



Evaluation Report

Building Climate Change Knowledge in Priority Communities – Pilot Project

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Summary

The pilot project has demonstrated the benefit of a locally delivered, contextually designed, community-based program for building people's disaster resilience in priority communities within the City of Sydney. The results of the feedback from participants in this pilot project suggest that meaningful changes in people's understanding, knowledge and intentions to act on disaster preparedness can occur through a well-designed and appropriately delivered program.

The importance of flexibility, responsiveness and authentic engagement with people was reinforced throughout the pilot project as essential to the realization of benefits and intended outcomes. The design of the program for the pilot project was based on a sound and proven model that Red Cross has applied in multiple community settings which includes community engagement and forward action planning, as well as content delivery through workshops and materials. This foundation was useful, but it required adaptation and re-ordering of processes continually as different people participated in the various project activities.

Practical, workable, tips, tools and resources that empower and equip individuals to act in response to disaster situations were the primary benefit of the project. The pilot project has demonstrated the importance of offering these to priority communities, but that they must be applicable to the local area and to people's day-to-day living situation.

High levels of social connection were identified in this local community throughout this project; this strength was applied to the disaster responses, including social support amongst households, neighbours and friends.

Time needs to be taken to understand and appreciate the innate resilience within residents of priority communities as well as the chronic stressors they experience and how these relate to disaster response and resilience. For instance, assumptions about being able to stock up for three days of food may not be realistic. Recording and advancing people's concerns through an action plan for advocacy with organisations and decision makers was a beneficial inclusion in this project.

The pilot project has provided the Forest Lodge and Glebe social and public housing residents with a solid base to work on improving their disaster resilience, especially on the issues of heat-waves and fires. Other disaster risks such as intense rain and floods could be addressed in a similar program of activity. The program model is likely to be relevant and effective in other communities, provided local issues are identified and addressed in a flexible and responsive way.

Evaluation Objectives

At the start of 2024 the City of Sydney issued a Request for Quotations to co-design and deliver a pilot project for priority communities on building climate change knowledge. This pilot project related to the establishment of a Resilience Strategy for 2023-2028 by the City of Sydney which recognized its role in strengthening community resilience by providing projects, programs and services to support local communities. The community consultations to inform the strategy acknowledged climate change as the most pressing issue faced for resilience and preparing for the future.

The Resilience Strategy contains five directions, the first of which is ‘an equitable, inclusive and connected community’. Reflecting this direction, several priority communities are nominated in the strategy, including renters in social housing, people on low incomes, people with disabilities and people with mental health or chronic health issues. These vulnerability factors apply to many of those living in the Forest Lodge and Glebe locality, which was the focus of this pilot project.

The evaluation of the pilot project is concerned with the implementation of the project activities and the extent to which these activities engaged participants to achieve improvements in their understanding, preparedness and knowledge of resources on disaster resilience.

It is intended that the program development and learnings from the pilot project will be applied in the design and delivery of programs for other communities within the City of Sydney. Accordingly, the evaluation can be regarded as a summative, formative evaluation, i.e. the evaluation is concerned with what has been learnt throughout the project about its feasibility and effectiveness in building resilience, and the transferability of the program and resources developed to other communities and priority groups. The evaluation specifically sought to identify and report on the challenges, barriers and opportunities to build resilience within participants and strengthen community connection.

Data was obtained for this evaluation from several sources: content analysis of the contributions to workshop activities from participants, feedback provided to the workshop facilitators by participants, the results of a structured, anonymous, survey of participants at the end of the project, interviews with the two project officers, interviews with stakeholders who participated in the project from the local health service and from the community housing organization, Bridge, and from a content analysis of the key output, the action plan.

Project Design and Implementation

Red Cross is an experienced provider of resilience and disaster preparedness information including participative community workshops. A packaged program known as Redi-Communities has been developed and operates over three phases for a projected 24 months. The phases of Redi-Communities are reproduced at Attachment One. This project used a truncated version of Redi-Communities. A Community Resilience Plan was included in a Summary Report on the project.

Co-design of the program for the pilot project was requirement of the City of Sydney and is adopted by Red Cross in all its community activities, as articulated in the Foundational Concepts for Redi-Communities which include strengths based, community powered, collective action as design and delivery principles. Reflecting the co-design approach taken, adjustments were made to the program from the original quotation, as shown below:

Proposed	Delivered
Community BBQs and distribution of resilience packs	Each community activity included lunch. Resilience packs comprised of dry bags, wind-up radios and torches were also distributed during the activities.
Emergency Preparedness	Workshop titled Are You Emergency Ready? This was used to engage with the community and provide introductory information.
Redi-Communities Workshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Redi-CAT Assessments of resilience capacities, strengths and areas for improvement - Community Mapping and Planning Workshop, and the disaster resilience action plan. 	Both workshops delivered with content adjusted to spend time at each on background information, as mostly different participants attended each workshop, reflecting the difficulties people in the community have attending events.
Heatwave Workshop	Delivered instead of an EmergencyRedi workshop; this workshop, covering the same four steps of EmergencyRedi, covered practical actions on the highest priority issue raised by the community, i.e. heat.

The process of co-design commenced with the first community engagement activity on 30 July 2024, during which community concerns and priorities were explored and extended throughout the subsequent workshops with adjustments made in response to participant preferences and context. Prior to this activity, Red Cross also consulted closely with the Forest Lodge and Glebe community forum (FLAG), drawing on the coordinator or members of this organization's insights into the issues and resources within the local community. Staff from the City of Sydney were also involved in the ongoing design and refinement of the workshop program. Feedback was actively sought during each workshop. Following each workshop, the Red Cross facilitators debriefed on adjustments to be made for the forthcoming activities.

The emergency services demonstrations that had been planned did not proceed because of the difficulties identifying suitable sites for these to take place. In part this reflected the lack of larger open spaces in the local area, but it also reflected the absence of suitable spaces for people to attend. Many of the people in the local area experienced mobility difficulties and restrictions to the distance that they could travel, often by walking/mobility aids.

Two facilitators at workshops were adopted as a delivery protocol in recognition that workshop participants sought an interactive and flexible approach that could be best managed with two facilitators present. These facilitators were skilled in disaster preparedness and community engagement, but also in trauma informed techniques of interaction, which were found to be necessary skills for the participants in this area, i.e. the responsiveness to rapid shifts in focus and attention, the potential for emotional expressions and unexpected reactions, the importance of patience and non-judgmental attitudes towards people experiencing trauma, mental health conditions, and current stressors in their lives. It is likely that participants from other social housing and priority groups will benefit from trauma informed interactions.

The project commenced in July 2024 and activities continued until the first week of November 2024 with the final workshop on heatwave preparedness and action conducted on 1 November 2024, with the Summary Report prepared during the following week. Accordingly, the project operated for the full 20 weeks as quoted.

The project expended the budget as quoted with no over-spends or under-spends outside of marginal and immaterial differences. Some transfers of cost items occurred within the overall budget, notably the decision to have two part-time Red Cross project officers involved in the delivery of the workshops.

Participant Engagement and Satisfaction with Activities

The participants in the project activities generally stated high to very high levels of satisfaction with the activities and their delivery via the project officers. The data collected on this is shown on the table below; respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction on four measures, with five being the rating for highest satisfaction:

	Facilitator Was Organised	Facilitator Was Knowledgeable	Content Was Helpful	I Felt Welcomed	Comments
Response 1	5	5	5	5	
Response 2	5	5	5	5	<i>Very good - please more workshops in area. Very very helpful.</i>
Response 3					
Response 4	5	5	5	5	
Response 5	5	5	5	5	<i>Well presented.</i>
Response 6	5	5	5	5	<i>Very informative and well run.</i>
Response 7	1	1	1	1	<i>It was friendly and I learnt a lot.</i>
Response 8	5	5	5	5	<i>A lovely mix of talk and interactive.</i>
Response 9	5	5	4	4	
Response 10	4	4	4	4	
Response 11					
Response 12	5	5	5	5	
Response 13					
Response 14	5	5	5		
Response 15	5	5	5	5	
Response 16	5	5	5	5	

Respondents tended to provide definite ratings with few gradations between ratings given across the measures. One respondent provided a rating of one, suggesting dissatisfaction, yet offered a comment that the activities were friendly and that they learnt a lot, suggesting otherwise. Several respondents, although invited to provide confidential ratings as feedback, declined to do so (shown as blank cells in the table). Overall, the results from the satisfaction ratings from the survey show that most respondents enjoyed the project activity, rated the facilitators highly, and found the content informative and helpful.

Stakeholders' feedback aligned with the participant survey results. The feedback was that the facilitators were respectful and capable of engaging the participants, understanding their living experiences as they shaped their outlooks on disaster issues, and skilled in dealing with different views during the workshop discussions.

One stakeholder commented that the participants seemed to benefit from content that matched their needs for basic information about personal preparations for disasters such as fire and heatwaves. A suggestion was for the content to be more clearly oriented to the local environment, so suitable shaded parks, meeting places and other resources were named specifically.

“Facilitators could have got to know the area better.”

The project officers commented they needed to be flexible and interactive in the project activities, with a significant amount of time in each activity devoted to listening to the issues people wished to raise and the development of trust through open communication. Often, participants would express skepticism at the onset, referring to past activities such as the Cool Spots project, from which they had not received follow-up or practical resources after giving their time to these activities. The onus was very much on the Red Cross project officers to demonstrate that the suggestions and resources offered to participants were useful. The go-bags and take-away resources were regarded as helpful.

Another stakeholder interviewed said that the Red Cross facilitators did a good job in engaging people in the activities and prompting discussion, noting that participants were asking a lot of questions which suggests that they were actively considering the issues surrounding preparedness and responses that they could take to disasters. An observation was that the weather for the first activity was not good for the planned BBQ and that if the weather had been different a lot more people would have attended. The project officers also reflected on this experience, recalling that people who attended activities later in the project that might have attended the first activity if it had been on a day when it was easier to go out.

Evaluation Findings

The pilot project was delivered within the timeframe set, and within budget.

Flexibility and responsiveness in the program reflected the application of co-design principles and methods.

Unanticipated challenges meant some planned activities did not proceed, notably the emergency services presentations.

The importance of co-facilitators having skills in trauma informed interactions was reinforced throughout the project.

Engagement with individuals and with the community took time with a need to attend to trust and 'buy-in' before the provision of information could effectively occur. The topics and resources were regarded as relevant and helpful.

Participants generally recorded high levels of satisfaction with the activities and the content provided.

Project Outcomes

Several content and learning outcomes were stated for the pilot project in the City of Sydney project brief:

- A deeper understanding of the community's needs and co-produced community tools to prepare for climate-related shock events.
- Building of climate change knowledge and teaching capacities that support community and social housing resident groups.
- Participants feel more prepared for climate-related events, know what to do in an emergency and have a plan to get assistance.

These outcomes related to the three stages in the design of the pilot project, based on the Red Cross Redi-Communities model.

In the first stage of the project, the engagement with participants from the local community, with the involvement of local coordinators and advocates such as personnel from FLAG group, occurred through the workshop titled **Are You Emergency Ready?** This workshop identified that the most frequently identified issues were related to heat-waves, fears of fires in the high-rise buildings and in alleyways, and power outages associated with storm activities or heat-waves. These issues were prioritized, and information was provided on what to do, and who could help during these forms of disaster.

The second stage of the project utilized the two **Redi-Communities** workshops to undertake an assessment of community strengths, gaps and resources, and a mapping of existing services and support for residents. During the assessment activities, it became apparent how much chronic stressors impacted people's lives, i.e.: those which are ongoing and beyond a disaster resilience resolution such as housing, health and mental health, low incomes and local environment or built infrastructure that hinders disaster responses. The results of the mapping activity are replicated at Attachment Two.

The third stage of the project involved the preparation of an **Action Plan** on three priorities: heat-waves, fires and crime. These priorities arose during the earlier stages of the project and were identified as those on which the participants wanted to develop specific actions. This plan is reproduced at Attachment Three. Interestingly, while the plan includes actions to address many chronic stressors, it also includes information provision and community support, provided this is oriented towards local accessibility and relevance to residents.

A participant survey was designed as an adaption of the Red Cross standard survey for Redi-Communities programs. The measures contained in the survey are therefore related to the activities as well as standardized to capture impacts that will be relevant to disaster preparedness and resilience.

The participant survey results provide another insight into the impact of the pilot project, relevant to the intended outcomes, as shown in the diagram below:

	Understanding of Impacts Increased	Understanding of Importance of Preparing Increased	Understanding of Psychosocial Impacts Increased	Confident to Make Decisions Before an Event	Intend to Prepare for an Emergency
Response 1	5	5	5	5	5
Response 2	5	5	5	5	5
Response 3	4	5	4	3	4
Response 4	4	4	4	4	4
Response 5	5	5	5	5	5
Response 6	4	4	4	4	5
Response 7	1	1	1	1	1
Response 8					
Response 9	4	4	4	4	4
Response 10	4	4	4	4	4
Response 11	4	4	4	4	4
Response 12	4	4	5	4	5
Response 13	5	5	5	5	5
Response 14	5	5	5	5	5
Response 15	4	4	4	4	4
Response 16	5	5	5	5	5
Response 17	5	5	4	5	5

Respondents were asked to rate their experience from one to five against statements on intended outcomes. Most provided high ratings across all five outcome areas. One respondent provided a low rating, but as mentioned with the earlier survey results, it is not clear if this was the intended rating, or an error. One respondent declined to provide any ratings. Overall, the survey results suggest that the project activities generated increased understanding and intentions to apply the knowledge gained in an emergency – key outcomes for changed behaviour.

It is noteworthy that these shifts occurred in the context of intractable chronic stressors and the barriers to having these addressed in the short to medium term. Although the design, state and inability to modify housing exists as a major barrier to residents mitigating the impacts of heatwaves, the workshop program was able to acknowledge this, record it, yet still identify practical and workable actions that residents could adopt straight away. Suggestions on the use of wet towels, curtains, fans, to stay cool, the option to not go out on very hot days, the importance of water and hydration in humidity, were tips and tools that could be adopted by participants or shared with other residents.

Stakeholder feedback focused on the utility of these techniques and actions that individuals could take or adopt with their neighbors and friends. One stakeholder commented that people living in social and public housing often do not have many choices available in their lives, due to limited income and reliance on organisations to adjust their homes and living environments. This reinforced the value of the project’s practical orientation; it empowered people.

“Let them take ownership of managing the situation; show what can be done.”

Another measure of the effectiveness of the program for the pilot project is the stated intentions of actions to be undertaken by participants. This was tested through the participant survey using standardized items for community resilience building programs. The results are shown in the diagram below:

	FediPlan With Household	Find Out Local Hazards	Set Meeting Place	Store Documents	Review Insurance	Create Emergency Kit	Share Information With Friends and Family
Respondent 1	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Respondent 2	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Respondent 3							
Respondent 4	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Respondent 5	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Respondent 6	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Respondent 7	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Respondent 8	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Respondent 9	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Respondent 10	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Respondent 11							
Respondent 12	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Respondent 13							
Respondent 14	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Respondent 15	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No
Respondent 16							

Most but not all participants chose not to respond to the actions offered in the survey. A more mixed response was found in responses given to the intentions to act than was the case in the earlier survey segments on satisfaction and program impact. This is to be expected as the potential for individuals to act varies depending on their circumstances and perceived ability to do so.

Across seven potential actions that participants could undertake, most responded to indicate that they did intend to adopt most of those actions. The exception was to review insurance, which is likely not an action people on low incomes living in the social and public housing will be able to undertake. Those respondents that did not intend to adopt many actions still nominated one or a few that they would.

Interestingly, household and local action was often recorded as an intention, e.g. developing a RediPlan with household members, identifying a meeting place with family/friends. One stakeholder commented that participants appeared to have a limited knowledge of the impacts of heatwaves on their health and ability to perform day to day tasks, so the techniques suggested through the project on personal management of heat levels by staying indoors, maintaining air flow, drinking water, were regarded as very helpful. Assumptions about residents having an existing knowledge level to self-manage cannot be made.

The project officers observed the strong bonds between people to 'look out for each other' and to check in on other people's wellbeing. This was upheld in the stakeholder's feedback. One stakeholder observed that the discussion format of the project activities was not only information based, but performed a function of connecting people in their street or neighborhood and showing how they could help each other in a disaster situation such as a heatwave or a building fire. This strength-based approach of utilizing social connections was a feature of this project. It translated the innate willingness to connect with others into specific actions that apply to disaster preparedness and resilience.

The final output of the project was the production of an Action Plan, titled the Forest Lodge & Glebe Social Housing Tenants' Disaster Resilience Plan. This document includes further information and knowledge-based activity as a means of building on the project in the future, but it also identifies the structural or stakeholder-related actions that are relevant to local resident's concerns and needs. Not surprisingly, many of these actions are about housing and urban infrastructure.

The stakeholders interviewed had mixed comments about the Action Plan. They recognized the importance of recognizing participant concerns in a documented way and viewed this as an extension of the community engagement process:

"It is always good to know what is on people's minds."

However, they were cautious about the extent to which responses, certainly short-term responses, could occur. They stressed the importance of the actions being helpful rather than aspirational. They saw value in having the Action Plan as a tool to represent residents in organizational planning and policy making, noting that climate change impacts are a 'hot topic' for which responses are being sought. So, the Action Plan was regarded as a tool, but the more obvious benefit of the project rested with empowerment and equipping residents with actions they could take to address their personal needs in disaster situations.

Evaluation Findings

The design of the program across three stages using the Red Cross Redi Communities framework – scoping and engagement, assessment and mapping, action planning – was effective in achieving the outcomes of the pilot project.

Formulation and promotion of workable, practical, locally applicable, actions for people living in priority communities is possible and necessary for the outcomes of the program to be realized, drawing on individual empowerment and local community connection.

People living in priority communities may have enhanced social connections with each other – this should be explored in the initial stages of a community resilience project and if confirmed should be used as an underpinning strength to relate to local actions – applying existing social connect to the disaster resilience context.

People living in the priority communities of the City of Sydney will face multiple chronic stressors across housing, health-mental health, income and equity factors that are not easily addressed in disaster resilience planning or actions. Yet, these chronic stressors must be recognized and addressed in a disaster resilience program for priority communities.

Structural and infrastructure responses, especially those related to housing and urban environment, are often required to alter these chronic stressors. Action Plans are a way of advancing the concerns and needs of residents but must do so in ways that are helpful and workable over the medium to longer term.

Recommendations

1. Residents in priority communities should be provided with information, practical suggestions and techniques/resources for them to prepare for and manage their health, safety and wellbeing during disaster situations, such as heatwaves.
2. Locality specific, tips and resources for individuals and households that are appropriate to people's day-to-day living needs must be provided.
3. Empowerment and strength-based approaches that use co-design techniques should underpin the design of content and project delivery to equip residents in priority communities for disaster response and resilience. NOTE: The Redi Communities framework that Australian Red Cross has developed is a sound, effective and appropriate framework for priority communities.
4. Longer project duration and flexibility in timelines and delivery schedules should be applied to projects in priority communities, in recognition of the fluidity and responsiveness required to develop interest, engagement, trust, and participation of residents, who may be skeptical of the project considering past experiences.
5. Facilitators should be skilled in the use of trauma informed techniques in their interactions with people in priority communities.
6. The involvement of local community organisations and stakeholder organisations is highly desirable to maximize the impact of disaster response and resilience projects, including the potential to leverage existing community, health and social programs to contribute to disaster response and resilience in their activities.
7. Data, information and resources developed through research and projects with the residents of priority communities should be made available to those residents.
8. Community-based disaster response and resilience projects such as this pilot project are likely to be highly beneficial and should be offered to other priority communities in the City of Sydney.
9. Evaluation should be a component of every project, drawing on common measures and data as much as possible to enable comparisons across projects and shared learning from the City of Sydney investments in these projects.



RediCommunities in three phases

Scope and Engage

- An extensive engagement period with community to build rapport, establish trust and understand the local context

Assess and Plan

- Facilitated workshops for community to assess risks, vulnerabilities, and capacities. Utilising tools like the Community Assessment Tool (RediCAT) and leveraging local knowledge to identify priority areas for resilience -building and develop a tailored disaster resilience action plan

Support Community Action

- With a community -endorsed plan, the implementation phase begins. ARC provides ongoing support and guidance to empower community members to take action, lead initiatives, implement projects and drive positive change. This includes providing resources, facilitating training, connecting communities to relevant networks and services.

Attachment Two

Who makes up the community?

- Big discussion, lots of ideas
- Important to remember Non-English-Speaking People
- In general, people look out for others in their area
- Boarding houses
- Severely disabled
- Homeless
- Mental health issues
- Cultural diversity
- Aged care, e.g. St Johns church
- First Nations peoples
- Elderly living at home
- People with dementia
- Children
- Fire & Rescue
- Police
- Public school
- State Emergency Services (Erskineville)
- St Johns Church runs programs for community
- Community centres such as St Helens
- Council library
- Glebe Town Hall
- Six emergency shelters by City of Sydney but no-one knows where they are
- Single people
- FLAG
- Glebe Youth Services
- Rotary
- Addison Road food coop
- Royal Prince Alfred hospital (Camperdown)
- Food coops including Salvos, St Vinnies, Meals on Wheels, St Johns church
- Shower block in Wentworth Park for homeless people
- Glebe Op Shop
- Sydney University Great Hall as emergency shelter
- Local parks
- Public transport
- Drug & Alcohol services

Strengths:

- Glebe Youth Services
- St Helens Community Centre
- St Johns church provides relief vouchers and food outreach
- Very accessible Lord Mayor
- City of Sydney council very supportive
- Homes NSW consultations
- Neighbourhood Advisory Board meetings

What's missing?

- Solar power for housing
- Household kit box with essentials for emergencies, grab bag including things like fire blanket, supplies for each household
- Support for multicultural community
- Money, finances, resources
- Insulation (responsibility of Homes NSW)
- Homes NSW lack accessibility
- Car parking
- Training of Trainers for community resilience groups
- Evacuation plans for apartment blocks
- Need both City of Sydney support as well as individual preparedness

Notes: Kim Spurway and Karen Maloney

Attachment Three

Forest Lodge & Glebe Social Housing Tenants' Disaster Resilience Plan		
PRIORITIES	RESOURCES & PROJECT LEADS	TIME FRAMES
Priority One: HEATWAVES		
KNOWLEDGE & WELLBEING - more information about how to cope with heatwaves & what are <u>local</u> (not generic) strategies for preparing for heatwaves in Glebe and Forest Lodge.	Workshops, training & design of Glebe & Forest Lodge heatwave strategy & implementation - City of Sydney, Fire & Rescue, NSW Ambulance, NSW Health, NSW Reconstruction Authority, Australian Red Cross, local NGOs, FLAG, residents, UTS, USyd	2 years
KNOWLEDGE - heatwave information needs to be place-based, accessible & user friendly, in easy English. Lot of information but community cannot access it, difficult to understand & act upon, high levels of illiteracy & low levels of computer/internet access in community.	Local knowledge collection & repository for local disaster knowledge in easy English available & accessible to community: NSW Reconstruction Authority, City of Sydney, Glebe Library, Glebe Community Centres, NSW Ambulance, NSW Health, NGOs, Australian Red Cross, UTS, USyd	2 years
KNOWLEDGE - heatwave information needs to be based on local knowledge & translated into community languages. Large number of culturally & linguistically diverse housing residents.	Local knowledge collection & repository for local disaster knowledge translated into community languages made available & accessible for community: NSW Reconstruction Authority, City of Sydney, Glebe Library, Glebe Community Centres, NSW Ambulance, NSW Health, NGOs, Australian Red Cross, UTS, USyd	3 years
CONNECTION & WELLBEING - Homes NSW & Community Housing Providers need to climate proof existing housing stock & any new builds.	Retrofit & build climate proof housing stock with insulation, whirllights, fans, air conditioning, & solar panels. Homes NSW, The Bridge Housing, Community Housing Providers, Department of Planning, Housing & Infrastructure, NSW Government, residents, Tenant Representatives, FLAG, NAB, NSW Tenants' Union	3 years

Forest Lodge & Glebe Social Housing Tenants' Disaster Resilience Plan		
PRIORITIES	RESOURCES & PROJECT LEADS	TIME FRAMES
CONNECTION - strengthen community connection to & communication with local ES combat agencies	Workshops, drills, training & information dissemination by local ES combat agencies: Fire & Rescue, Ambulance, SES, NSW Police, NSW Reconstruction Authority, FLAG, residents	1 year
CONNECTION & WELLBEING - set up local community-centric groups that advocate and work for community disaster preparedness for concerns & issues related to different housing stock, apartment blocks and houses.	Community-led preparedness groups: FLAG, residents, Tenants Representatives, Australian Red Cross, City of Sydney, local NGOs	3 years
Priority Two: BUILDING FIRES		
KNOWLEDGE & WELLBEING - more information about what to do in large apartment blocks to prepare for, & respond to, building fires	Workshops, training & design of fire preparedness, response & evacuation strategies & their implementation for social housing residents: Homes NSW, The Bridge Housing, Community housing providers, Fire & Rescue, City of Sydney, NSW Reconstruction Authority, FLAG, residents	1 year
CONNECTION - need to strengthen community connection to, & communication with, local Fire & Rescue brigades	Meetings, working groups & community-centric communication strategies to facilitate connection: Fire & Rescue, Homes NSW, The Bridge Housing, Community housing providers, City of Sydney, FLAG, residents	2 years
CONNECTION & WELLBEING - set up local community-centric groups that advocate and work for community disaster preparedness in Glebe & Forest Lodge	Community-centric preparedness groups: FLAG, residents, Tenants Representatives, Australian Red Cross, City of Sydney, local NGOs, community-based organisations (e.g. GYS, etc)	3 years
Priority Three: CRIME		
CONNECTION - need to strengthen community connection to, & communication with, local NSW Police in Glebe & Forest Lodge area	Meetings, working groups, information sharing & communication strategies to facilitate connectedness: NSW Police, Homes NSW, The Bridge Housing,	2 years

Forest Lodge & Glebe Social Housing Tenants' Disaster Resilience Plan

PRIORITIES	RESOURCES & PROJECT LEADS	TIME FRAMES
	Community housing providers, City of Sydney, FLAG, residents	
SECURITY & WELLBEING - refurbish housing stock to include security measures to adequately protect residents and their property	Retrofit existing housing stock & include in new housing stock security measures such as security doors, better lighting, secure window screens: Homes NSW, The Bridge Housing, Community Housing Providers, City of Sydney, FLAG, residents, NSW Tenants Union	5 years
KNOWLEDGE, SECURITY & WELLBEING - improve the health and wellbeing of residents through community-centric design of secure, safe spaces and a built environment that can lead to a reduction in the fear & incidence of crime within Glebe & Forest Lodge area	Community-centric Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPED) strategies for Glebe & Forest Lodge areas: Homes NSW, The Bridge Housing, Community Housing Providers, City of Sydney, FLAG, residents, CPED experts (universities, research orgs), NSW Tenants Union	10 years