



Activate Wollondilly Discussion Paper 2017

A project in partnership with Wollondilly Shire Council and funded by Emergency NSW through the Community Resilience Innovation Program (CRIP)

CRIP Supports a broad range of community-led projects designed to increase all-hazard disaster preparedness and build community capacity and resilience. CRIP projects are based on collaboration and partnership between local community organisations and emergency management agencies.



Emergency
New South Wales

Contents

No.	Item	Page
1.	Mayor's Foreword	3
2.	Discussion Paper – How to Give Feedback	4
3.	About Activate Wollondilly Community Forums	5
4.	Setting the Scene	6
5.	What is Disaster Recovery?	7
6.	Wollondilly Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)	8
7.	Local Recovery Committee	10
8.	What is Community Resilience?	12
9.	What is Disaster Preparedness?	15
10.	The Storm Event – Initial Community Feedback	17
11.	Links to the Wollondilly Shire Community Strategic Plan 2033	19
12.	Forum Details	20
13	Feedback Sheet	21

Mayor's Foreword

As Mayor of Wollondilly it is my pleasure to present to you to the **Activate Wollondilly Discussion Paper**.

Activate Wollondilly will focus on key priority outcomes to:

- support capabilities for disaster resilience,
- communicate with and educate people about risks,
- lead change and coordinate effort, and
- partner with those who effect change to reinforce the resilience and preparedness of the community.

This paper has been developed to encourage feedback, open discussion and debate through **four (4)** targeted Community Forums to be held with Residents, representatives from Emergency Agencies, Business, Community Organisations, Schools and Charities.



The proposal to hold Community Forums in Wollondilly is highly relevant to our community given:

- The high number of residents that were affected by the 5 June 2016 Storm Event.
- The devastation of the Picton Central Business District and surrounding areas including Broughton Pass, Appin and Wilton
- The ongoing issues with insurance and rebuilding
- Future flood mitigation
- Wollondilly's disaster resilience and recovery plans.
- Preparedness of the community for future natural disasters

Council will seek feedback or comment through Council's online community engagement portal www.engage.wollondilly.nsw.gov.au and following completion of the forums the final recommendations will be incorporated into the strategies of the Community Strategic Plan and Wollondilly Disaster Recovery Plan.

Council will conduct a Preparedness Event exercise to test learnings and key outcomes, and will develop a toolkit to enable informed decision making processes that empower residents, guide shared responsibilities and utilise planning tools to address recovery efforts for future - disasters.

The overall benefit to the Wollondilly Local Government Area will be a more coordinated approach to disaster recovery that meets the unique needs of the community, its topography and geographic spread. As a result of the forums a toolkit will be developed that includes information, resources and strategies that will equip Council, stakeholders and residents with information that will guide them through steps or sequences that may save their lives, protect their property and develop cohesiveness in recovery after a natural disaster.

Invitations to participate in the Forums will be sent to key stakeholders such as (but not limited to):

- Residents
- Representatives of local businesses
- Community Organisations, Non-government Organisation (NGO) Providers and Charities
- Schools
- State and Federal Members of Parliament
- Members of Council's Community Advisory Committees
- Chambers of Commerce

- Emergency Services and associated support agencies

I encourage you to participate by reading the following paper and then taking up one of the range of opportunities provided to give feedback to help inform the Activate Wollondilly Forums on:

- Tuesday 7 Feb 6pm till 8pm (Residents)
- Wednesday 15 Feb 6pm till 8pm (Business)
- Tuesday 21 Feb 11am till 1pm (Community Organisations)
- Wednesday 1 March 11am till 1pm (Emergency Services)

If you are unable to attend the forum your feedback will be considered in the final recommendations to be incorporated into the strategies of the Community Strategic Plan and Wollondilly Disaster Recovery Plan

Cr Judith Hannan
MAYOR

WHERE TO FROM HERE?

How to give feedback on this paper

This discussion paper is not designed to give solutions – it is designed to stimulate thinking and create debate on what those solutions may be.

It is therefore proposed to:

- a) **Distribute the Discussion Paper** to a range of different stakeholders to prompt thought, discussion and feedback.

- b) **Coordinate a Community Engagement Process** to pull together feedback and to help identify key issues and ideas ahead of the Forum. This will help capture a greater range of issues or viewpoints perhaps not covered in this paper.

- c) **Hold the Activate Wollondilly Forums** on
 - Tuesday 7 Feb 6pm till 8pm (focusing on Residents)
 - Wednesday 15 Feb 6pm till 8pm (focusing on Business)
 - Tuesday 21 Feb 11am till 1pm (focusing on Community Organisations)
 - Wednesday 1 March 11am till 1pm (focusing on Emergency Services)

which will be open to all stakeholders and professionally facilitated.

- d) **Produce a Recommendations Paper** that will inform Council and our local community including the key target groups.

It is important to note that this Issues Paper does not represent any particular policy position of Council as its role is merely to generate discussion. The Forum itself will attempt to identify strategies and actions, resources and new policies.

ABOUT ACTIVATE WOLLONDILLY COMMUNITY FORUMS

The Activate Wollondilly Community Forums will be held on:

- Tuesday 7 Feb 6pm till 8pm (Residents)
- Wednesday 15 Feb 6pm till 8pm (Businesses)
- Tuesday 21 Feb 11am till 1pm (Community Organisations)
- Wednesday 1 March 11am till 1pm (Emergency Services)

at the Picton Bowling Club, and will be facilitated by **Nemesis Consultancy** with **Ken Moroney and Dave Owens leading the discussions.**

Forum outcomes will be incorporated into the key strategies of the Community Strategic Plan, Delivery Plan and Wollondilly Local Recovery Plan. Priority actions will be developed for each target group that will contribute to an integrated approach in disaster preparedness, response and recovery.

A Community Reference Group will be formed in partnership with Council that will focus on areas of Resilience, Preparedness, Well-Being and Recovery. This group will contribute to the development of Council's Community Strategic Plan and to the review of the Wollondilly Local Recovery Plan.

The undertaking of a Preparedness Event exercise will test the learnings from Activate Wollondilly to ensure the outcomes and responses meet the needs of our community and the Western Sydney University will assist evaluating all project activities.

Activate Wollondilly will review how Council engages with the community and builds community awareness of disaster management, preparedness and resilience. The project will enhance cooperative responses between agencies that improve functionality, service delivery and achievement of outcomes.

Following the recent natural disaster in Picton there has been improved communication and sharing of knowledge between Council and Agencies including the local emergency services. This project will build upon the capacity of these Agencies to assist in the preparedness of our community for future natural disasters.

Thanks go out to all who have registered to attend the Activate Wollondilly Community Forums, arranged and hosted by Wollondilly Shire Council. It would be appreciated if you could take time between now and the forum date you have registered for to read through this information pack.

Setting the Scene

On 5 June 2016 a severe East Coast Low weather system impacted many areas including the Wollondilly Shire, causing significant damage to the central business district of Picton and adjoining residential properties. Picton and its surrounds were inundated with storm-water with levels as high as 1.8m in some buildings due to the storm event. These levels were exceeding the predicted 1:100 year flood levels.

Approximately 144 businesses in Argyle Street were affected by the storm event with many closed indefinitely while renovations and refurbishments are undertaken while 128 residents were also impacted with many residents losing all their possessions and personal effects.

Significant damage was also encountered on Wilton Road at Broughton Pass, between Wilton and Appin townships. As a result Broughton Pass has been closed due to a retaining wall failure that occurred on 5 June. Due to the complexity of the repairs, the site is expected to remain closed until; July 2017. Wollondilly Shire Council understands that the closure of Broughton Pass after the storm event has significantly affected a lot of people. The reconstruction process of the retaining wall at the approach to the Cataract River Bridge and associated works is a top priority for Council and we are taking all the steps necessary to make this happen to enable the re-opening of Broughton Pass by July.

A Contractor has been appointed, as the result of a Design & Construct Tender and the detail design component of the works commenced under this Contract in January 2017.

Discussion Points

At the Forums participants will be asked:

“What do you think Council needs to do in terms of:

- **Disaster Recovery,**
- **Resilience and**
- **Preparedness**

1. What is Disaster Recovery?

Disaster recovery is "the coordinated process of supporting disaster affected communities in the reconstruction of the physical infrastructure and the restoration of emotional, social, economic and physical wellbeing". Australian Emergency Manual, Disaster Recovery EMA 2004.

National Principles for Disaster Recovery Australia has agreed upon National Principles for Disaster Recovery that provide a basis for the many activities undertaken during the recovery process. These are:

- Understanding the context - Successful recovery is based on an understanding of the community context.
- Recognising complexity - Successful recovery acknowledges the complex and dynamic nature of emergencies and communities.
- Using community-led approaches - Successful recovery is responsive and flexible, engaging communities and empowering them to move forward.
- Ensuring coordination of all activities - Successful recovery requires a planned, coordinated and adaptive approach based on continuing assessment of impacts and needs.
- Employing effective communication - Successful recovery is built on effective communication with affected communities and other stakeholders.
- Acknowledging and building capacity - Successful recovery recognises, supports and builds on community, individual and organisational capacity.

Discussion Questions:

Are you aware there is a difference between Response and Recovery?

What role do Non-Government agencies play in Disaster Recovery?

2. Wollondilly Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC)

Emergency management is a legislative requirement for Local Government; as a result, the Wollondilly Local Emergency Management Committee (LEMC) is established to plan, test and review the local emergency management arrangements in Wollondilly.

The Committee is responsible for the preparation of plans in relation to the prevention, preparation, response and recovery for emergencies in the Wollondilly Local Government

Area.

The Local Emergency Management Committee representatives include:

- Wollondilly Shire Council
- NSW Police Service
- Fire and Rescue NSW
- Ambulance Service of NSW
- NSW Rural Fire Service
- NSW State Emergency Service
- South Western Sydney Local Health District
- NSW Department of Family and Community Services
- NSW Department of Primary Industries

The Committee meets at least four times a year and as required during emergency operations and the bushfire season.

The Wollondilly Local Emergency Management Plan is prepared by the LEMC. This plan can be located on Councils website or at :

<http://www.wollondilly.nsw.gov.au/assets/Documents/Resident-Services/Emergency-Management/Final-Approved-Wollondilly-Local-Emergency-Management-Plan.PDF>

The Wollondilly Local Disaster Recovery Plan <http://wollondilly.nsw.gov.au/resident-services/emergency-information/> is a supporting plan of The Wollondilly Local Emergency Management Plan. It outlines the strategic intent, responsibilities, authorities and the mechanisms for disaster recovery in Wollondilly and was developed using a suite of guidelines that outline the operational objectives and the range of activities that may be associated with recovery operations.

These guidelines were prepared in accordance with the State Emergency Management Committee under the provisions of the NSW State Emergency and Rescue Management Act (SERM) 1989 and State Emergency Management Plan (EMPLAN) and are authorised by the State Emergency Recovery Controller, who has responsibilities for overseeing the preparation and maintenance of NSW recovery policies, arrangements and plans.

The Wollondilly Local Disaster Recovery Plan can be located on Councils website or at:
<http://wollondilly.nsw.gov.au/assets/Documents/Resident-Services/Emergency-Management/Wollondilly-Local-Disaster-Recovery-Plan-Toolkit-2016.pdf>

The objective of this plan is to:

- Support the Wollondilly community to rapidly adapt to the post-disaster environment;
- Help recovery workers build local capacity within a community;
- Strengthen the focus on building disaster resilient communities; and
- Provide recovery workers with appropriate and easy to read plan to assist in the recovery process.

Discussion Questions:

Did you know there was a Local Emergency Management Committee for Wollondilly?

Who would you involve in developing and reviewing the Wollondilly Local Disaster Recovery Plan? What special resources, expertise or research will be required to complete this plan?

Should a response to disaster be dealt with locally first?

What Role Does the Private Sector Have in Supporting Disaster Recovery?

3. Local Recovery Committees

The Local Recovery Committee is the decision making body for local recovery. It provides visible and strong leadership and has a key role in restoring confidence to the community. The Recovery Coordinator, if appointed, chairs the Local Recovery Committee. Where a Recovery Coordinator is not appointed the local council chairs the Local Recovery Committee

The Local Recovery Committee guides decisions about priorities, resource allocation and management and will provide advice to the State Emergency Recovery Controller (SERCON) as to whether recovery can be managed using local resources, or if external support is required.

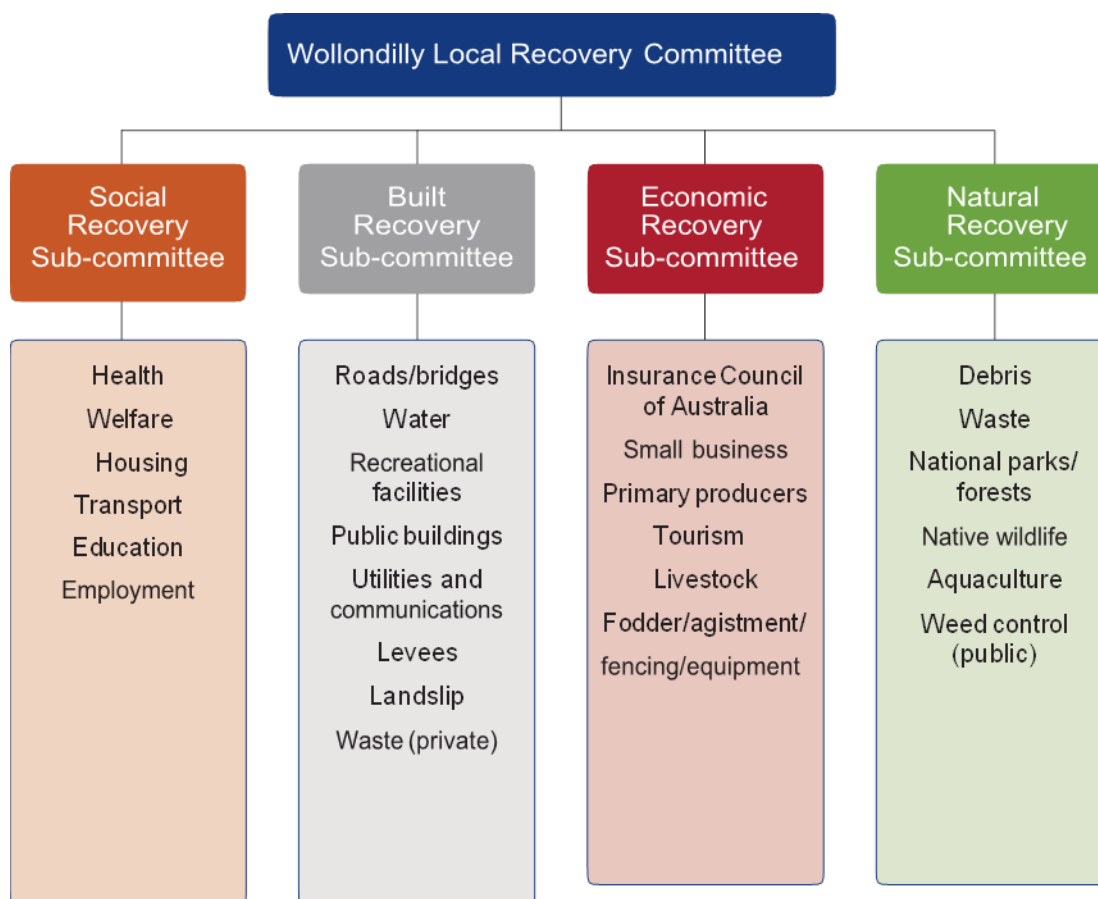
The Local Recovery Committee will:

- Represent local community;
- Conduct and update the Recovery Needs Assessment;
- Assess the need for a Recovery Centre;
- Develop and maintain a Recovery Action Plan;
- Develop and maintain a Communications Plan;
- Guide decisions about local priorities, resource allocation and management;
- Coordinate local recovery activities;

- Liaise with the State Government;
- Ensure that relevant stakeholders, especially the communities affected, are involved in the development and implementation of recovery objectives and strategies and are informed of progress made;
- Ensure the recovery is in line with the National Principles of Disaster Recovery and the NSW tenets (outlined in the NSW Recovery Plan); and
- Provide the SERCON with an end of recovery report.

The Local Recovery Committee may establish local community consultation groups to enable members of the local community, including people affected by the event and representatives from local organisations, to meet and to provide input and guidance to the recovery process. These groups provide a mechanism for enhancing communication and feedback loops within communities.

Structure of the Wollondilly Local Recovery Committee



Discussion Questions:

Did you know there were sub-committees developed to assist in the recovery of the Local Community?

Did you know there is a Mayors Relief Fund that has been set up to assist with donation collection and emergency funding during a recovery effort?

In the 2016 Wollondilly storm event The Mayors Relief Fund was guided by the Wollondilly Social Recovery Sub-committee and disseminated over \$232,000 back in direct support to those effected by the Storm event on 5 June.

4. What is Community Resilience?

Resilience is the process of adapting well in the face of adversity, the ability to anticipate risk, limit impact, and “bounce back” from difficult experiences.

Resilient communities are able to minimise any disaster’s disruption to everyday life and their local economies. Resilient communities are not only prepared to help prevent or

minimise the loss or damage to life, property, and the environment, but they also have the ability to quickly return people to work, reopen businesses, and restore other essential services needed for a full and timely economic recovery.

A resilient community is one whose members are connected to one another and work together in ways that enable it to function in the face of stress and trauma. A resilient community has the ability to adapt to changes in the physical, social or economic environment, and the potential to learn from experience and improve over time. A resilient community can also be self-sufficient, at least for a time, if external assistance is limited or delayed.

Being resilient does not mean that a community doesn't experience difficulty or distress.

Factors that are generally agreed to enable Community resilience¹ include:

- *physical characteristics of the community* (e.g., local infrastructure, local emergency and health services);
- *procedural characteristics of the community*, such as systems that are in place to respond to, and recover from, disasters (e.g., disaster policies and plans, local knowledge); and
- *social characteristics of the community* (e.g., community cohesion, community leaders).

Physical enablers of community resilience

The physical enablers of community resilience address the basic human needs for survival. Access to food, water and shelter, as well as personal security, health, wellbeing and protection against accidents, illness and injury are all physical enablers of community resilience.

These enablers include:

- Appropriate safe havens and effective evacuation channels for community use
- Existing community infrastructure
- Well-prepared and equipped local emergency health services and trained volunteers, as well as access to external assistance.
- Effective, multi-channel alert and warning systems
- Adequate supplies of food, water, medicine and medical equipment
- The health and wellbeing of emergency staff and volunteers is maintained, with

¹ Natural disasters and community resilience: A framework for support CFCA Paper No. 3 – May 2012 found at <https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/publications/natural-disasters-and-community-resilience-framework/understanding-and-measuring>

counselling and debriefing services made available, and that those most vulnerable in the community receive the additional assistance they require in emergencies.

Procedural enablers of community resilience

Procedural enablers of community resilience equip communities with the systems and strategies required to plan and prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters such as floods, storms or bushfires.

These enablers include:

- Widely understood and broadly applied disaster plans and policies in place and are continually re-evaluated
- Strong community awareness and education campaigns provide populations with the information needed to plan and prepare for, respond to, and recover from disasters.
- Shared information - Organisations, services and community members need to work interactively and transparently to ensure correct information is communicated in a timely and effective manner.
- Mobilising community groups and volunteers to provide information and assistance during disasters.
- regular training and guidance material for Emergency support staff
- use of social media to actively engage communities in order to assist emergency management processes.

Social enablers of community resilience

The capacity of a community to respond effectively to challenges is dependent upon positive social connections and the ability of community members to draw together.

These enablers include:

- resilient individuals and families and high levels of both individual and familial responsibility
- Effective local leadership
- Communities that are high in social capital. Putnam (1995) defines social capital as "features of social organization such as networks, norms, and social trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit"
- Social inclusion. When a large number of community members actively participate in community life
- A strong and positive sense of local identity
- awareness of community history and past events where learning is enabled from the successes and failures of the past

The benefits of using social media in a disaster

It is critical that emergency managers provide timely, detailed, location-specific and accurate information to community members during disasters and major emergencies such as floods, severe storms and bushfires. This can also assist with good recovery outcomes.

Recent disasters, such as the 2003 Canberra and 2009 Victoria bushfires, demonstrated that traditional technologies are sometimes unable to cope sufficiently with crises of severe magnitude (NGIS Australia, 2009). Web 2.0 technologies (e.g., web applications that facilitate participatory information sharing), however, can offer invaluable enhancements to traditional information management practices, and augment emergency management processes in ways that can save lives and property. Social media are characterised by immediacy, and allow authorities to proactively disseminate accurate information to large numbers of people as soon as it becomes available.

The official Facebook pages and Twitter feeds of emergency management authorities can become trusted, reliable hubs for the dissemination of timely, accurate information and facts for the community and media.

Tailored information can be directed to specific communities and community members without them having to rely on mainstream media coverage. Social media enable authorities to access immediate feedback and information from the public on the ground.

Discussion Questions:

Is your organisation aware of the Wollondilly Local Recovery Plan and how it links to this?

How would you communicate in a recovery effort if there was no social media or mobile phones? What other means is available?

Do you know the community resources and vulnerabilities that can be considered in a recovery process?

5. What is Disaster Preparedness?

Disaster preparedness refers to measures taken to prepare for and reduce the effects of disasters. That is to predict and, where possible, prevent them, mitigate their impact on vulnerable communities, and respond to and effectively cope with their consequences.

Disaster preparedness planning involves identifying organisational resources, determining roles and responsibilities, developing policies and procedures and planning activities in order to reach a level of preparedness to be able to respond timely and effectively to a disaster should one occur. Disaster preparedness provides a platform to design effective, realistic and coordinated planning, reduces duplication of efforts and increases the overall effectiveness of response and recovery efforts

Individuals can make a difference in their own community but not everyone has bought into preparedness. Research on personal preparedness indicates that individuals who believe they are prepared for disasters often are not as prepared as they think. In addition, some admit they do not plan to prepare at all.

Our Local emergency managers and combat agencies do an incredible job of keeping us safe, but they cannot do it alone. We must all embrace our personal responsibility to be prepared – in doing so; we contribute to the safety and security of our communities as well.

Disaster preparedness activities that are embedded with risk reduction measures can prevent disaster situations and also result in saving maximum lives and livelihoods during any disaster situation, enabling the community to get back to normalcy within a short time period.

Disaster preparedness can include:

- the development and regular testing of warning systems and plans for evacuation or other measures to be taken during a disaster alert period to minimise potential loss of life and physical damage
- the education and training of officials and the community
- identifying organisational resources, determining roles and responsibilities, developing policies and procedures
- activities aimed at ensuring timely disaster preparation and effective emergency response.
- the training of first-aid and emergency response teams
- the establishment of emergency response policies, standards, organisational arrangements and operational plans to be followed after a disaster
- educating, preparing and supporting individuals and the community in their everyday efforts to reduce risks and prepare their own local response mechanisms to address disaster emergency situations.

- Hazard, risk and vulnerability assessment that identify the characteristics, frequency and potential severity of the hazards a community faces
- development or formation of evacuation procedures (including how to disseminate these procedures to the community)
- assessment teams (including plans for training them)

Local volunteers, residents, organisations and businesses have an active and important role to play before, during and after major emergencies and disasters. Therefore, as stated earlier, Community-based disaster preparedness is a process that seeks to develop and implement a locally appropriate and locally "owned" strategy for disaster preparedness and risk reduction.

Discussion Questions:

What did we do well in the 2016 storm recovery efforts? How can we guarantee that we will continue to do these things?

What were the strengths and weaknesses of our preparedness plan? How might we modify it or improve it?

The Storm Event 5 June 2016 – Initial community Feedback

What we did well as a community...

- Council's Business Continuity Plan implemented
- Extent of clean-up organised by Council i.e. Skip bins, road closures and cleaning
- Establishing a Recovery Kiosk in Council's Foyer - gave out cash, food and referrals - Council had centre open daily in the first week including over the long weekend
- Calling for and registering a volunteer workforce
- Facilitating insurance coverage to volunteers - overwhelming volunteer workforce
- Response to waste management and clean up with waste removal of 3,000 tonne in the first week following the storm event
- Mayors relief fund - major source for emergency relief funds for affected residents
- Accepting assistance from City of Sydney (volunteers and equipment) and Camden Councils
- Conducting response and recovery works the night of and days after,
- Hiring contractors to increase the labour force on the ground to assist with clean up

and traffic management

- Effective liaison with Environment Protection Authority (EPA)
- Support from RFS and Police
- Recovery was in Councils psyche and attitude - Council has taken the initiative to have a Local Recovery Coordinator attached to the Wollondilly LEMC for the past 5 years - this has enabled Council to be connected and able to respond to community
- positive side of media – insurance
- Temporary premises set up to allow businesses to continue operations - pop up shops, businesses and hygiene station - in Council car park, issues around statutory compliance issues that had to be worked through quickly

What could we do better as a community...

- Communication
- Visibility of key agencies - Council doing so well that support agencies were absent - had to chase on behalf of residents for help e.g. Housing, community services and health
- Need to formalise the assistance of community groups in the recovery efforts - ability to tap into community resources quicker
- Improve warning systems – notification of impending natural disaster
- Floodplain management
- State and Commonwealth support agencies absent
- No script to follow
- Complaints about things not being done but issues were not reported - expectations that things would just be done
- Response and recovery was happening at the same time
- Broughton Pass - perception it is taking too long to remedy

Perceived impacts as a community...

- Blocked drains
- Development
- Support agencies not arriving
- Limited awareness of the mitigation works that had been undertaken by Council over the years
- 49 properties including Crown Lands own the creek- issues in gaining access and concurrence
- 2 community forums were held after the disaster event by Council to give and gain information in recovery efforts - Revitalise Picton projects

- Residents not knowing what to do (shock)
- Rubbish in the street - Council organised a plan to clean up with assistance from the City of Sydney and Camden Council
- Resources were stretched - cost to council
- Insurance companies were an issue - waiting on approvals - not able to do works until insurance companies approved - perception that things took too long for approval
- Diverse range of responses to the same situation - e.g. one person happy for assistance, another not. Different reactions as humans react differently - what one saw as a problem was not seen as a problem by others

Links to the Wollondilly Shire Community Strategic Plan 2033

As a community, we can Consider the assets that we value, and identify how the community can fund the effective maintenance of its assets.

Wollondilly Shire, through its significant bushland areas and remote towns and villages, faces a significant bushfire threat not only in our rural areas, but also in many of our residential areas. This is in addition to the risk of storms, flooding, building fires and significant transport incidents with both the Hume Freeway and Sydney/Melbourne Rail Corridor crossing almost the entire length of our Shire.

STRATEGY IN4

Emergency Management

Plan for and assist in the community's response to emergencies such as bushfires and flooding.

Forum Details

Venue

Picton Bowling Club

Date & Time

- Tuesday 7 February 6pm till 8pm (Residents)
- Wednesday 15 February 6pm till 8pm (Business)
- Tuesday 21 February 11am till 1pm (Community Organisations)
- Wednesday 1 March 11am till 1pm (Emergency Services)

Registration

Registration: Register your attendance by:

Calling: 4677 9761

Email: events@wollondilly.nsw.gov.au

Facilitator

Professional independent facilitators, Ken Moroney and Dave Owens, will be facilitating the forums and preparing a report with key recommendations.

Attendees

- Residents
- Representatives of local businesses
- Community Organisations, NGO Providers and Charities
- Schools
- State and Federal MPs
- Members of Council's Economic Development Advisory Group
- Chambers of Commerce



Activate Wollondilly Community Forum

Feedback Sheet

Q 1: What do you think Council needs to do in terms of:

Disaster Recovery:
Resilience:
Preparedness:

Q 2: Are you aware there is a difference between Response and Recovery?

Please Comment:

Q.3 What roles do Non-Government agencies play in Disaster Recovery?

Please Comment:

Q 4: Did you know there was a Local Emergency Management Committee for Wollondilly?

Please Comment:

Q 5: Who would you involve in developing and reviewing the Wollondilly Local Disaster Recovery Plan?

Please Comment:

Q.6 What special resources, expertise or research will be required to complete the Disaster Recovery Plan?

Please Comment:

Q.7 Should a response to Disaster Recovery be dealt with locally first?

Please Comment:

Q.8 What role does the private sector have in supporting Disaster Recovery?

Please Comment:

Q.9 Did you know there were sub-committees developed to assist in the recovery of the local community?

Please Comment:

Q.10 Did you know there is a Mayor's Relief Fund that has been set up to assist with donation collection and emergency funding during a recovery effort?

Please Comment:

Q.11 Is your organisation aware of the Wollondilly Local Recovery Plan and how it links to this?

Please Comment:

Q.12 How would you communicate in a recovery effort if there was no social media, land lines or limited mobile phones?

Please Comment:

Q.13 Do you know the community resources and vulnerabilities that can be considered in a recovery process?

Please Comment:

Q.14 What did we do well in the 2016 storm recovery efforts?

Please Comment:

Q.15 How can we guarantee that we will continue to do these things?

Please Comment:

Q.16 What were the strengths and weaknesses of our preparedness plan?

Please Comment:

Q.17 How might we modify or improve the preparedness plan?

Please Comment:

Wollondilly Shire Council – Community Strategic Plan (CSP)

Q.18 In relation to Wollondilly Shire Council’s CSP, does the narrative capture the key EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT issues for Council and our Community? Does it tell the right story?

Yes

No

If not, what important themes and issues are missing?

Please Comment:

If you would like to be kept informed of progress please fill in the section below:

Name:	
Address:	
Suburb:	Postcode:
Telephone:	Mobile:
Email:	

You can make comments in any of the following ways: Feedback forms/comments must be received by: **3 February 2017**

Write to us:	Activate Wollondilly Forum Discussion Paper Feedback Wollondilly Shire Council PO Box 21 Picton NSW 2571
Email us:	council@wollondilly.nsw.gov.au

Website:	www.wollondilly.nsw.gov.au to download a copy of the paper and feedback sheet
Discussion Paper Feedback	https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/ActivateWollondilly
Phone us:	02 4677-9611 Rob Moran Community Projects & Events Team Leader
Fax us:	02 4677 2339
Drop in:	Council Customer Service Frank McKay Building Wollondilly Shire Council 62-64 Menangle Street Picton NSW 2571 <i>Monday – Friday 8am – 4pm</i>