Resilience NSW

Disaster Risk Reduction Fund

Local & Regional Risk Reduction stream
FAQs

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Contents

Local & Regional Risk Reduction stream

Do you have a question about the Local & Regional Risk Reduction stream? Here are answers to our most commonly asked questions.

> **I have a question about the Disaster Risk Reduction Fund**

What is the Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (DRRF)?

In 2020, the DRRF was established under the **National Partnership Agreement on Disaster Risk Reduction (NPADRR)** as part of a national implementation of the **National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (NDRRF)** to support each state's meaningful progress against the NDRRF priorities.

Under the joint NSW – Australian Government agreement, $51.8 million of grant funding was made available (with a total $27.1 million Australian Government contribution) under the DRRF.

The DRRF consists of three streams:

Stream	Description of stream	Funding
State Risk Reduction	Risk reduction projects of state significance including natural hazard risk reduction.	$17.8 million
Local and Regional Risk Reduction	Local and regional risk reduction projects and enhancing community resilience and risk reduction.	$30 million
Building Disaster Risk Knowledge	Research, modelling and data analysis focusing on reducing impacts of climate change on communities and critical infrastructure.	$4 million
		TOTAL $51.8 million

Note: Funding amounts are approximate and Resilience NSW reserves the right to decrease or increase these amounts, or redistribute funding between streams.

The Guidelines and these FAQs provide information for the Local & Regional Risk Reduction stream of the DRRF.

Who administers this program?

Resilience NSW administers and manages this program on behalf of the NSW and Australian governments, under a state and Australian Government agreement.

Resilience NSW is the lead disaster and management agency for NSW responsible for planning responses to future disasters. This includes disaster preparation, prevention, response and recovery, and building community resilience.

Can I apply for funding across all three grant streams?

The three streams are targeted at different types of organisations.

You may be able to apply across all three grant streams depending on your eligibility.

Please refer to the Resilience NSW website for further information about other streams **www.nsw.gov.au/resilience-nsw**

I have a question about the Local & Regional Risk Reduction stream

How much funding can I apply for?

The funding stream has been designed to support and strongly encourage partnership and collaboration for the purpose of maximising the reach and efficacy of targeted, place-based localised risk reduction projects that have a strategic focus. There are two funding pathways available within the Local & Regional Risk Reduction stream that eligible applicants may apply for:

- **Pathway 1 –** $50,000 to $300,000 per project (up to $10 million available)
- **Pathway 2 –** $300,000 to $1.5 million per project (up to $20 million available). Note: if the project is focused on a single LGA, the maximum funding amount is $500,000.

Each pathway has its own application form and eligible organisations should only submit one application per pathway. The same project cannot be submitted to both funding pathways or submitted twice by different applicants.

How is the overall $30m going to be allocated between Pathways 1 and 2?

The total funding amount has been updated to $10 million for Pathway 1 and $20 million for Pathway 2. Resilience NSW and the assessment panel retain the right to, and may at their discretion, redistribute funds across the available pools on the basis of applications received and/or performance of projects as assessed throughout the program.

Can I apply for both pathways?

Yes, eligible organisations can submit one application per pathway noting each pathway has its own application form.

The same project cannot be submitted to both funding pathways or submitted twice by different applicants.

Will my project be fully funded?

You will need to provide detailed costings in your application.

Assessors will review the project and budget requested to recommend the final approved grant funding amount provided to applicants. The assessment panel has the discretion to recommend part funding on projects.

Before the funding agreement is finalised, Resilience NSW will notify and consult with applicants about any changes to the requested grant amount and individual budget items. Costs will also need to be reported under the funding agreement.

Is this a competitive process?

Yes. Applications in both pathways will be assessed against the intent and objectives of the DRRF and the Local & Regional Risk Reduction stream objectives. In assessing funding decisions, Resilience NSW will consider the following criteria: Demonstrated community need; Capacity to deliver; Outcome and impact; Value for money; Risk. The guidelines provide further details about weighting for each pathway.

Do I need a partner to get funding?

Partnering is required for Pathway 2, which is designed for collaborative efforts that create value and address systemic issues at a local or regional scale across NSW. Only consortia of organisations and partnerships (including Joint Organisations of Councils and Regional Organisations of Councils) can apply.

This pathway is not open to projects designed and run by a single entity. Please refer to the Guidelines to confirm your eligibility to apply for funding.

My organisation has previously had funding granted. Can I apply for funding even though I've already started my project?

No. Projects underway cannot apply for funding. However, you can use the outcomes of previously funded projects to support the work in your proposed project.

Can my project join with another project's application?

One lead organisation will need to apply for funding for each project. If funding is granted, the lead organisation will be the one to enter into a binding agreement with the administrating agency, Resilience NSW.

If your project is combined with another project, you will need to provide details on your application, including whether your project can start immediately or whether it's dependent on the other project finishing first.

You will need to confirm whether your project stands alone or is dependent on the other project also receiving funding. You will need to be able to itemise the costs relevant to your approved project.

Are biosecurity emergencies or droughts covered by this scheme?

The DRRF Local & Regional Risk Reduction stream will fund initiatives that aim to reduce or enable the reduction of risks, hazards and vulnerabilities identified in local and regional risk assessments across NSW. The DRRF aligns with the priorities of the NDRRF, which focuses only on natural hazards such as shocks caused by a natural process or phenomenon that may cause loss of life, injury, damage and disruption.

Natural hazards include bushfires, floods, cyclones, storms, heatwaves, earthquakes and tsunamis.

While droughts are not considered a natural hazard in their own right, we acknowledge the connection between prolonged drought conditions and natural hazards such as bushfire and floods. Initiatives that are considered preventative or with potential to mitigate the future effects of bushfire and flood are potentially in scope, however mitigation of these natural hazards would need to be the primary focus.

Is the funding suitable for prevention, preparedness, response or recovery? Can you explain the difference?

Disaster Risk Reduction is focussed on the prevent and prepare elements of the PPRR cycle, meaning it aims to reduce risk 'upstream' of the occurrence of a disaster event.

The Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery (PPRR) cycle is a comprehensive approach to disaster and emergency management that is accepted and utilised by agencies working in the EM sector.

Prevention and Preparation occur prior to an emergency or disaster taking place, i.e., they are not specific to a discrete event. Response and Recovery occur during or after an emergency, in response to a specific hazard or event.

The important point is both prevention and preparation seek to reduce the risk of significant impacts occurring, including damage to property and infrastructure, psychological trauma and loss of life, impacts to businesses or ecological impacts such as wildlife loss.

Using the example of a bushfire hazard, Prevention activities could include:

- Undertaking technical or ecological assessments to understand and mitigate the risks of bushfires
- Education campaigns for community members to support implementation of their own risk mitigation measures
- Well targeted hazard reduction burns and evidence informed upgrading of fire trails.

For floods, prevention could include, for example planning approaches that include climate change projections that prevent communities from being built in areas that may in future become flood prone.

Preparation activities could include, for example:

- Developing and communicating evacuation plans
- Provision or upgrading of small-scale infrastructure such as pumps or generators
- Upgrading communication infrastructure or other smaller scale assets such as halls to withstand heat and flames.

While disaster risk reduction can occur across the cycle, the DRRF has a primary focus on prevention and mitigation of disaster risks. This will be assessed favourably by the assessment panel. However, preparedness activities that can have an impact on reducing community risk will also be considered.

The key for any project is to demonstrate alignment to intent and objectives the DRRF, and the Local & Regional Risk Reduction stream objectives and target outcomes.

Projects are ineligible where they are solely aimed at response or recovery only, without clearly demonstrating a focus on reducing disaster risk.

I would like to apply for a particular project idea. Could you tell me whether this would be eligible?

Please refer to the Guidelines to make your own determination as to whether your project proposal is eligible.

You may find consideration of the following useful:

- The End of Program Outcome (EoPO) is that NSW communities implement place-based solutions to reduce local and regional risks and improve their disaster resilience. The Guidelines also identify intermediate outcomes that can support the EoPO. Applicants should review these to determine whether their proposed project contributes to the target outcomes.
- Refer to the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Fact Sheet on the Resilience NSW website for information about DRR as well as examples of initiatives being delivered at a local and regional scale across Australia.
- Refer to the National Partnership Agreement on Disaster Risk Reduction (NPADRR) and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (NDRRF) for further guidance.

I have a question about eligibility

Who can apply for the Local & Regional Risk Reduction stream?

All eligible organisations must demonstrate their relevant and existing work in the community they will be engaging.

The DRRF Local & Regional Risk Reduction stream invites applications for **Pathway 1** by:

- Local councils
- Charitable and incorporated not-for profit organisations including culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) non-governmental organisations, peak bodies and industry groups
- Local Aboriginal Land Councils and Aboriginal Community Controlled Organisations (ACCO's)
- Unincorporated community groups auspiced by an organisation eligible to apply in its own right.

The DRRF Local & Regional Risk Reduction stream invites applications for **Pathway 2** by:

- Joint Organisations of Councils (JOs)
- Regional Organisations of Councils (ROCs)
- County Councils
- Consortia and partnerships with Local Aboriginal Land Councils, ACCO's or non-governmental organisations
- Consortia and partnerships with CALD non-governmental organisations, communities, or groups
- Consortia and partnerships where the lead applicant is an eligible entity included in the list of eligible organisations under Pathway 1. Non-lead partners can include the private sector, social enterprises and B-Corporations, universities and academic institutions.

In the case of joint applications, each should have a clearly identified lead agency that has the capacity and capabilities to establish, manage and be held accountable for the delivery of the project and intended outcomes, including reporting on the progress of the project, and to enter into a legally binding funding agreement with Resilience NSW. Notional allocations to partner or subcontracted organisations should be included in the application. A letter of understanding jointly signed by all partners will be required.

Who is ineligible, and cannot apply?

- NSW Government entities
- Universities and research institutes
- Unincorporated community groups not auspiced by an organisation that is eligible to apply in its own right
- Individuals
- Organisations or businesses that may, or will, realise a commercial gain from the project.

If for-profit businesses are to be contracted by the applicant this should be specified in the program budget.

Can you provide examples of eligible projects?

Eligible projects could include aspects such as:

- Risk reduction education and capability building activities to support communities to understand and take action to address disaster risk

- Training or courses that build the understanding, capability, competency and capacity of individuals, organisations and communities to engage with systems thinking, disaster resilience and adaptation planning, systemic risk approaches and cultural, traditional and on-country risk reduction practices

- Risk or vulnerability assessment activities

- Place-based or community-led efforts. Practical examples could include river clearing, hazard reduction burns and fire trail upgrades

- Participatory strategic planning activities related to risk reduction against natural hazards, including community focused disaster risk reduction blueprints, plans, policies, frameworks or strategies

- Design, development and piloting of tools, technologies, platforms, systems and capabilities that measure progress, build on previous successful risk reduction efforts and disseminate learnings in usable formats and forums

- Risk reduction communication initiatives both in terms of infrastructure and channels between agencies across the sector, and between agencies and communities

- Technical assessments of feasibility and/ or development of options for investments to mitigate risks

- Small scale infrastructure including drainage culverts that address a specific flooding risk and/or Master Plan design activities related to prevention and DRR (for Pathway 1 only)

- The apportioned salary for a formal resilience and risk reduction role in local government for a period of up to 18 months or the life of the project (for Pathway 1 only).

Can you provide examples of ineligible projects and costs?

- Funding for projects to reduce the risk of droughts

- Projects and activities that involve the construction of large-scale infrastructure such as flood mitigation works

- Projects that have already commenced or are already complete

- Funding for the same project or project activities that have already received funding under any government grant program

- Payment of salaries for people or activities not directly related to the project

- Costs related to existing overheads for applying eligible organisations

- Costs already approved through any government grant program

- Making donations or gifts.

Can I use my project to start a business or profit from it?

No. Projects for commercial gain or profit to an individual, organisation or company are not eligible for funding.

I have a question about the grant application process

When do applications close? When will funded projects be announced?

Applications for both Local & Regional Risk Reduction stream pathways will close at 5pm on 14 July 2022. All applications must be submitted by this closing date and time.

Final assessment of outcomes will be announced in August 2022.

How will I find out if my application was successful?

We will notify all applicants of decisions by email.

What will I need to start my application?

Applicants should access the Resilience NSW online application platform via **https://oem-cp.enquire.cloud/rounds** and complete the form and submit it prior to the closing date and time of 5pm on 14 July 2022.

Each pathway has its own application form.

Can I make changes to my application once it has been submitted?

No. You cannot make changes to your application after you've completed and submitted the application form.

How do I start my application?

Step 1: read the Guidelines and FAQs

Step 2: prepare information about you and your project

Step 3: access the Resilience NSW online grants portal **https://oem-cp.enquire.cloud/rounds**

Step 4: start completing the application form

Step 5: submit your completed application form prior to the closing date and time of 5pm on 14 July 2022.

Note: Each pathway has its own application form.

Is there another way to submit my application?

No. Applications must be completed online via the Resilience NSW online grants portal **https://oem-cp. enquire.cloud/rounds**. No other form of submission will be accepted. All applications need to be completed in full and submitted prior to the closing date.

Can I apply on behalf of someone?

One lead organisation will need to apply for funding. If funding is approved, the lead organisation will need to enter into a binding agreement with Resilience NSW.

This lead organisation will receive any funding amounts and be expected to undertake periodic and acquittal reporting.

You may seek help outside of your organisation to assist with your grant application. This person will need to apply for funding under your organisation's business account in the online application platform.

Can my organisation collaborate with another organisation for this funding?

Yes. You are encouraged to collaborate with another organisation to apply for this funding.

If funding is approved, the organisation who applies for the funding must:

- Meet the eligibility criteria
- Enter into a binding agreement with the state for the delivery of this project.

This lead organisation will be paid any funding amounts and will need to undertake periodic and acquittal reporting.

Can more than one proposal be submitted by an eligible organisation?

There is a restriction on the number of proposals that are submitted per eligible organisation.

Eligible organisations should only submit one application per pathway.

Can I seek assistance for my application?

During the application process, applicants can seek support from nominated Resilience NSW officers in general terms against the Guidelines and FAQs documents. Officers will not assist or guide any application specifically regarding eligibility or provide final recommendation for funding.

Resilience NSW is committed to providing a supportive process to applicants, this includes but is not limited to making available materials to support grant writing, holding information session(s) at the outset of the application period, providing additional guidance on the Local & Regional Risk Reduction stream and its pathways and to share more information about approaches to prioritisation of projects and partnerships.

Refer to the Guidelines for further information.

Are word limits applied to questions in the application? If so, what happens if I exceed the word limit?

The online application form will advise on word or character limits. The form will not permit character limits to be exceeded.

Remember to be clear and concise when answering the question.

Do I need to include cost estimates and quotes in my grant application?

Yes. You will need to provide details on all project costs in your application.

If you already have formal quotes for goods or services for your project, we recommend you upload these in the supporting documents section of your online application. At least one quote will be required for small-scale infrastructure projects. If you don't include formal quotes, we will contact you if we need them.

Can indirect costs be included in my grant application?

No. Only direct costs should be included in the project budget, to be funded by grant money. Indirect costs (sometimes referred to as administrative overheads) should not be included in the project budget and are expected to be in-kind contributions by the administering organisation.

What if my project costs over-run and I use more money than I thought I would?

You should develop your project's proposed expenditure using quotes from suppliers, or from your own expertise in delivering this project.

It is your responsibility to develop a realistic budget for your application, manage the approved funding in line with your application, and comply with the funding agreement.

You cannot include an allowance of contingency of funds in your application. Due to the high demand for funding, it is unlikely that additional funding will be available later to cover any shortfall in your project budget.

Do I need to include GST in my quotes or estimations?

No. For uniformity and reporting purposes, all amounts requested in grant applications must be GST exclusive. Generally, if the lead organisation is registered for GST, payments to successful applicants will include the GST component, where GST is applicable.

Do I need to be registered for GST?

All awarded grants will be GST-exclusive. If you are registered for GST, this will be applied on top of the agreed grant value when payment is made to you. Organisations that are not registered for GST need to consider that when paying expenses for their funded project, most expenses will incur GST. The approved funding cannot be used to pay the GST component of expenses and this can result in a potential project budget shortfall. As such all organisations not registered for GST will be required to incur the GST costs associated with the delivery of the project.

Refer to the Guidelines for further information.

Can I start my project before I receive funding?

No. Your project must start after you have been notified and the funding agreement has been executed.

I have a question about grant supporting documents

What documents will I need to provide to support my grant application?

Applicants do not need to have obtained all approvals for projects including small-scale infrastructure prior to submitting an application. However, they must provide evidence of in-principle support from relevant authorities or land owners; and identification of all necessary approvals required, along with their anticipated timeframes must be included in the application.

Supporting documentation in an application also needs to include:

- Evidence of entity type (such as constitution, annual reports, financial statements)
- Letter of understanding jointly signed by all partners (if applicable)
- At least one (1) quote for small-scale infrastructure projects (if applicable for Pathway 1)
- Landowner consent (if applicable for Pathway 1)
- Evidence of public liability insurance for small-scale infrastructure projects (if applicable for Pathway 1)
- Conflict of interest declaration.

Supporting material must be in an acceptable file type, such as Word, Excel, PDF or JPEG.

I submitted my application. Why have I been asked for more information?

You may need to provide additional information if special conditions are accepted or funding support is amended. Supported proposals will be reviewed by Resilience NSW to ensure that the:

- Required documentation is complete
- Applicant meets the eligibility criteria
- Projects align with the program objectives and selection criteria
- Proposal does not contain ineligible costs
- Proposal does not contain any sensitive or contentious activities.

More information may be requested prior to assessment.

I have a question about selection criteria

What are the selection criteria and how will they be considered when assessing my project?

Please refer to the Guidelines for full details of assessment criteria and the assessment process.

Are partnership applications looked on more favourably than an application by an organisation in isolation?

In assessing funding decisions, Resilience NSW will consider the following criteria:

- Demonstrated community need
- Capacity to deliver
- Outcome and impact
- Value for money
- Risk.

Under the Assessment Criteria *Outcome and impact*, projects for Pathway 2 only: Partnership(s) and partner roles identified and relevant to project outcomes.

Pathway 2 is designed for collaborative efforts that create value and address systemic issues at a local or regional scale across NSW whereby Projects are delivered by a consortium of organisations or partnerships.

I have a question about successful projects

What happens if my application is successful?

If your application is approved, you will need to:

- Enter into a funding agreement with Resilience NSW
- Start and complete funded activities by the dates specified in your funding agreement
- Notify Resilience NSW of any changes to your project
- Complete your project by 30 June 2024
- Contact Resilience NSW if you need to apply for an extension
- Report on your project as specified in your funding agreement
- Acknowledge the support of Resilience NSW as outlined in your funding agreement.

How is funding distributed?

Details of payment arrangements and commitments for successful applicants will be identified in the funding agreement.

Funding is released against project milestones, based on the submission of milestone reports demonstrating that agreed benchmarks have been achieved.

Milestone 1: Project establishment – 30% of total funding on execution of funding agreement

Milestone 2: Project delivery – 50% of total funding on successful completion of establishment benchmarks

Milestone 3: Project completion and evaluation – 20% of total funding on successful completion of the project.

The above funding percentages will not ordinarily be varied.

When does my project need to be completed?

The final date for project completion for both pathways is 30 June 2024.

What proof do I need to provide to show I am completing or have completed the project?

You will need to:

- Complete periodic reporting on expenditure
- Complete periodic reporting on project progress to date
- Acquit the project and submit final expenditure and outcomes reporting upon completion of the project.

Your funding agreement will provide more details of your reporting obligations and any documentation we need.

Can I talk about my project in the media or promote it locally?

Once all ministerial funding approval announcements are complete you will be able to promote your project.

We will advise you of any applicable media embargo or other requirements at the time of funding approval.

Can I change my project once I've received funding?

You will need to contact Resilience NSW if you wish to make any changes to your project after you receive funding approval. Changes to all or part of your project may be considered under exceptional circumstances. Any changes to the project will need to be incorporated in the funding agreement through a variation request.

What happens if I don't spend all of my allocated funding?

You must account for and acquit all expenditure upon completion of the project. You will need to return any unspent funds to Resilience NSW.

Do I have to provide financial reports over the lifetime of the project?

Yes. You will need to provide an update on your budget and expenditure in the progress reports and the final project report.

The final project report needs to be submitted within one month of project completion. The final project report will need to include:

- A financial acquittal statement
- Supporting documentation
- Details on how completed activities met state and Australian Government priority outcomes
- Information about the benefits realised by the project.

Financial acquittal of your project will need to include:

- Certification by the organisation's CFO, or equivalent
- Relevant supporting financial documentation.

What happens if I don't complete my project?

All approved projects must:

- Be completed no later than 30 June 2024
- Submit a final project report and financial acquittal documentation within one month of project completion
- If there are unforeseen circumstances that delay your project delivery, you may apply to extend the delivery of the project. You can apply for an extension by submitting a variation request
- Your extension request will need to outline the reasons for the variation and actions taken to minimise the impact of the delay and include a proposed adjusted project timeline with new milestones.

We will consider and grant extensions of time on an individual basis and in exceptional circumstances.

What are the timeframes around my project starting?

Due to the short timeframes for this stream, Resilience NSW may withdraw a funding offer if a funding agreement is not signed and returned by the successful applicant within 10 days of being issued by Resilience NSW. You will need to start the project as soon as the funding agreement is executed.

Resilience NSW will monitor the progress of each project's compliance against the funding agreement. You will also need to provide a final report, with financial acquittal and supporting documentation, within one month of completion of the project.

Does Resilience NSW monitor the progress of my project?

Yes. You will need to submit progress reports every six months as a minimum. More regular reporting may be required depending on the risk profile, size and type of project activities.

Organisations must keep, and provide if necessary, proper financial reports and operational records and registers. Failure to do so may affect an organisation's eligibility for continued funding through the DRRF.

Projects are also expected to develop a Monitoring and Evaluation plan (M&E) at the beginning and submit an evaluation report at the end that will support the overarching evaluation that Resilience NSW will be undertaking to determine the extent to which funded projects have contributed to fund objectives.

I have a question about unsuccessful projects

My application was unsuccessful. Where may I seek feedback?

If your grant application is unsuccessful, your formal notification will include details on how you may seek feedback on the funding decision process.

I have a question about terms and definitions related to Disaster Risk Reduction

The following table includes definitions of the main terms related to Disaster Risk Reduction:

Term	Definition
Complex risks or complex systems	A complex system exhibits emergent properties that arise from interactions among its constituent parts. Examples of a complex system include a traffic jam, regime change or social unrest triggered by natural hazards. UNDRR Complex systems have cause – effect relationships that can often only be understood in hindsight, particularly after a disaster occurs. Complex systems involve interactions and interdependencies which cannot be separated. It can be difficult to clearly identify where a risk could emerge. Complex systems are more amenable to building general forms of resilience. Cavello, A. and Ireland, V. (2015)
Disaster risk	The potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets which could occur to a system, society or a community in a specific period of time, determined probabilistically as a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and capacity. The definition of disaster risk reflects the concept of hazardous events and disasters as the outcome of continuously present conditions of risk. Disaster risk comprises different types of potential losses which are often difficult to quantify. Nevertheless, with knowledge of the prevailing hazards, the patterns of population and socioeconomic development, disaster risks can be assessed and mapped, in broad terms at least. It is important to consider the social and economic contexts in which disaster risks occur and that people do not necessarily share the same perceptions of risk and their underlying risk factors. UNDRR
Disaster risk reduction	Disaster risk reduction is aimed at preventing new and reducing existing disaster risk and managing residual risk, all of which contribute to strengthening resilience and therefore to the achievement of sustainable development. Disaster risk reduction is the policy objective of disaster risk management, and its goals and objectives are defined in disaster risk reduction strategies and plans. UNDRR
Emerging/ emergent risks	New risks, or historically known or experienced risks, with behaviours and dynamics that are changing in unprecedented or unpredictable ways or which are occurring in new locations. AIDR

Term	Definition
Mitigation	The lessening or minimising of the adverse impacts of a hazardous event. The adverse impacts of hazards, in particular natural hazards, often cannot be prevented fully, but their scale or severity can be substantially lessened by various strategies and actions. Mitigation measures include engineering techniques and hazard resistant construction as well as improved environmental and social policies and public awareness. It should be noted that, in climate change policy, 'mitigation' is defined differently, and is the term used for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions that are the source of climate change. UNDRR
Preparedness	The knowledge and capacities developed by governments, response and recovery organisations, communities and individuals to effectively anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent or current disasters. Preparedness action is carried out within the context of disaster risk management and aims to build the capacities needed to efficiently manage all types of emergencies and achieve orderly transitions from response to sustained recovery. Preparedness is based on a sound analysis of disaster risks and good linkages with early warning systems, and includes contingency planning, the stockpiling of equipment and supplies, the development of arrangements for coordination, evacuation and public information, and associated training and field exercises. These must be supported by formal institutional, legal and budgetary capacities. The related term 'readiness' describes the ability to quickly and appropriately respond when required. UNDRR
Prevention	All activities concerned with minimising the occurrence of incidents, particularly those of human origin. Regulatory and physical measures to ensure that emergencies are prevented or their effects mitigated. Measures to eliminate or reduce the incidence or severity of emergencies. AIDR
Systemic disaster risk	Systemic risk refers to the threat that individual failures, accidents or disruptions present to a system through processes such as contagion. The notion of systemic risk refers to the risk or probability of breakdowns in an entire system as opposed to the breakdown of individual parts or components. Systemic risks are interconnected with nonlinear cause – effect relationships. The term 'systemic' describes the extent to which a risk is embedded in the larger context of societal processes. Systemic risk requires a more holistic approach to hazard identification, risk assessment and risk management, because investigating systemic risk goes beyond the usual agent consequence analysis. Instead, the analysis must focus on interdependencies and ripple or spillover effects that initiate impact cascades between otherwise unrelated risk clusters. Systemic risk is hard to quantify and predict. Systemic risk cannot be measured or governed by separately quantifying the contributing parts. As systems and services become more hyperconnected and globalised, the propensity for system disruptions and reverberations are intensified, setting up feedback loops with cascading consequences that are difficult to foresee. It may not be possible to mitigate or repair certain changes once tipping points and thresholds are reached. AIDR

Term	Definition
Systemic risks	The risk that a shock triggers through panic or otherwise the failure of a chain of communities, natural environments, markets or institutions. A chain of significant losses to institutions resulting in losses of life, livelihoods, assets, trust, or essential goods and services availability, often evidenced by substantial financial market, political, social and/or ecological volatility. Systemic risks are: • High complexity • Transboundary, often spanning multiple communities, cultures, markets, regions, jurisdictions and/or ecosystems • Highly interconnected and complex, stochastic and nonlinear in their cause – effect relationship • Are nonlinear and include tipping points. Adapted from UNDRR / AIDR / Schweizer and Renn (2019)
Vulnerability	The conditions determined by physical, social, economic and environmental factors or processes which increase the susceptibility of an individual, community, assets or systems to the impacts of hazards. The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change also emphasises distinguishing between contextual vulnerability and outcome vulnerability.

I can't find an answer to my question

I can't find my question in this list of FAQs. Where may I seek more information?

If you would like further information about eligibility criteria, timeframes and costs, or if you have any questions about the application form, please contact Resilience NSW up to two business days prior to the closing date and time via **drrf@resilience.nsw.gov.au**. Resilience NSW will determine at its discretion whether to respond to a request for further information.