

LANDCARE'S ROLE IN RECOVERY OF COMMUNITIES, NATURAL ASSETS AND FARMS AFTER BUSHFIRE EVENTS

PANEL SPEAKERS:

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NATIONAL PRINCIPLES FOR **Disaster Recovery**

is part of emergency management, which includes the broader nents of prevention, ess and response Planning for recovery is integral to mergency preparation and mitigation actions may often be initiated as part of recovery.

includes built, environmental and economic elements, as well as social wellbeing. Recovery can provide an opportunity to improve these aspects beyond previous conditions, by enhancing social and natural environments, infrastructure and economies - contributing to a more resilient community





Understand the context

successful recovery is based on an understanding of the community context, with each community having its own history, values and dynamics.

Recognise complexity

Successful recovery is responsive to the complex and dynamic nature of both emergencies and the community.

Use community-led approaches

successful recovery is community-centred, responsive and flexible, engaging with community and supporting them to move forward.

Coordinate all activities

Successful recovery requires a planned, coordinated and adaptive approach, between community and partner agencies, based on continuing assessment of impacts and needs.

Communicate effectively

Successful recovery is built on effective communication between the affected community and other partners.

Recognise and build

capacity

Successful recovery recognises, supports and builds on individual, community and organisational capacity and resilience.

RESILIENCE = ABILITY TO COPE WITH AND THRIVE IN THE FACE OF CHANGE

At different times, communities or individuals will:

PERSIST: Make small changes until things return to normal. For example, industry groups conducting online extension during a pandemic.

ADAPT: Make permanent change to adapt to ongoing change. For example, growing crops suitable for warmer, dryer climates.

TRANSFORM: Deliberate, significant change to something different. For example, shifting land use from agriculture to energy production.

All of these approaches are right at different times.

2020 Goulburn Murray Resilience Strategy, Regional Development Victoria

INTRODUCTIONS





Chris Cobern

Penny Gray

Paul Ryan



PENNY









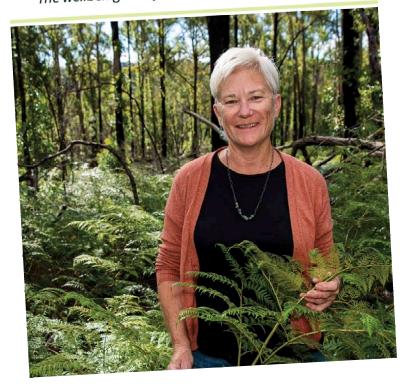




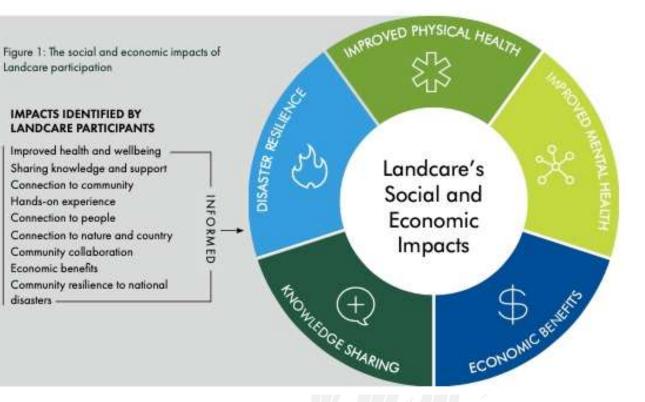
KPMG

disasters

Building resilience in local communities: The wellbeing benefits of participating in Landcare











CHRIS









PAUL





Resilience principles

The following principles describe the characteristics of systems that demonstrate resilience. They must underpin any interventions taken to increase resilience within a system.

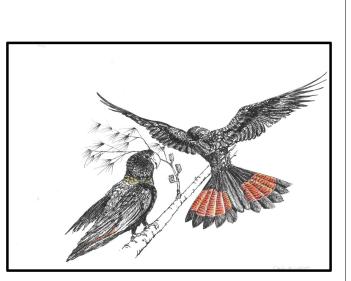
Develop a complexity perspective	(2) Manage networks and connectivity
Develop governance that embraces change	Value, retain and build response and recovery capacity
Foster cohesion, self-organisation and local responsibility	Procus on slow variables, leverage & tipping points
Design for flexibility	Learn for change

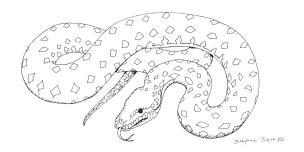
Source: 2020 Goulburn Murray Resilience Strategy



THE RECIPE... HOW ARE THINGS WORKING AND WHAT NEEDS TO CHANGE IN THE FUTURE?















QUESTIONS



THANK YOU

