

Support Sessions

Disaster Risk Reduction Fund:
Local and Regional Stream



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Acknowledgement of Country



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Today

Welcome and introductions (10 mins)

Brief overview of Disaster Risk Reduction Fund: Local & Regional Stream (5 mins)

Regional Context (20 mins)

- *with interactive discussion*

Understanding the application process (20mins)

- Preparation/Planning
- Outcomes/Examples

Next steps & close (5 mins)



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Welcome and introductions



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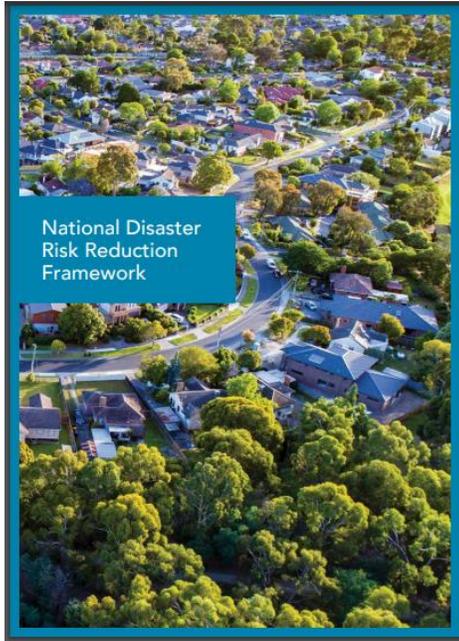
Disaster Risk Reduction Fund: Local and Regional Stream

Brief overview



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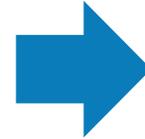
What is the Disaster Risk Reduction Fund?



National Framework

The National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework, is a multi-sector collaboration designed to **reduce the disaster risk associated with natural hazards** such as:

- Floods
- Fires
- Storms
- Tornados
- Cyclones
- Heatwaves



NSW DRRF (\$51.8m)

- Joint Commonwealth and NSW Government funding
- Available to 30 June 2024
- Aims to:
 - ✓ **Reduce existing** disaster risk
 - ✓ **Minimise creation of future** disaster risk
 - ✓ **Equip decision-makers** with the capabilities and information they need to reduce disaster risk and manage residual risk

Disaster risk is the potential loss of life, injury, or destroyed or damaged assets that could occur to a system, society or a community

What are the Local & Regional stream objectives?

Direct and strategic risk reduction/mitigation solutions, building DRR capabilities, promoting collaboration

Target outcomes:

- NSW communities implement place-based solutions to reduce local and regional risks and improve their disaster resilience.
- Communities are engaged and equipped with knowledge and capacity to take actions to reduce disaster risk
- Place-based community risks and needs are identified and prioritised, including for vulnerable groups and communities and those with specific needs.
- Councils and community groups factor disaster risk information into planning and decisions
- Councils and community groups pilot new risk reduction investments, tools, technologies, innovations, platforms and systems.

The **Prevention, Preparedness, Response and Recovery (PPRR)** cycle

A comprehensive approach to disaster and emergency management.

- ✓ Prevention and Preparation occur prior to an emergency taking place.
- ✓ Response and Recovery occur during or after an emergency.

The DRRF is aimed at projects that demonstrate a genuine risk reduction objective, with a focus on prevention.



Funding pathways available

Pathway 1
\$50,000 to \$300,000 per project
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Delivered by a single entity• Focus on implementing smaller scale, place-based solutions to prevent new, reduce existing and manage residual disaster risk.• Operational projects that fill more immediate, practical needs for individual organisations or locations.• Project completion: 30 June 2024
Total funding pool: \$10 million

Pathway 2
\$300,000 to \$1.5 million per project If the project is focused on a single LGA, the maximum funding amount is \$500,000 .
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Consortium of organisations or partnerships• Focus on strategic initiatives that create long-term regional benefit and build risk reduction capability building efforts across communities or regions.• Strategic, targeted, place-based projects that generate sustained and longer-term outcomes that may be built on in future.• Project completion: 30 June 2024
Total funding pool: \$20 million



What types of projects align?

Pathway 1

- Risk assessment initiatives
- River clearing initiatives, fire trail upgrades
- Constructing a drainage culvert to address a specific flooding risk
- Locally based communication and training initiatives
- Hazard reduction burns and/or utilising other cultural land management practices
- A training course that builds understanding and capacity of an organisation or community to engage with systems thinking and resilience

Pathway 2

- Regional or large-scale planning activities
- Joined up resilience strategies
- Investment frameworks
- A feasibility assessment or development of options for investment for an early warning system
- Development and utilisation of technologies (such as AI and robotics) and existing and readily available innovations.



Case studies from across Australia

Organisation	Project summary	Location
Nillumbik Shire Council	This project will develop and deliver a community emergency education program that will strengthen relationships, build capacity, and create ongoing resilience to bushfire for St Andrews and surrounds.	Victoria
Lake Tyres Aboriginal Trust	The project will complete bushfire mitigation works to reduce both the existing risk and minimise the future disaster risk in the Lake Tyres Aboriginal Trust area.	Victoria
Australian Red Cross	This project brings together leaders from across CALD communities to identify risks and create their own community led risk and resilience action plans.	South Australia
Sorell Council	This project will establish a natural hazard risk framework to determine a detailed understanding of risks within the Sorell region and develop a risk register with potential controls developed	Tasmania

Quick Poll:

What is the top local natural hazard or risk you/ your organisation would like to address?

Exploring the regional context



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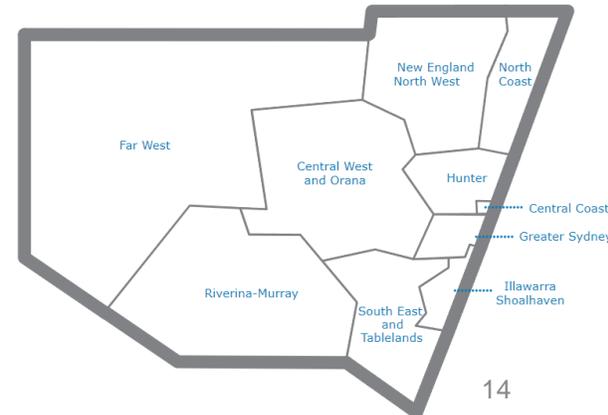
Exploring the regional context

- How are these risks affecting your community (the social, natural, economic or built environment and first nations peoples)?
- **Are there opportunities to build specific capabilities? What are they?**
- Where are the opportunities to collaborate? Have you got your project partners in mind already? Who might they be?



Useful resources to consider

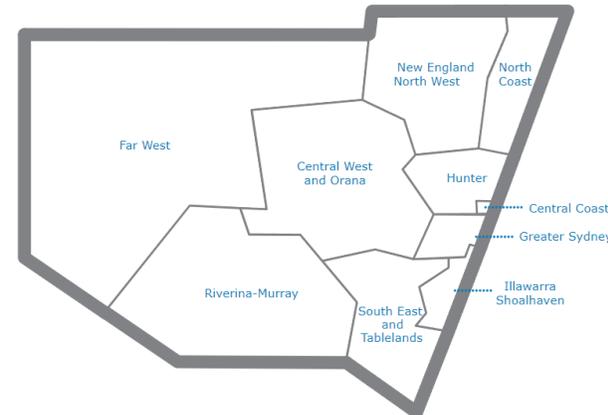
- The State Emergency Management Plan (**EMPLAN**)
<https://www.nsw.gov.au/rescue-and-emergency-management/state-emergency-management-plan-emplan>
- The relevant **EMPLAN** for your area
visit the [Local council website](#)
- The **Regional Plans and management** for your area (or District and Metropolitan Plans)
<https://www.nsw.gov.au/rescue-and-emergency-management/regions>
- **Aboriginal Community Action Plans**
www.nsw.gov.au/covid-19/support/covid-19-and-flu-information-for-aboriginal-communities/action-plans#toc-community-action-plans
- Your Council's **Community Strategic Plan** or **Local Strategic Planning Statement**
visit the [Local council website](#)
- **Risk and hazard maps**
may be available via [Council websites](#) or [NSW Planning Portal](#)
- **Natural disaster declarations**
<https://www.nsw.gov.au/disaster-recovery/natural-disaster-declarations>



Contacts to consider

Contacts may be available via Council or Police

- ❖ Local Emergency Management Committee (**LEMC Council**)
Contacts may be available via Council
- ❖ Local Emergency Management Officer (**LEMO Council**)
Contacts may be available via Council
- ❖ Regional Emergency Management Officer (**REMO local Police**)
Contacts may be available via NSW Police
- ❖ Other emergency services in your area – e.g. NSW Rural Fire Service, NSW State Emergency Service
- ❖ Local community representatives
- ❖ Staff across Council – e.g. planning, community development etc.



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Understanding the application process



Planning the Project

Why	Desired Change	<p><i>Can you articulate the change you want to see?</i></p> <p>Identify the Place define the problem fit for purpose solutions </p>
How	Project Delivery	<p><i>Who do you need to partner/collaborate with?</i></p> <p>Consider a co-design process supports high trust relationships activation of co-contributions testing ideas feedback loops adjustments the actors</p>
What	Learning and Insights	<p><i>What will you learn, and how will you tell people?</i></p> <p>Baseline data collection reflection on original design adaptation of program design and delivery if necessary sharing your story </p>

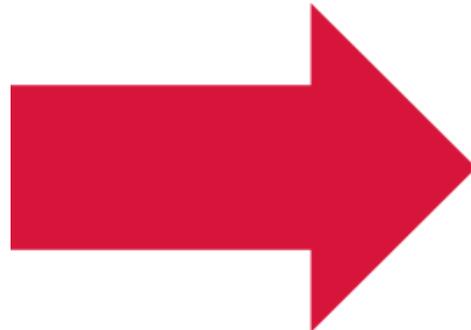
Being prepared is a key ingredient to success

Where do I start?

- ✓ Be clear on your why – what is the problem and can you define it? **Do you have data to validate the problem?**
- ✓ Check alignment and eligibility to DRR Fund Local & Regional Stream – Pathway 1 and 2
- ✓ Environmental scan to test and see if anyone else is attending to this problem in your community or region
- ✓ Gathering regional data, knowing where to look for regulatory documents, planning frameworks and other data that will support your application



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Confirming Your Legal Entity Status
What Makes a Good Grant Application?
Strong Evidence
Financial Information

Planning a Project

- Work out your project timelines – be sure to be realistic (projects must be completed by 30th June 2024)
- Prepare a realistic budget, sourcing local suppliers where possible and to add weight to your application supply quotes if buying materials
- Who will the beneficiaries be of your project? And do you know if they want this project or are aware that you will be applying for this grant?

Simple strategies to address this might include obtaining letters of support, doing a quick poll/survey monkey, attending a local event, getting instant feedback on community socials

- ❖ Project Planning tools that are free include apps, multiple users and tools are:

*ASANA
TRELLO
GANTTPROJECT
CLICKUp*

Partnerships

How would you like to work together?

Should you decide to explore a partnership with another organisation, you might wish to 'test the waters' by jointly discussing '**ways of working**' that can help make your collaboration easier:

- ✓ What decision making process will you use to reach agreement on collaborative activities?
- ✓ What process might work best for providing honest input and feedback?
- ✓ How will you communicate across partner organisations?
- ✓ Are there any intellectual property considerations to take into account?
- ✓ How might you take the time to build mutual trust between members of the team?

Key next steps:

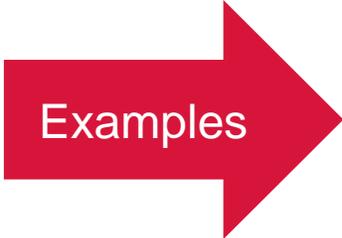
If you decide to proceed, hold a conversation with partners to confirm your:

- shared 'why'
- shared outcomes

Milestones

- Developing key milestones for your project in 3 phases:

ESTABLISHMENT | DELIVERY | COMPLETION & EVALUATION



Examples

An example of a task under 'Establishment' could be to *develop a monitoring and evaluation plan*. The deliverable in this instance would be a *monitoring and evaluation plan*.

An example of a task under 'Delivery' could be to *develop and deliver a training program*. The deliverable would be *x training programs delivered across x communities*.

An example of a task under 'Completion and Evaluation' could be to *compile and analyse monitoring and evaluation data*. The deliverable in this instance would be a *monitoring and evaluation report*.

- Ensure the milestones are SMART – Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound
- Remember that if successful funding is released in line with these milestones and that should be factored in when thinking about the sequencing of delivery

Impact and Outcomes

- What is the change you would like to see as a result of your project?
- Consider whether the outcomes will have a long-term impact on reducing exposure or vulnerability and/or increasing resilience and risk reduction
- Activities lead to measuring: Outputs – Outcomes – Impact
- Take the activity and articulate how you will measure it – work out whether qualitative or quantitative
- Will your project target communities at greater risk of being impacted by disaster, is there anything your need to consider in this local context?
- How will the project contribute to the community?

The Evaluation Toolbox

<https://evaluationtoolbox.net.au/>



Examples

Long-term impact : a profitable ice-cream truck business that has many franchisees, a strong brand and a cult following of ice cream eaters across an entire region, operating 7 days per week

Medium term outcome: expansion of business to franchise model, with upgraded additional trucks, strong branding, and greater market presence in more communities (i.e. it reaches more people)

Short term outcome: a mobile ice cream truck that services a community and can be accessed by customers for events, making them happy, refreshed and likely to buy again

Output: delicious cold ice-creams that taste good and have lots of toppings and can be sold anywhere trucks can go

Inputs: ice-cream, sprinkles, cones, staff, 2nd hand truck,

Example: *Ice Cream Truck Business*



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Next Steps & Close

Visit the Resilience NSW: [website](#)

Contact: dr rf@resilience.nsw.gov.au

**Applications close 5pm EST
1st July 2022**



Thank you

