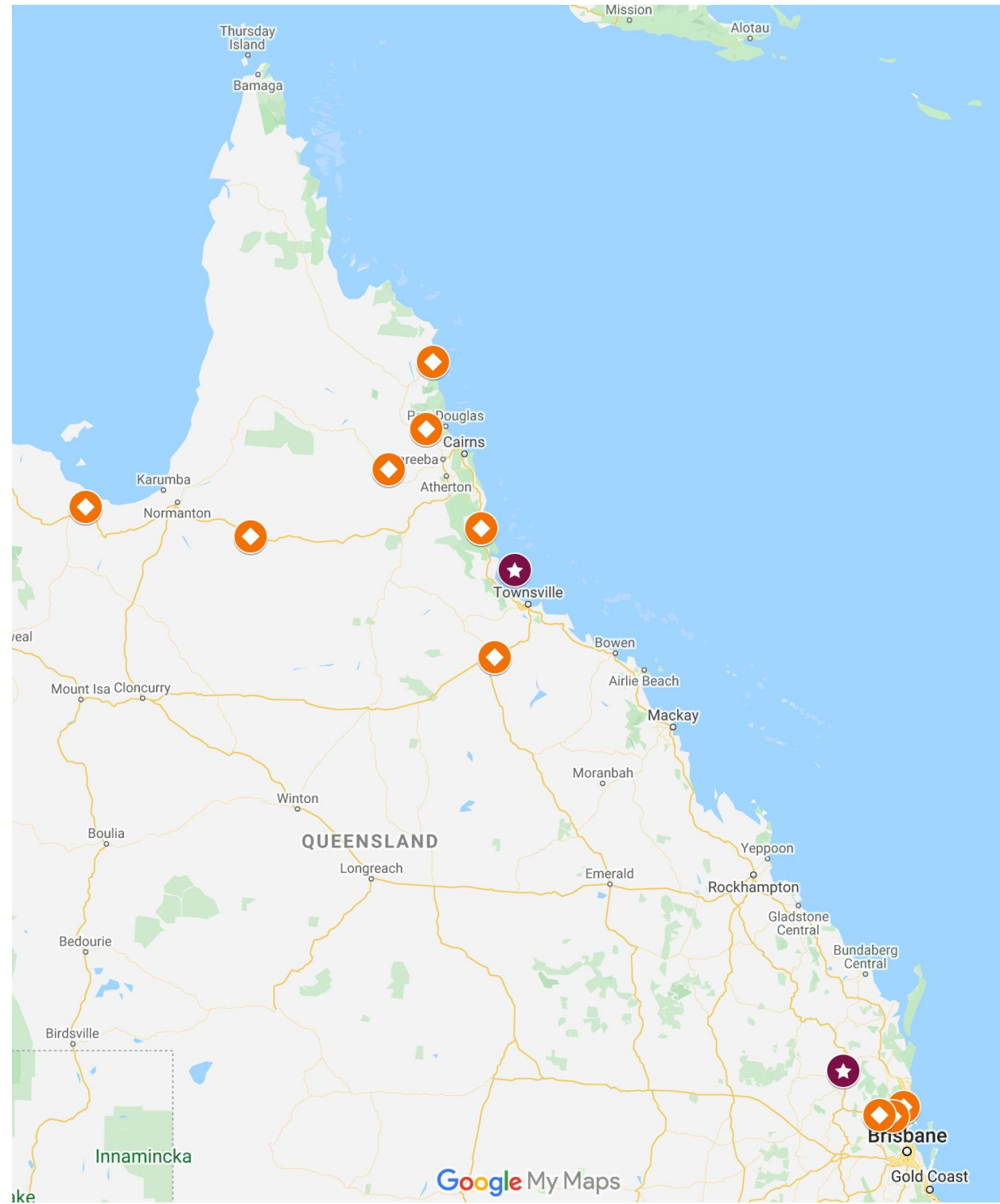
School of Public Health, Faculty of Medicine

The University of Queensland











clip [here](#)



Purpose of the study



Country as health



Build evidence base



Protect Indigenous Knowledges

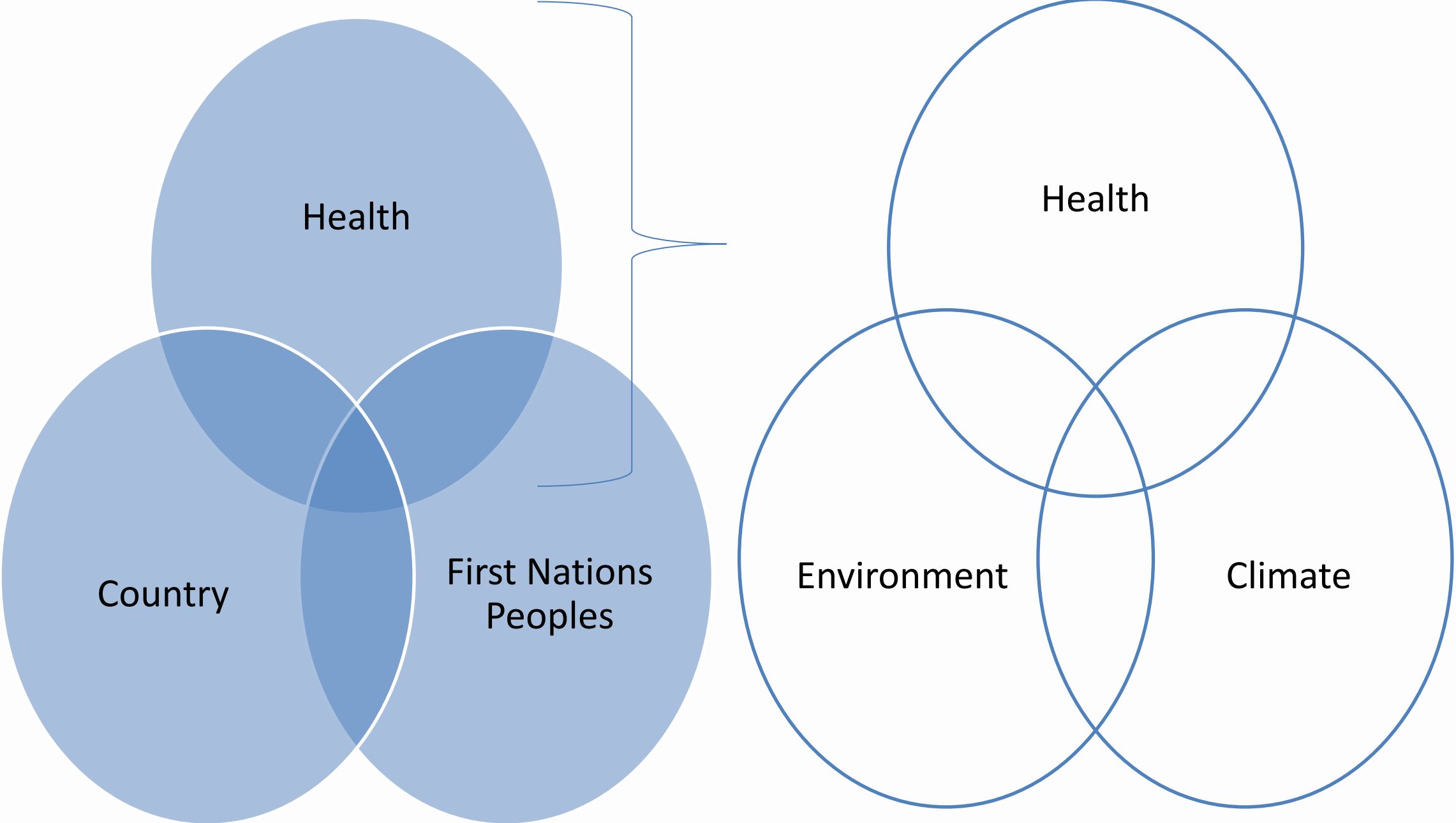


Background of the study

- Heading towards planetary collapse
- Indigenous Peoples and Knowledges are essential solution-orientated forces
- Custodianship to uphold
- Colonial legacies and ongoing extractive activities have accelerated a changing climate



Conceptual framework informing the study





Research objectives

- To further document the **relationship** between the health and wellbeing of Country and First Nations peoples in Australia;
- To further document how First Nations communities **define and measure indicators** of healthy Country, and healthy communities;
- To identify how **localised and place-based** Knowledges of Country and community can be embedded and implemented in environmental, climate, and health policy responses and other **solutions**.



Research design

Phase 1:
Conceptual Framework

Research question: What is the relationship between the health & wellbeing of Country and community?

Phase 2:
Measurement Approach

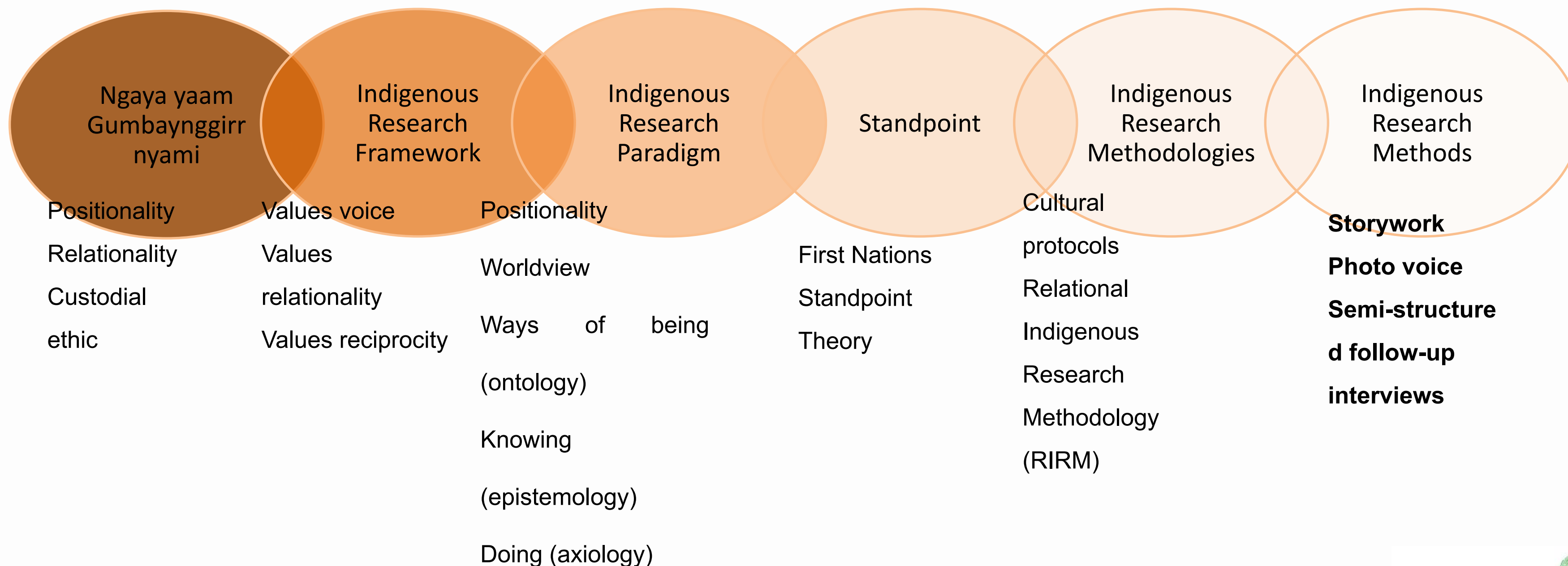
Research question: How do mob define & measure indicators of the health & wellbeing of Country and community?

Phase 3:
Policy Application

Research question: How can localised & place-based Knowledges of Country & community be embedded in environmental, climate, & health solutions



Research design





Research methods

- **Phase 1: Conceptual Framework:** Story work
- **Phase 2: Measurement Approach:** Photo voice
- **Phase 3: Policy Application:** Semi-structured follow up interviews

Recruitment



Knowledge Holders, Elders, Rangers



Thesis Overview

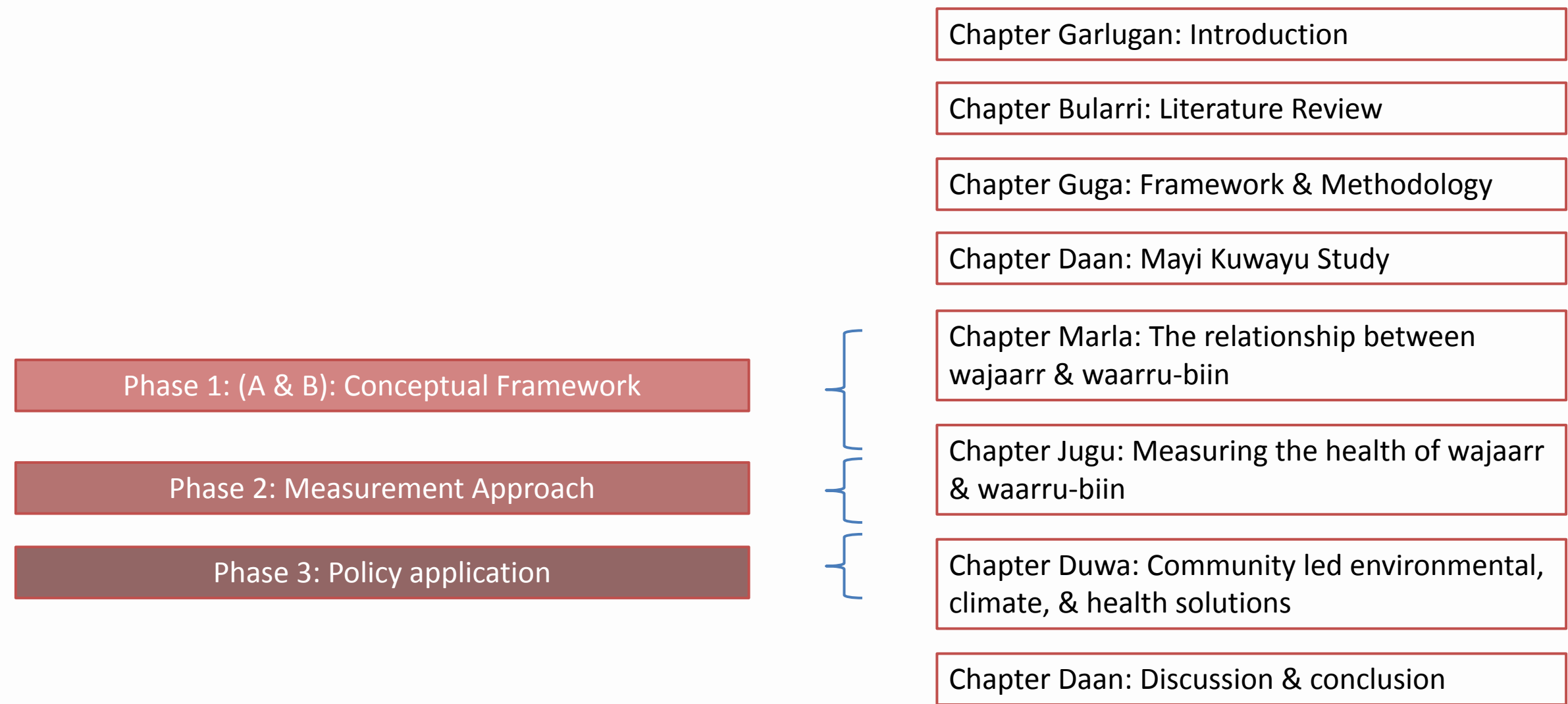


Photo voice





Photo voice





Darrundang





Creating resilient landscapes through Caring for Country

Oliver Costello

Director, Jaguan Alliance

Board Member, Natural Hazards Research Australia



In conversation with

**Amba-Rose Atkinson
Oliver Costello**



Group Discussion

Where to from here?

- What have you enjoyed about today?
- What would you like to see continue into the future?
- How might it continue?
- Who should take this forward?



Closing address

Dr Margaret Moreton

Executive Director

Australian Institute for Disaster Resilience



Natural
**Hazards
Research**
Australia



**Ngamilaay/
Thank you**



National Indigenous Disaster Resilience Summit

Meanjin/Brisbane

Monday 21 August 2023

