



From Risk To Resilience Summit Summary Report

29-30 June 2022

Developing the Second National Action Plan to support the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework



NOTE:

Since the 'From Risk to Resilience' Summit was held, the National Recovery and Resilience Agency has formally become the National Emergency Management Agency

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Introduction

About this document

This workshop summary captures a high-level overview of the discussion and input from participants who attended the *From Risk To Resilience Summit on 29 & 30 June 2022*.

This summit was the final consultation for the development of content for the second National Action Plan (NAP).

Purpose

The purpose of this report is to capture and summarise the two days of dialogue from the summit. It reflects the presentations, panels and discussions of the event with post-event synthesis of group dialogue sessions. The knowledge generated from the summit will form the evidence base for the creation of the second NAP.

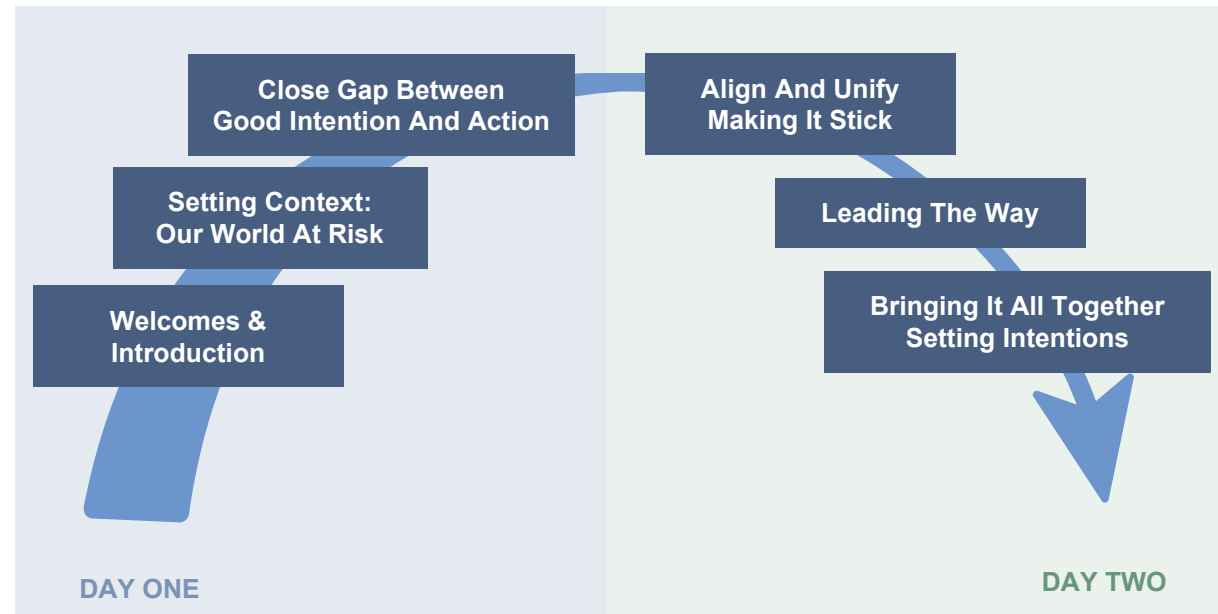
The audience for this document is those who attended and participated and those who did not. Please use this document to understand, inspire and reflect upon the range of collective and nationally significant actions needed to reduce systemic disaster risk for the long term, as discussed during the summit.

Linked Documentation

See linked documentation of all previous consultation events [here](#).

Introduction to the summit

- The focus of the Summit was not only to further develop content for the NAP, but to build collective understanding and ownership of what is needed for a more resilient future.
- The summit was designed to learn about and further explore the emerging actions derived from consultations
- Global, national, and regional perspectives on the impacts of climate change and systemic disaster risk were presented, and alternative ways of thinking and acting were proposed. In between presentations, interactive workshops explored themes and ideas related to draft actions for the NAP that were identified during earlier consultations.



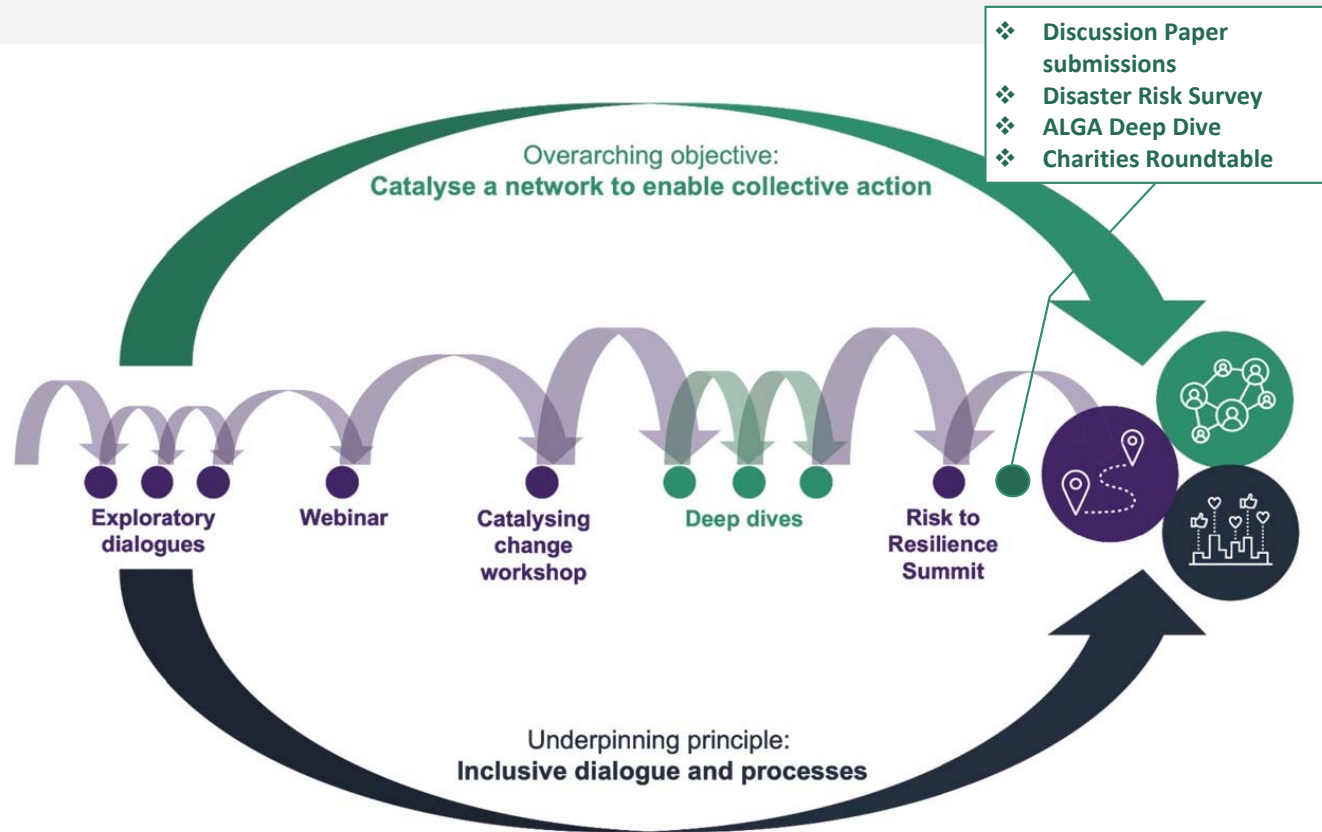
The journey to the summit

Work began on developing the NAP in late March 2022 with a set of exploratory dialogues to identify what should be incorporated in the NAP and to determine the NAP's consultation process.

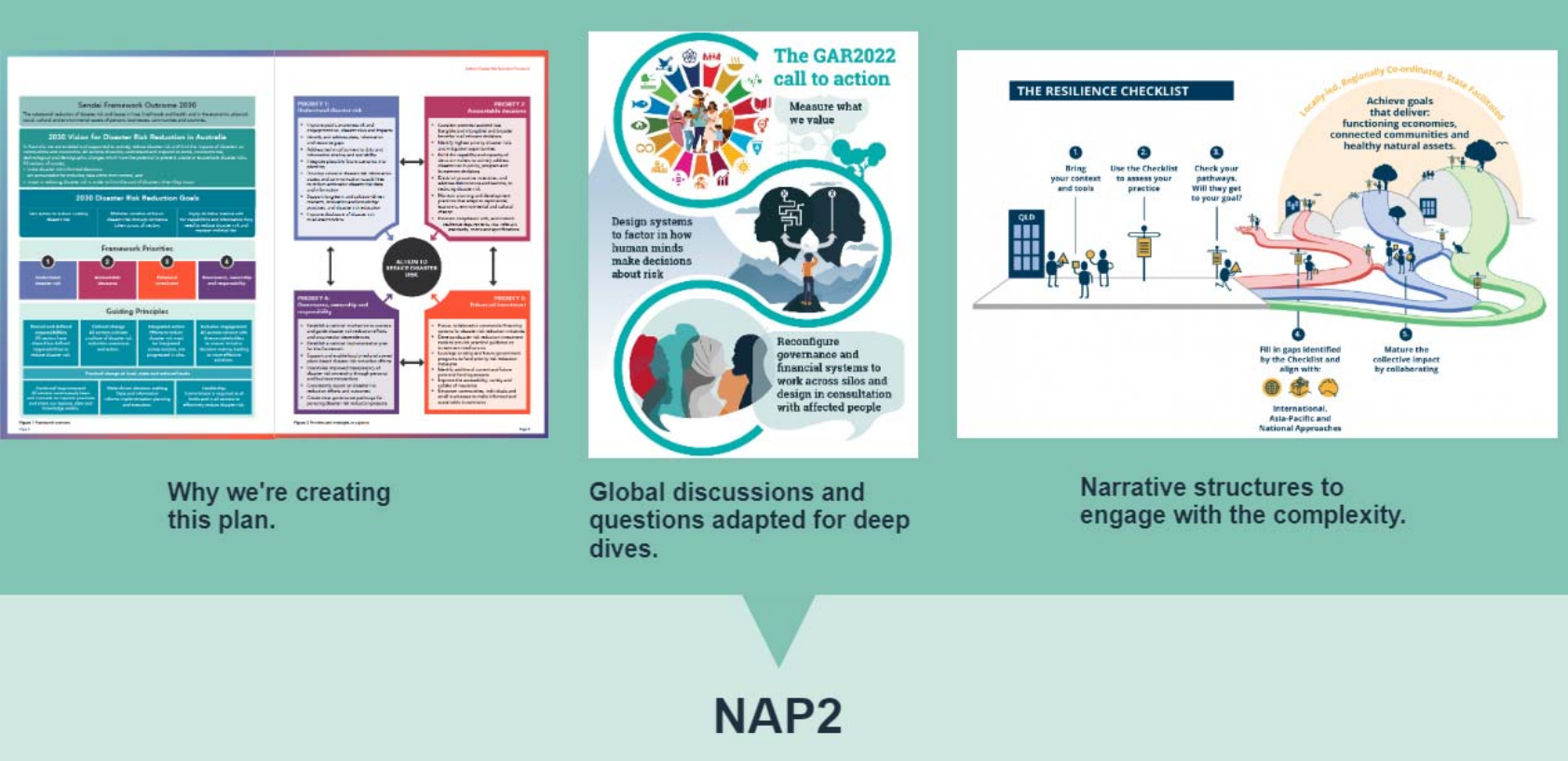
The first public facing consultation to inform the development of the second NAP occurred in early April 2022, with a thought leadership webinar hosted by AIDR and NRRRA.

This was followed by the Catalysing Change workshop; the release of a discussion paper and short survey and a succession of eight online and in person Deep Dive conversations. This was in addition to a large number of ad hoc discussions and meetings with a wide range of interested people.

The 'From Risk to Resilience' summit was the final consultation event for the development of the second National Action Plan.



The shared foundation, inputs and guidance for the NAP



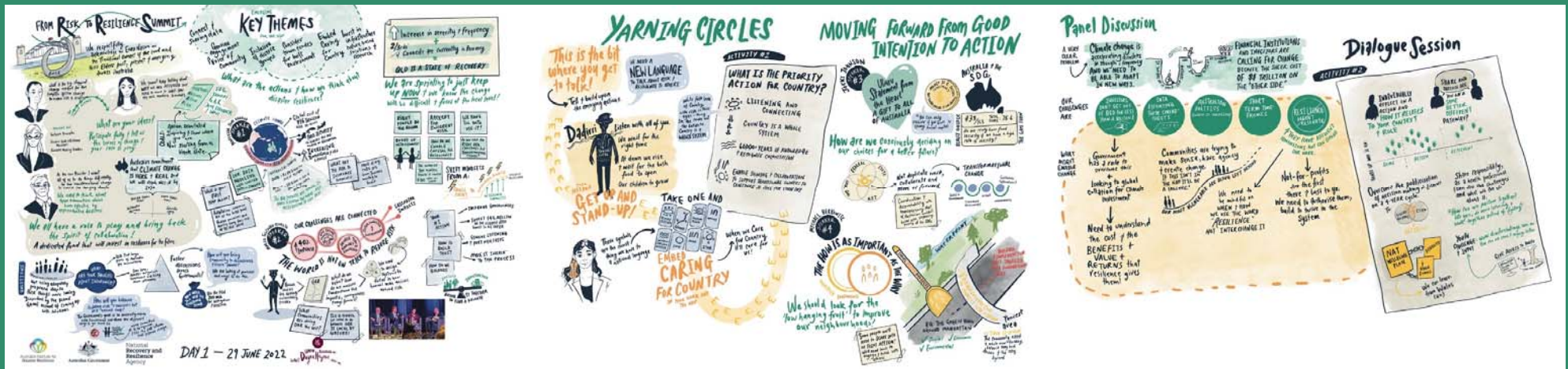
Why we're creating this plan.

Global discussions and questions adapted for deep dives.

Narrative structures to engage with the complexity.

NAP2

From Risk To Resilience Summit Day 1

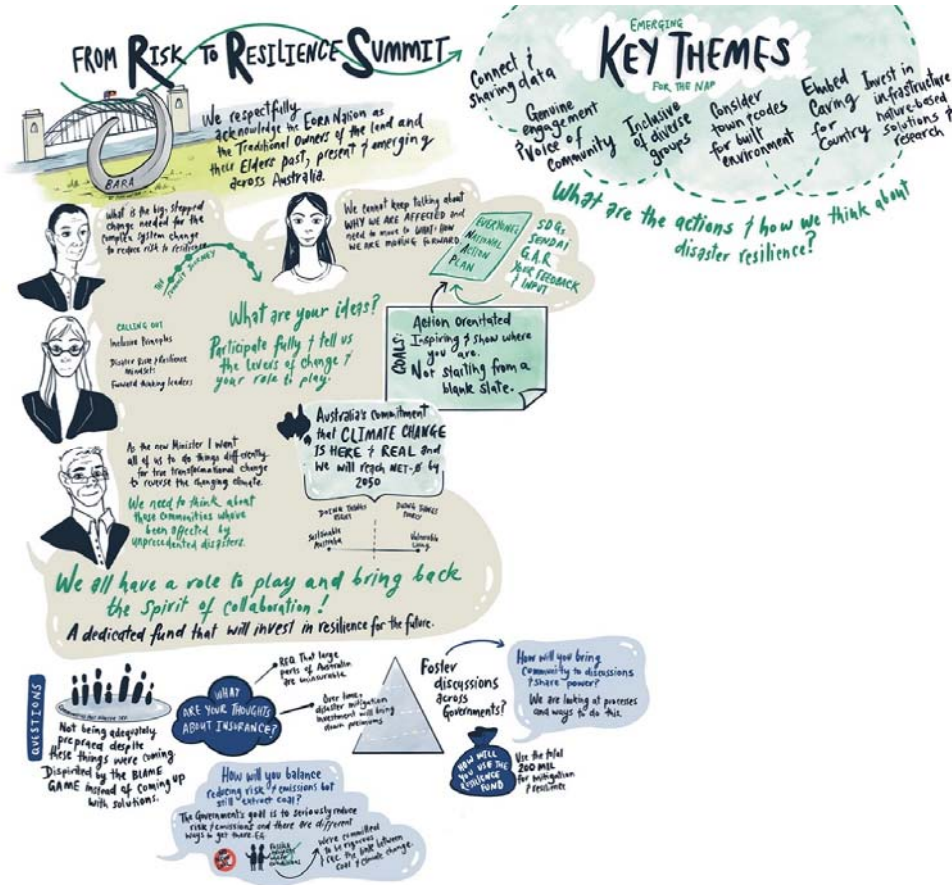


This graphic recording illustrates the highlights of the presentations, panels and group dialogue sessions.

Recording By Dayna Hayman

[Click here](#) for a downloadable version of the recording on AIDR's Website.

Summit Opening and Welcome



Opening the summit, we heard from several members of the NAP team from NRRRA and AIDR who shared the journey and goals of the project. Calling for everyone to think about, *“What are the ideas and actions to how we think about disaster resilience.”*

Senator the Hon Murry Watt, Minister for Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry & Minister for Emergency Management, the opening speech was a call to action – *“to do things not just better, not just more of the same, but different and transformational – to match the challenges that we are all facing”*.

He also called us to *‘be brave’ and ‘bring back the spirit of collaboration’*.

Three characteristics of your desired future as an adjective...

Participants were asked to think about what adjectives characterise their desired future. Here are the top 50 responses.



DAY 1

Session 1 Our World At Risk



Session 1 reminded participants of what happens when planetary boundaries are exceeded by the choices and decisions humans make. Changes in the climate were fused with systemic disaster risk, demonstrating how systems create risks in a changing climate.

1.1 Presentation: Drivers Of Disaster – The Cost of Inaction

Prof. Tom Kompas (Professor of Environmental Economics and Biosecurity)

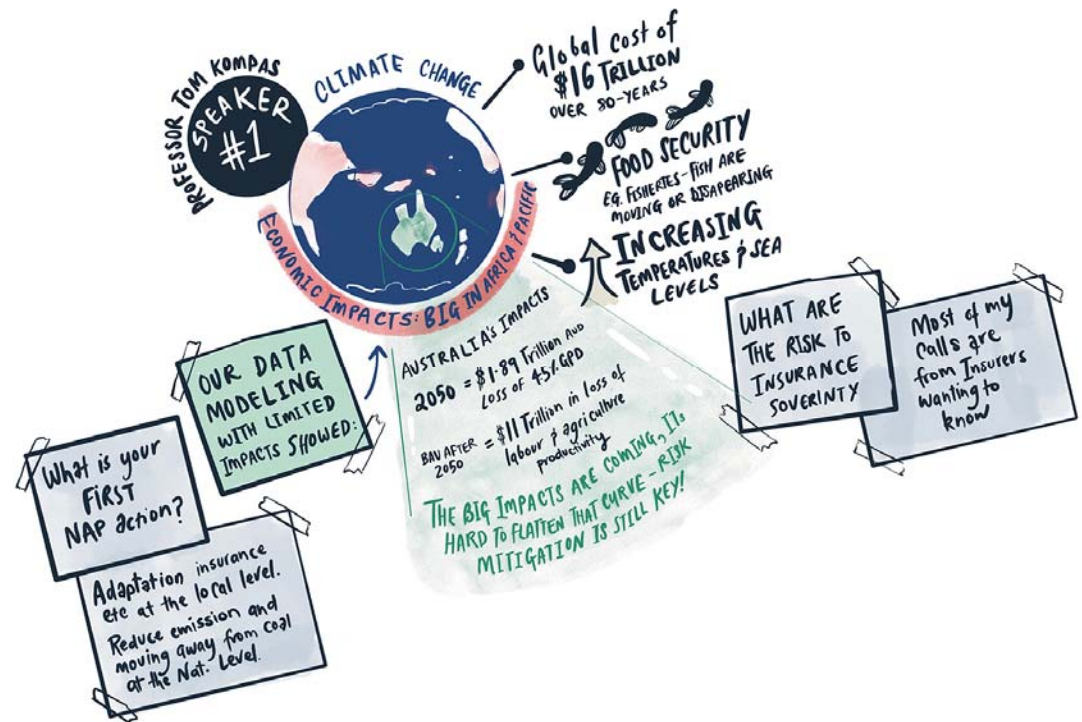
SUMMARY

Professor Tom Kompas spoke to us about the true cost of climate change and countries across the globe who stand to lose more because of global inequities.

The true cost of inaction looks like losses in annual GDP that range from 1% to 28% across countries.

Australia stands to lose in excess of \$1.89 trillion in economic damages by 2050 due to climate change impacts (or 4-5% of projected GDP which is roughly COVID-19 equivalent on average GDP loss). By 2100, Australia stands to lose more than \$11 trillion (or 8.4% of projected GDP) due to climate change impacts.

Tom challenged participants to first ask *“what are the best measures locally to adopt?”*



1.2 Presentation: #StopTheSpiral – The GAR22 Call To Action

Marco Toscano-Rivalta (Chief of the Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific of the UNDRR)

SUMMARY

Marco Toscano-Rivalta spoke to us from a global perspective. Highlighting that our challenges are all interconnected and how the world is not on track to reduce risk.

Marco highlighted the need to transform societies systems to stop the spiral of cascading risk formation.

Marco's call to action is that we need to measure what we value, design systems to factor in how humans make decisions around risk, and to reconfigure governance and financial systems to work across silos and design in consultation with affected people - for true change.

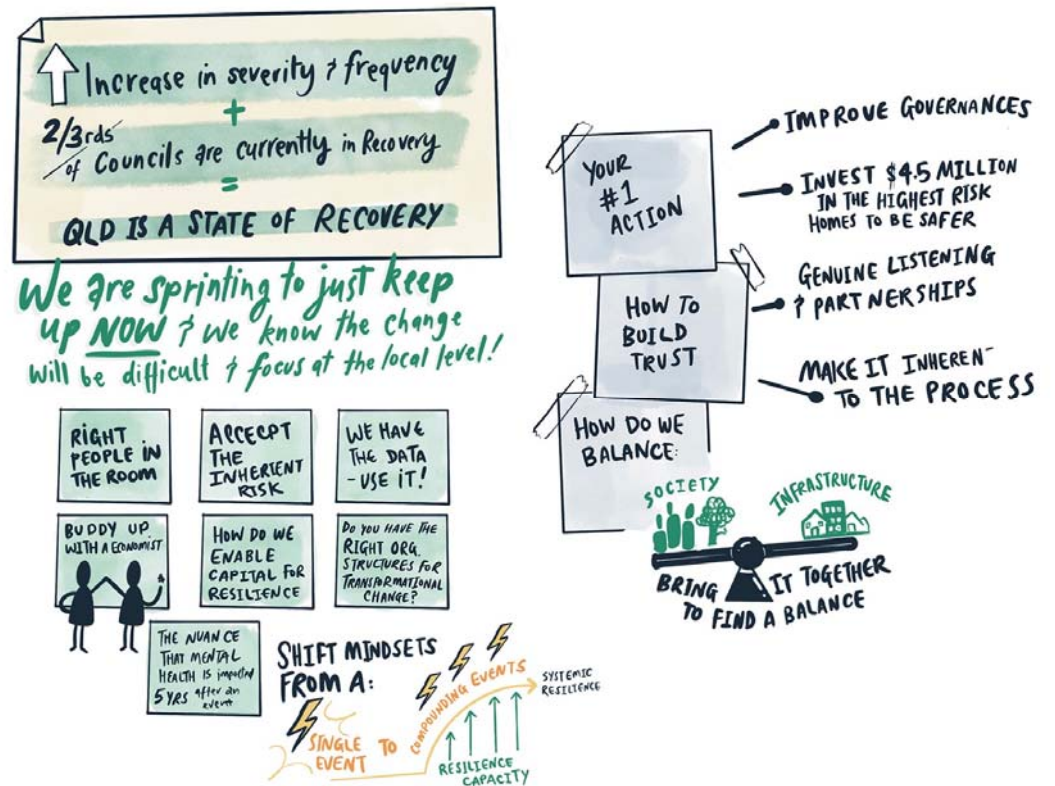


1.3 Panel Provocation And Discussion

Brendan Moon (CEO, Q.R.A), Ramana James (EXEC. General Manager - Safer Communities, IAG), Prof. Lisa Hibbs (Director, Child and Community Wellbeing Unit, Melbourne School of Population and Global Health, U.O.M)

SUMMARY

The Panel discussed their current experiences in managing the increased severity and frequency of disasters across Queensland. They described a state that has 2/3rd of the councils and is currently still in recovery months after cumulative disasters. In discussion they highlighted the need to improve governance, investing in retrofitting infrastructure/homes and build trust through partnership that are inherent to the process.



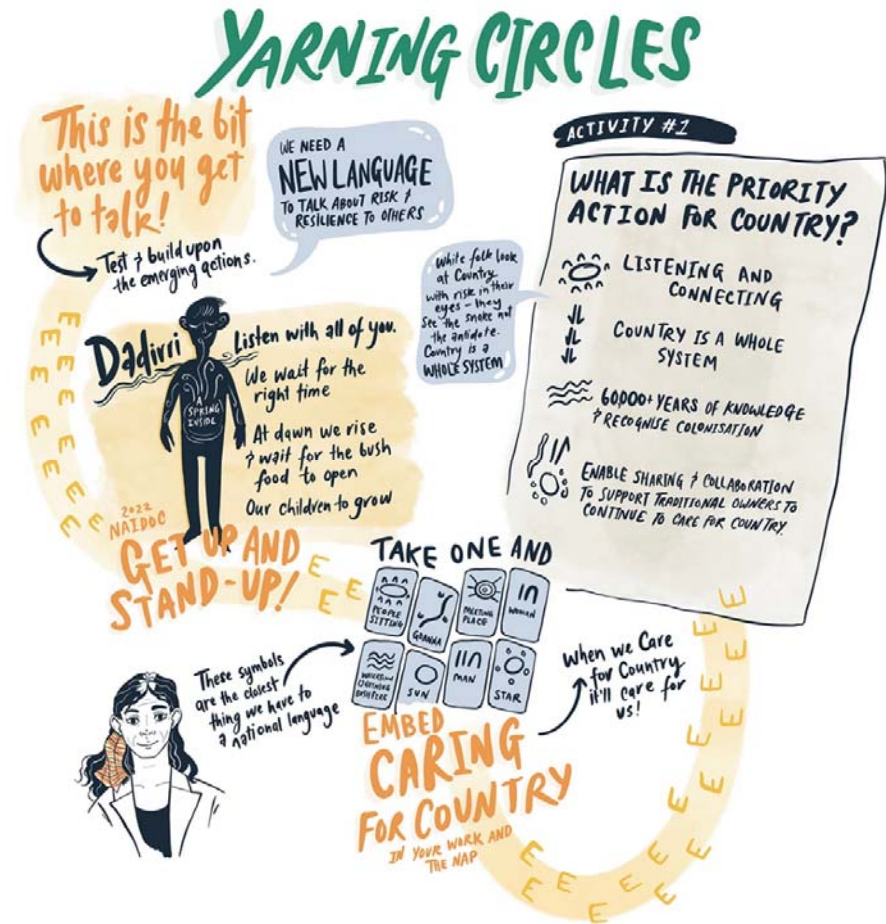
1.4 Yarning Circles

Led by Carol Vale, Murawin

As a table group, Participants were asked to reflect on Session 1 and the NAP emerging actions of a) shifting narratives away from a 'risk headline' and b) embedding Caring for Country as a first principle.

To inspire and center First Nations values and knowledge for this first discussion, Carol Vale introduced the concept of Dadirri (listening with all of you) and a set of Aboriginal symbols & science cards* to draw upon and shape their responses.

These symbols recognise that there are many language groups across Australia but represent a commonality that can be found among many of them. Carol encouraged us all to respectfully embed elements of Culture into our everyday to work to support embed First Nation Values and continue to move forward together.



* <https://www.rileycallieresources.com.au/aboriginalflashcardsgames/aboriginal-symbol-cards>

1.4 Yarning Circles – Outcome Summary

Carol encouraged participants to use a First Nations lens to express stories around connection to Country, people and community and explore the challenges and opportunities for DRR and resilience. Participant reflections included:

- Meeting with the right people in the room, acknowledge and including diverse voices, recognise the voices that prevent Caring for Country, meet with purpose, shared decision making, understand the complexity of the problem before jumping to solution, using/creating equal meeting places, reciprocity, inclusive pathways of action, draw on deep knowledge and deep time.
- Learn by doing, long term thinking, draw on deep local and indigenous knowledges, use landscape scale approaches to hazard management and governance, indigenous and sustainable connections and practices, on-the-ground intergenerational knowledge sharing and development over long term, valuing Country in decision making, design and act in ways that incorporate or work with nature, local options and nature based solutions, natural energy, enduring effort and action.
- Build nurture into planning (e.g. enrich and revitalise workers), work with nature and Country for stronger communities, regeneration and healing, care for biodiversity, embed Caring for Country for all generations to come.

DAY 1
Session 2 – Closing the gap between good intentions and action



Session 2 challenged participants to move beyond talk and towards purposeful, interconnected action. Focus was on inspiring transformational leadership, enabling different risk and governance cultures, and what it takes to build genuine collaborative relationships.

2.1 Presentation: The Future We Choose

Jackie Johnson (Former Co-Chair, Australian Sustainable Finance Initiative)

SUMMARY

Jackie Johnson spoke of the need to rebuild social capital through a shift in mindset about the values we espouse and the goals we commit to.

Jacqui spoke to us spoke about Australia's performance against the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Highlighting that most Australian people would be unaware of our poor, national performance score (75.6%). Calling out that we need to really consider what the gaps in the data tell us – *“do we really have food security if we have a high rate of obesity?”*



2.2 Presentation: Urban Resilience - Tackling The Tough Challenges

Michael Berkowitz (Founding Principal, Resilient Cities Catalyst)

SUMMARY

Michael Berkowitz spoke about three ways we can work to build resilience now.

These included recognising the 'how'; building 'shovel worthy' projects; and tackling our toughest challenges together.

Michael spoke about several urban planning and design case studies that showed that the 'how' is as important as the 'why'. Highlighting the Green Ring Around Manhattan Project and how good design ideas that delivered against 'whys' (e.g., a bridge over a large highway connect the poorest area to a vibrant waterfront) were squeezed out during building and implementation – the 'how' (cost and complexity).

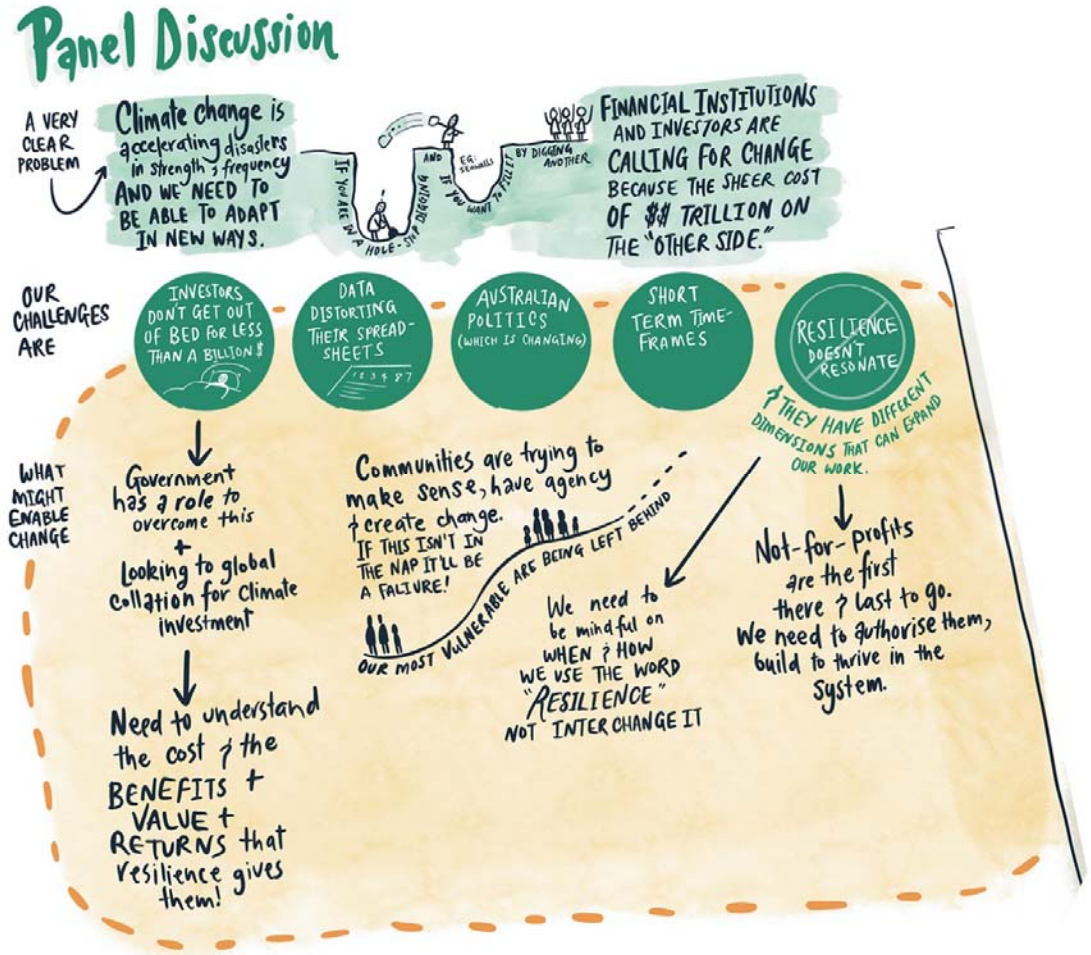


2.3 Panel Provocation And Discussion

Erwin Jackson (Director Policy, Investor Group on Climate Change), Natalie Egleton (CEO, Foundation for Rural and Regional Renewal), Prof. Mark Howden (Director, Institute for Climate, Energy and Disaster Solutions, A.N.U)

Summary

The Panel discussed the challenges to financial institutions and investors in investing in risk mitigation and climate change opportunities. Highlighting several challenges and what we might do to enable change or adaption to them.



2.4 Dialogue Session

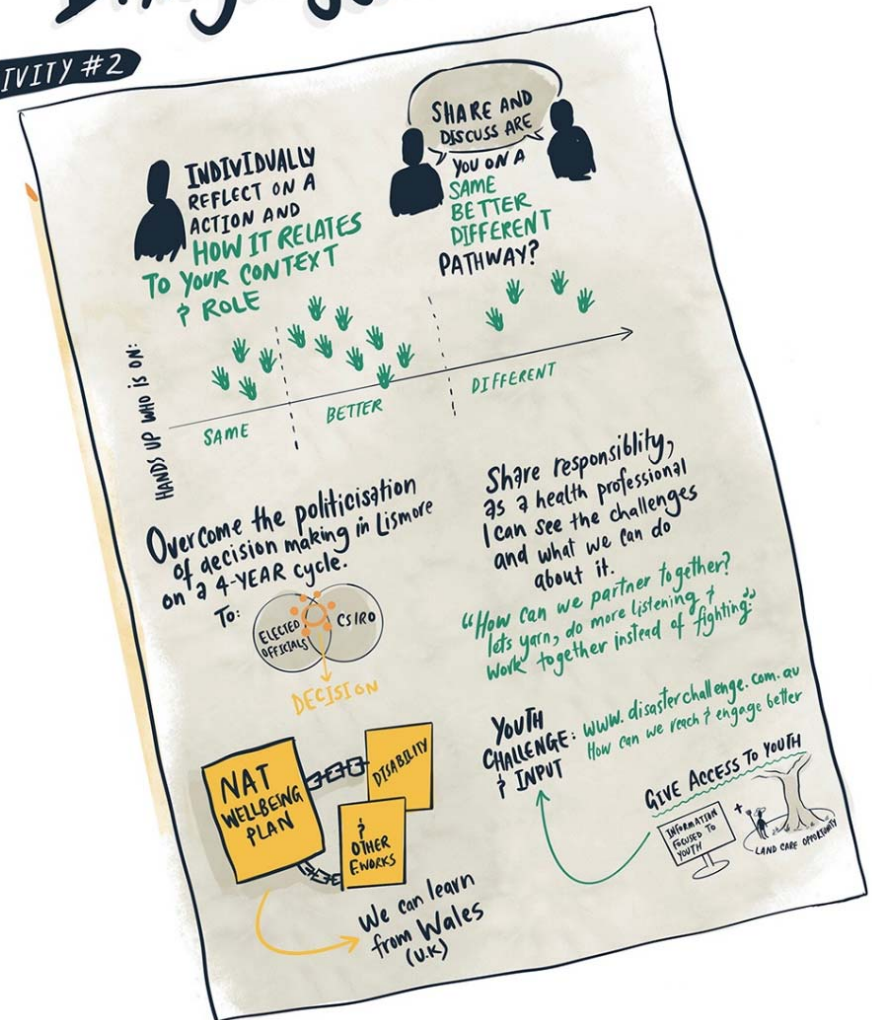
Led by Sarah Patterson & Deb O'Connell

As a table group, Participants were asked to reflect on Session 2 and on the following three emerging NAP actions, and to consider the action they would take in their context and role:

1. Invest in and incentivise innovation and action of all stakeholders to reduce liabilities and the creation or transfer of risks, including levers and legal accountability in land-use planning and decision-making and governance
2. Build competencies, capability, capacity for youth* to act for their future. Address mental health by shifting to anticipatory learning, agency, action. (*applies more broadly)
3. Formalise/mandate wider range of values in governance, decision-making and investment processes. Develop ways to measure and assess non-financial values

Dialogue Session

ACTIVITY #2



2.4 Dialogue Session – Outcome Summary

- Participants identified which identified actions fell on a ‘doing differently’ pathway. Here is a sample of responses:
 - “impose sustainability and resilience performance based ratings (urban greening, community engagement, resilient infrastructure etc.)”.
 - “Develop a cultural heritage services model to give greater weight to culture and heritage (and the value of connections) in decision making about infrastructure and recovery”
 - “Introduce a resilience dividend assessment in every major infrastructure project to prevent resilience building features from being value engineered away. Identify key project components and assess how they contribute to a resilience dividend in a qualitative and quantitative manner. Align these indicators to strategies such as Close the Gap, Disability Strategy, urban heat strategies, climate change risk assessments etc.”
 - Invest in nature based solutions and highlight ALL the cobenefits”
 - “Empowering our youth to change their future through indigenous ways of knowing, being and doing and connection to country” and “Allowing young people to engage in developing risk reduction solutions and helping them bring their ideas to life” and “provide an enabling environment for them [youth] as decision takers and start creating space for them at the table. Hand in hand with this is 2 way learning, so adult and youth can share their experiences in disasters and the barriers, challenges and opportunities they face.” and “engaging and inclusive approaches to bring youth and community voice into resilience benefits and value that can be generated, eg yarning circles , art and interactive activities to build shared vision of resilience and trust in the processes - elicit conversations about what will make a community safer, better, more able to thrive in any climate?”

2.4 Dialogue Session – Outcome Summary (cont'd)

- Cont'd:
 - “Bringing Indigenous leadership, knowledge and wisdom into all that we do to address root causes of disaster risk”
 - “Invest and enhance local community groups and their resilience and ability to act, rather than come in with the solution” and “Build local competencies and capacity in local organisations and individuals” and “Support, develop or rebuild community organisation and neighbourhood ties, including through connection with traditional owners/country and a sense of place” and “Build practical community/ research partnerships that draws out community experience of resilience and recovery, whilst providing a platform for communities to speak to local authorities about this, and support capacity development as desired and requested.”
 - “Conducting extended social research to better understand the values, attitudes and motivations of young people to help create resilience strategies and narratives that will work for them. “
 - “EU style strategic environmental assessment and plausible futures applied together with inclusive adaptive pathways planning methodologies in prep of all plans and programs in Australia”
 - “Improve the education of planning professionals in the areas of natural hazard resilience and disaster risk reduction.”

From Risk To Resilience Summit Day 2



This graphic recording illustrates the highlights of the presentations, panels and group dialogue sessions.

Recording By Dayna Hayman

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DAY 2

Session 3 – Aligning and unifying efforts – making it stick



Session 3 focused on moving from the 'what' to the 'how'. Unifying efforts around complex, adaptive systems patterns. The underlying premise was to create a sense of agency and a feeling of optimism among participants.

3.1 Presentation: The Discussion We Desperately Need To Have

Tyson Yunkaporta (Senior Lecture of Indigenous Knowledges)

SUMMARY

Tyson Yunkaporta opened with a reminder that Welcome to Country is a protocol for governance, a way to ask, “Where are you going and Where are you from?”

Tyson described Indigenous ways of knowing and thinking. In particular, the symbiosis of place and nature. Tyson highlighted the need to re-evaluate what it is we value.

Tyson described the dark forces within our society who are better at systems thinking, well resourced and think long term with an extraction mindset. Tyson also described the need to embed ourselves back into our environment and to find balance.

Tyson provoked us to *“ask ourselves if we need to continue the bizarre city and experiment because of economic need?”*



3.2 Presentation: Earth-centred Governance - The Ideas That Lie Beneath

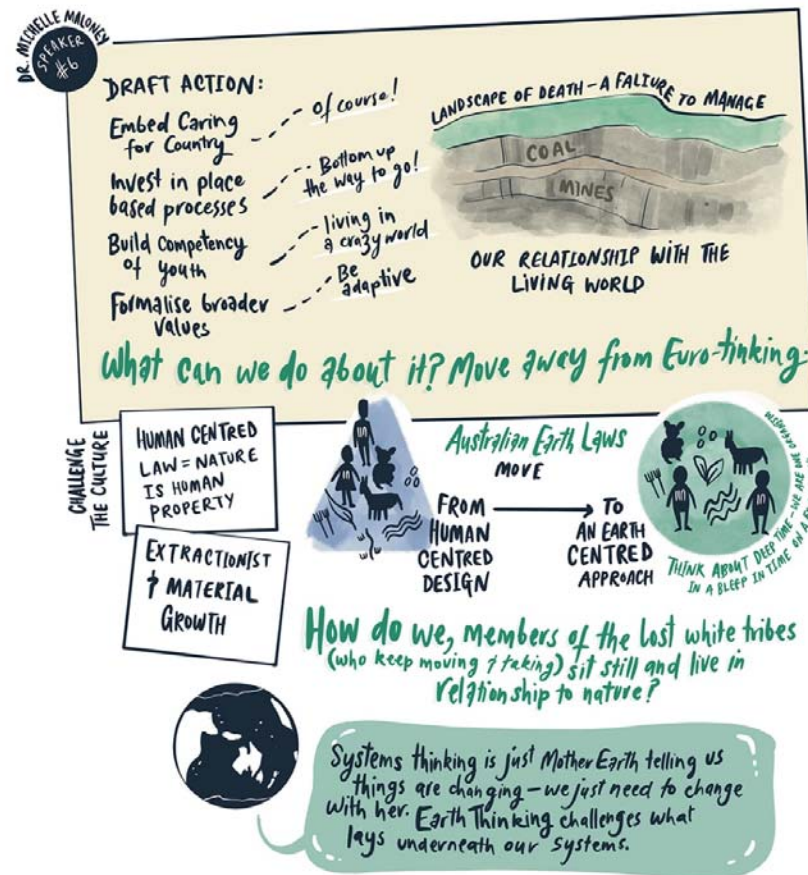
Dr. Michelle Maloney (Co-Founder and National Convenor, Australian Earth Laws Alliance)

SUMMARY

Dr Michelle Maloney provided a compelling argument for adopting an earth centred perspective, emphasizing the reasons why we need to consider nature first.

Michelle pointed out that it is our failure to manage our relationship with the living world that has led to climate change; biodiversity loss; degraded ecosystems; loss of the 'wild'; and ultimately a shortage of the things we need to survive. We need to change the thought processes that led to this, to consider our place in the wider Earth community and become eco-centric. For example, in today's laws, nature equals human property and European extraction and material growth mindsets are predominant.

The final call to action was: *"...that Mother Earth is telling us things are changing – we just need to change with her. Earth Thinking challenges what lay underneath our systems."*



3.3 Panel Provocation And Discussion

Linda Scott (President, Australian Local Government Association), Janine Farah (Head of Operations, Young Change Agents), Nina Keath (SNR. Strategic Planner, City of Onkaparinga), John Richardson (National Resilience Advisor, Australian Red Cross)

Summary

The Panel discussed local council experiences and their role in mitigating, preparing and responding to disasters. The Panel highlighted that the bridging organisations between various other key stakeholders and communities of interest are small, powerful innovations – but they need to be funded. Calling out that the NAP will need voices at all levels of government and communities and close the loop on concurrent funding.



3.4 Dialogue Session

Led by Sarah Patterson & Deb O'Connell

Participants were asked to reflect on Session 3 and emerging NAP actions: a) Invest in place-based case studies & bottom up processes that connect through different levels; and b) Invest in people & process, not only product & 'things' eg co-design processes, networks and co-ordinating bodies to catalyse collaboration and change, an instructed to:

1. Individually reflect on the most concrete action and how to do this effectively, focusing on what it takes to 'align and unify' efforts.
2. In groups, distil, prioritise and aggregate.

Dialogue Session

SESSION #3

1. Individually reflect on the most concrete action and how to do this "better" & "different" & why it's on this path.
2. In GROUPS explore the criteria required to prioritize investment for change.

CROSS-CUTTING BENEFITS

- Contribution to supply chains
- Support local business
- Demonstrated potential of cross cutting outcomes.
- Co-benefits & interconnected benefits across social, environmental & infrastructure.
- Good for people, places & culture.

COMMUNITY GUIDED

- Codesign an approach to Community Resilience
- Leverage Community growth (capacity, capability, people with skin in the game).
- Voices in decision making.

IMPROVED FUNDING MECHS.

- Ability to support grant application and reporting back.
- Accountability and responsibility around managing money & stop misuse!

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT TO DELIVER ON BROADER VALUES

- More explicit VALUES around expanding land use planning with generational planning.
- Creating an enabling environment.

TENSION CALL OUT

TIME Starting with longer timeframes in our funding mechanisms & models

BALANCE & TRUST Balance the onerous burden for the key and organisation and N.F.Ps

Trust these organisations!

3.4 Dialogue Session – Outcome Summary

Participants identified concrete actions that emphasise ‘aligning and unifying’ efforts. Here is a sample of responses:

- Develop a national wellbeing framework
- Long term funding for Community Support Officers and into community development projects and programs. States report back to National OCF which are mapped across CTG and Disability Strategy.
- Finding ways of working across three levels of government in place-based investment initiatives
- Develop cultural heritage services model based on ecosystem services to give cultural heritage weight in decision making
- Bringing different communities value drivers together and being explicit around how to collective outcomes through defined objectives
- Review and redefine assessment methods to include a broader set of vales and measures to increase disaster risk reduction initiatives (inc. quantitative and qualitative dimensions).
- Build competencies. Focus on addressing the information/insight (not just ‘data’) asymmetry between public, communities and institutions.
- Build competencies, capability and capacity in the future work force (not just upskilling existing workforce).

3.4 Dialogue Session – Outcome Summary cont'd

- Move to decarbonise settings and activities. Move to disinvest in fossil fuel industries through UniSuper and related investment instruments. Invest in the Indigenous Business Sector to scale up as this will lead to increase in jobs that could relate to Caring for Country in place. Use non-market[?] valuation techniques to measure and assess environmental and cultural values.
- Make sure all enabling organisations, institutions, and groups – e.g. government, universities, non-profits, community clubs – are themselves actively improving their resilience and transforming to sustain their positive contribution to others resilience.
- Address issues of entrenched disadvantage that perpetuate and embed marginalisation of groups in society. They cannot engage with dialogues of disaster resilience if they are focused on their day to day, moment to moment, survival.
- Build competencies and capacities, capabilities for youth. Share responsibility and accountability and let youth recovery autonomy. Support functions for existing community organisations with sound governance and accountability capability to support and develop this local capability.
- Build competency, capability and capacity on resilience (PPRR) through local groups e.g. sporting, community, school and deliver (resilience NSW) training/education content.
- Better integration of cultural assets and values into DRR a) Tangible things (value of a cultural landmark, bridge etc.) and b) Social networks.

DAY 2
Session 4 – Leading The Way



Session 4 focused on repositioning who and how we drive change.

4.1 Presentation: Interpretating The world: Creativity In Dealing With Disasters

Dr. Jen Rae (Researcher, Facilitator, Educator)

SUMMARY

Dr. Jen Rae spoke about using creativity to inspire different ways of thinking.

Jen spoke about how creativity in planning and dealing with disasters deliver impact with sector-based members and wider community members. She highlighted several case studies that had utilised creative arts practitioners in their work to deliver strategic interventions.



4.2 Presentation: What Would It Look Like To Lead A Priority In The Second National Action Plan?

Anjali Sharma (Student, Climate Activist)

SUMMARY

Anjali Sharma spoke to us about how young people are the biggest stakeholders of the future and this work. Anjali spoke of the top four priorities from a young person's perspective for the second NAP:

1. Political Reform
2. Non-partisan climate change education in schools
3. Diversity is mandated with consultation with marginalised people
4. Shift from short-term to long-term goals and frameworks.

Anjali called upon participants to change the way they are thinking, as well as who they are consulting.

Anjali demonstrated that young people, as one group often not included in the dialogue, are more than capable of taking part in these conversations.

ANJALI SHARMA SPEAKER #1

We must amplify First Nations voices.

I am the youngest person in this room & represent the biggest stakeholder: **YOUNG PEOPLE!**

WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOUNG PEOPLE WALKED BESIDE LEADERS

WHAT IS NEEDED? THE TOP 4 PRIORITIES:

1: POLITICAL REFORM WE CANNOT KEEP ACCEPTING MEDIOCRE DEMAND ACCOUNTABILITY!!
No change will happen if Parliaments pockets are lined by fossil fueled companies.
Labor: \$147MIL

2: NON-PARTISAN CLIMATE CHANGE IN SCHOOLS
WE LOOSE FUTURE LEADERS TO DOOMSCROLLING & HOPELESSNESS BECAUSE THEY DONT HAVE THE EDUCATION

3: DIVERSITY IS MANDATED WITH CONSULTATION WITH MARGINALISED PEOPLE BECAUSED WITHOUT THEM WE CANNOT SOLVE WITHOUT THEM!
GOOD = MANY DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES IN THE ROOM / PLANS / FRAMEWORKS / COMMUNICATION

4: SHIFT FROM SHORT TERM TO LONGTERM GOALS & FRAMEWORKS!

AT OUR FINGER TIPS
WORLD NEWS
EMISSION TARGETS
Young people are engaged & talking about these issues

NOT BE A SOAP BOX FOR GOV.

NOT BE HOLISTIC
NOT BE RESPONSIVE

Q: WHAT WOULD YOUR 1ST ACTION BE AS PM?
Stop fossil fuel extraction.

4.3 Dialogue Session

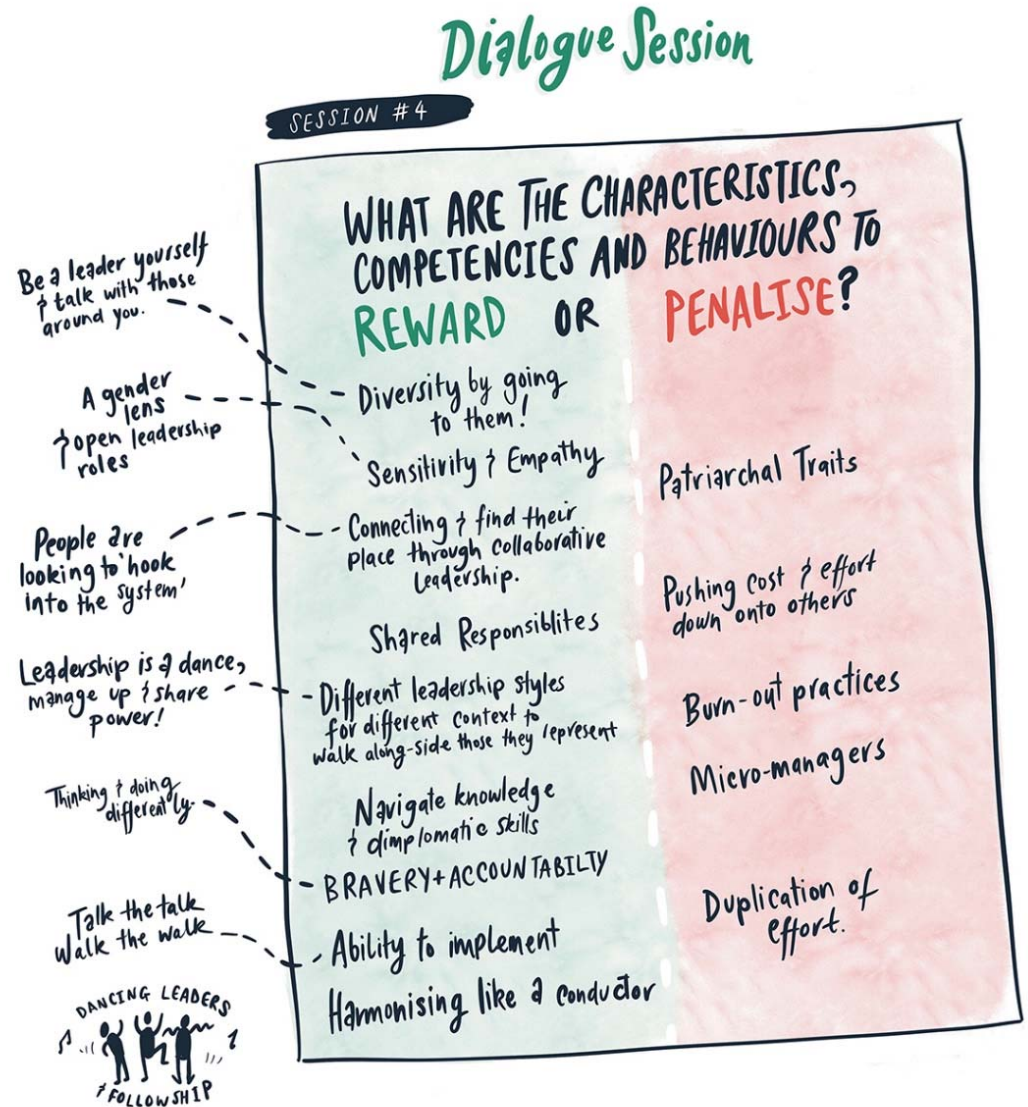
Led by Sarah Patterson & Deb O'Connell

In table groups, Participants were asked to reflect on Session 4 and the NAP emerging action of 'develop, promote and reward different ways of leading across the system, (re)build trust in institutions' and to discuss:

'What are the leadership characteristics, competencies and behaviours to reward or penalise?'

Or

"The criteria required to prioritise funding for investing in more resilience outcomes"



4.4 Dialogue Session – Summary Outcomes

In table groups, participants were asked to reflect on Session 4 and discuss the leadership characteristics, competencies and behaviours to reward or penalise'

To reward:

- Empathy, humility, cooperation, collaboration, shared accountability, systems thinking, ethical, transparency, representative, authentic, integrity, diversity in people and leadership, creative, inclusive, investing in connectivity through understanding others, deep listening and building knowledge – uses it, empowering others, committed to championing the cause, clear vision and organisational opportunities to progress, thinks beyond political cycles, balances quick wins with long term long term change, behaviours that increase trust and respect, conductor that harmonises groups and outcomes, supports others including community leaders, courage to counter group think, seeks holistic outcomes, focussed on long term goals + outcomes, promotes people and more pathways to connect and collaborate, recognises science of decision making (behavioural insights), active learning, champions reconciliation, understands link between care, proper resourcing and time.

To penalise:

- Top down patriarchal traits, managerialism, individualism, burn out practices, uncaring and extractive culture, blame over learning, short termism, chasing the next shiny object, narrow self-centred vision, self-serving action, egocentricity, opacity, inconsistency.

4.4 Dialogue Session

In table groups, participants were asked to reflect on Session 4 and explore the criteria required to prioritise funding for investing in more resilience outcomes’.

Common criteria included:

- Consistent with intention of actions outlined in the NAP. Consistent with notions of transformation. Doing things differently. Contributes to alignment and unity of effort and vision for resilient future.
- Prioritises and inclusive of Care for Country, First Nations knowledges and/or Earth centred processes such as ‘Greenprints’ (creating regenerative societies that live within ecological limits). Values regeneration, conservation, natural/environment criteria.
- Supports better behaviour and behavioral change, innovations, education, engagement (e.g. interventions in vicious cycles that create and transfer risk to others)
- Replicable and scalable. Potential for public/private investment where appropriate and/or comes with commitment of helping others in places and sectors learn and apply good practice models
- Deals with root cause of symptoms and disaster (current and future). Lowers climate risk (decarbonisation), removes barriers to action (focus on social rather than economic capital).
- Supports people-based assets. Develop community competencies, new capacity and builds sustainable capability that persists beyond project life. Builds networks and connections. Builds on existing community strengths, community needs, involves community organisations, considers neighbouring regions, community supported, enhances local systems (listening), community vision for future,

4.4 Dialogue Session cont'd

Common criteria cont'd:

- Support the best place-based measures to adopt locally. Many hyperlocal projects (or organisations) can add up to transformational change.
- Focus on processes, outcomes that benefit the next generation.
- Diverse and inclusive public/community engagement (including using novel/diverse engagement approaches. E.g. community based radio, surveys, social media). Value the time/knowledge/effort of public/locals (reimburse, etc).
- Creates the enabling environment and conditions to catalyse effective action (all levels).
- Multiple co-benefits across interconnected domains of resilience. For example, achieves regeneration and resilience outcomes related to liveability, accessibility, wellbeing, community, culture and environment. Multiple cross-sector co-benefits (e.g. water flows into energy. Integration across key policies and alignment at all levels - energy efficiency, renewables, emission reductions, supply chains (food, water). Considers future climate impact and leverages adaptation activities and resilient characteristics of communities - such as diversity, redundancy, connectivity, inclusivity, equity, adaptive learning.
- Long term enduring benefits, sustainable outcomes and impact (for processes, systems, community, infrastructure or maintenance).
- Social issues are considered in engineering and technical responses. Social infrastructure that improves social capital and connects communities considered.
- Work demonstrates understanding of impact on gender, marginalised groups and benefits to these groups
- Include innovation projects or processes, new trials, creative, imaginative - projects to explicitly learn when doing new or different things

4.4 Dialogue Session cont'd

Common criteria cont'd:

- Focus on the process - getting the key elements of the process right. How is as important as the what. For example, a governance mechanism to recognise shared responsibility of outcomes
- Shared power in deciding what/who is funded - long term value (e.g. bridging organisations, community and SME's - not just government officials).
- Longer term funding and timescales
- Mix of big/small investments, holistic/cross domain investment and specific projects (mixed). Many hyperlocal projects (or organisations) can add up to transformational change.
- Ditch competitive grants, new ways to fund
- Percentage of large scale funding allocated to small NGOs
- More funding to groups already making change and can prove it.
- Prioritise funding for aboriginal community controlled organisations, and multicultural community organisations and networks
- Funding for the right organisations that involve relevant stakeholders
- Funding for local resources that can help to integrate and coordinate resilience planning
- Equity, basic needs, 'untied' trust, constrained by long term plans for change, mitigation and adaptation, informed by local groups

APPENDIX 1 – Summit Visuals



Turning the Page

Reducing Systemic Climate and Disaster Risk for a Resilient and Prosperous Australia



Momentum is Building

The risk landscape is changing quickly and we need to break from business as usual.

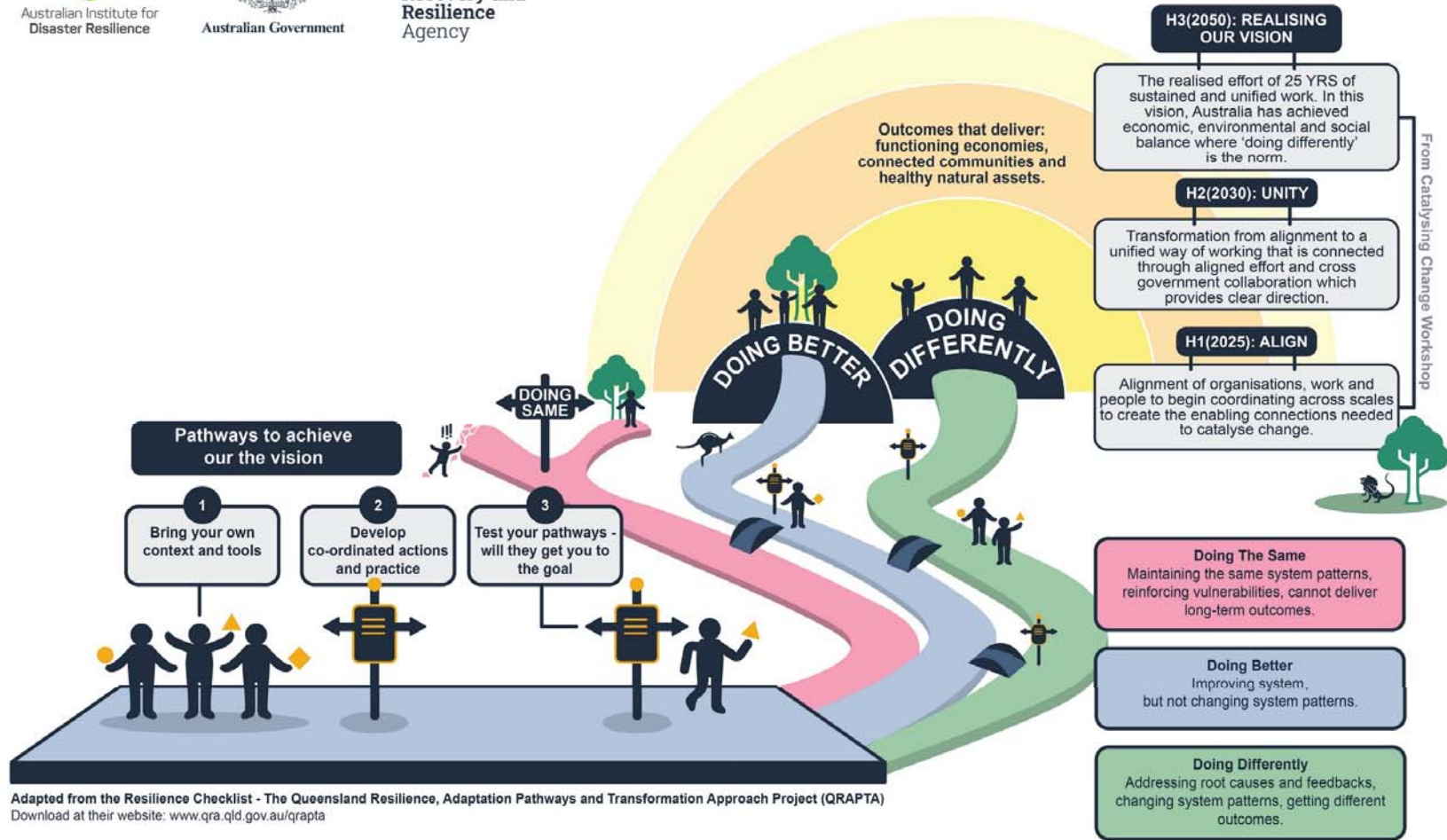
- Natural hazards are more frequent and intense
- Demand is growing to address financial impacts of a changing climate
- People, livelihoods and assets are more exposed and vulnerable
- Essential services are increasingly hyper-connected
- Disaster impacts are long-term and complex
- Costs of disasters are growing
- Stability of natural, social and economic systems can no longer be taken for granted



We are Aspiring Towards

A systems and values-based mindset reduces climate and disaster risks.

- Risk-informed sustainable development
- Substantial reduction in loss and harm
- Successfully living with natural hazards and a changing climate
- Reduced intergenerational vulnerability
- Wellbeing, trust and confidence



TIMELINE

2025

Digging Deeper and building upon to address root causes and focus on leverage to achieve a risk reduced and sustainable future

2030

SPECIFIC ACTIONS FOR SYSTEMIC CHANGE

Embed 'Caring for Country' as a first principle

Invest in place-based case studies & bottom-up processes that connect through different levels

Build competencies, capability, capacity for youth* to act for their future. Address mental health by shifting to anticipatory learning, agency, action.
*applies more broadly

Formalise/mandate wider range of values in governance, decision-making and investment processes. Develop ways to measure and assess non-financial values

Incentivise innovation and action of all stakeholders to reduce liabilities and the creation or transfer of risks, including levers and legal accountability in land-use planning and decision-making and governance.

ENABLING / FOUNDATIONAL ACTIONS

Shift narratives away from 'risk' headline, to those that enable people to find pathways to a future where they flourish despite uncertainty and continual disruption

Invest in people & process, not only products & 'things' eg co-design processes, networks and co-ordinating bodies to catalyse collaboration and change

Develop, promote and reward different ways of leading across the system, (re)build trust in institutions

EMBEDED MEL

Build outcomes frameworks, embed learning culture, and implement effective Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning to accelerate taking effective action.

APPENDIX x – Post-Event Survey Responses



From what you've heard at the Summit, what is your highest priority to include in the National Action Plan?

Increased social capital and community resilience:

- "Increasing social capital should be the metric that we judge success in disaster resilience. To this end we need to encourage programs, both social and engineering, that empower people to have resilient places of residence. So much wellbeing starts with a safe place to live."
- "Has to be enabling local communities and organisations to have the capacity and capability to lead their own recovery and help implement local resilience initiatives."
- "To address the situation of insurance being unobtainable for some landowners and tenants."
- "Strengthening local community knowledge and action so that community members can help themselves and their neighbours prepare etc."
- "Building a clear, public focus release on the fact of climate change and the costs of inaction."
- "Measuring Gross Domestic Happiness."

Support systems approaches:

- "Include concepts that depict mutual trust and respect for knowledge of local communities and understanding of land, environment, heritage and culture between all local governments nationally."
- "Greater mechanisms to collaborate, share information and integrate services and support."
- "A clear list of actions required to be taken for all sections of society."
- "Stronger engagement with community organisations, local governments, small-scale NGO's etc."
- "An integrated approach to risk and resilience (NOT siloed)."
- "Bring all sectors together to solve the resilience investment puzzle and open up opportunities for improved public-private collaboration."

Environmental and First Nations lens:

- “Approaches that are integrated into an earth-centric approach, and work to rebuild the connection with culture for Aboriginal Australians.”
- “I think consulting a First Nations group over the finalisation & creation of the plan is a main priority.”
- “Care for Country – it’s the cornerstone of thinking differently.”
- “Include First Nations knowledge and perspectives throughout the NAP. It’s bigger than Caring for Country – I see that as a subset of knowledge and perspective.”
- “Indigenous community agency and voice.”

Facilitate greater inclusion:

- “Inclusion of wider range of voices formalised as foundation to everything else in the plan and as a working example/ precedent to all policy development.”
- “We need to bring diverse, minority and marginalised people to the planning and recovery stages of emergencies. We need to decentralise power (funding and decision making) to community level, but not to the detriment of achieving scale where possible.”
- “Diverse voices – need to include LGBTIQ+, aged care etc.”
- “Ensuring the disaster risk reduction and resilience serves all Australians from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds.”

Mitigation focus:

- - “Disaster mitigation over recovery.”
- - “Investing as much in mitigation as adaptation – otherwise we’re letting the bath water run nonstop and ineffectively mopping up forever with bathmats instead of turning off the tap (to use an analogy that was used during the summit).”
- - “Land use planning decisions being informed by and based on risk.”

Funding:

- - “The streamlining of checks and balances to ensure funding is made available to NGO’s and Recovery operators in an expeditious manner.”
- - “Everyone will have a different priority, but funding and collaboration are key themes and important to a resilient response.”
- - “I have two highest priorities 1. We need a mandate from national government to state local governments to allocate spending to community resilience and preparedness as currently, treasury will only allocate spending to ad-hoc response e. we need to have preparedness and resilience spending streams that are accessible by the non-government and volunteer sector to enable them to develop place-based disaster planning activities.”

Governance:

- - “A model for inclusive governance in execution of the plan.”

General:

- - “Clear targeting of effort, transparency in reporting, sector coordination, focus on people more at risk.”

Thank you to the participants who brought their expertise and experience to the development of the next NAP.



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