

RYDE RESILIENCE PLAN 2030

COUNCIL AND COMMUNITY WORKING TOGETHER
TO ADAPT, SURVIVE AND THRIVE

SEPTEMBER 2020



The City of Ryde Council

A Journey towards Resilience

The Ryde Resilience Plan 2030

Council and Community working together to adapt, survive and thrive



Australian Government

Australian Institute for
Disaster Resilience



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Natural Disasters

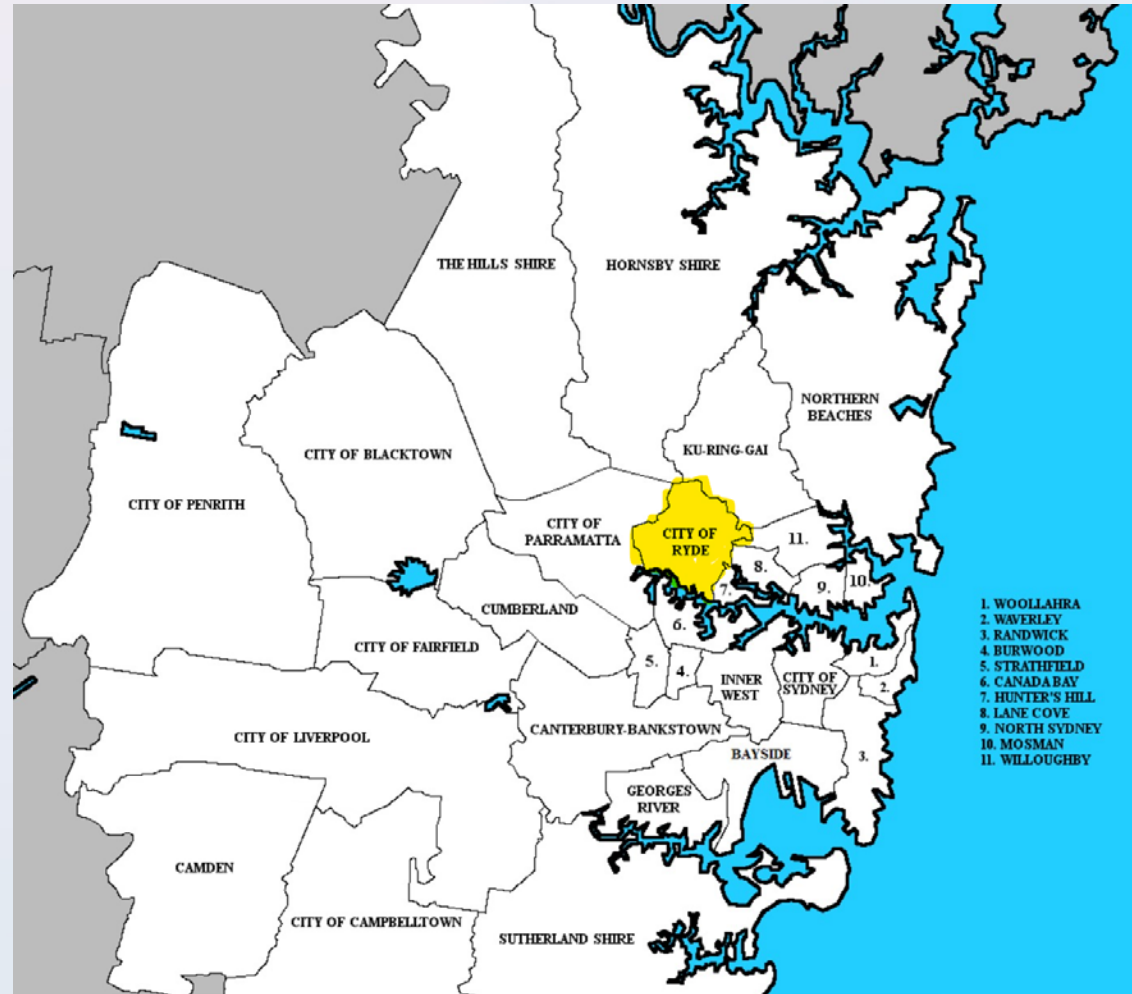


Resilience
NSW

 City of Ryde



Lifestyle and opportunity
@ your doorstep



Credit: Wikipedia.org



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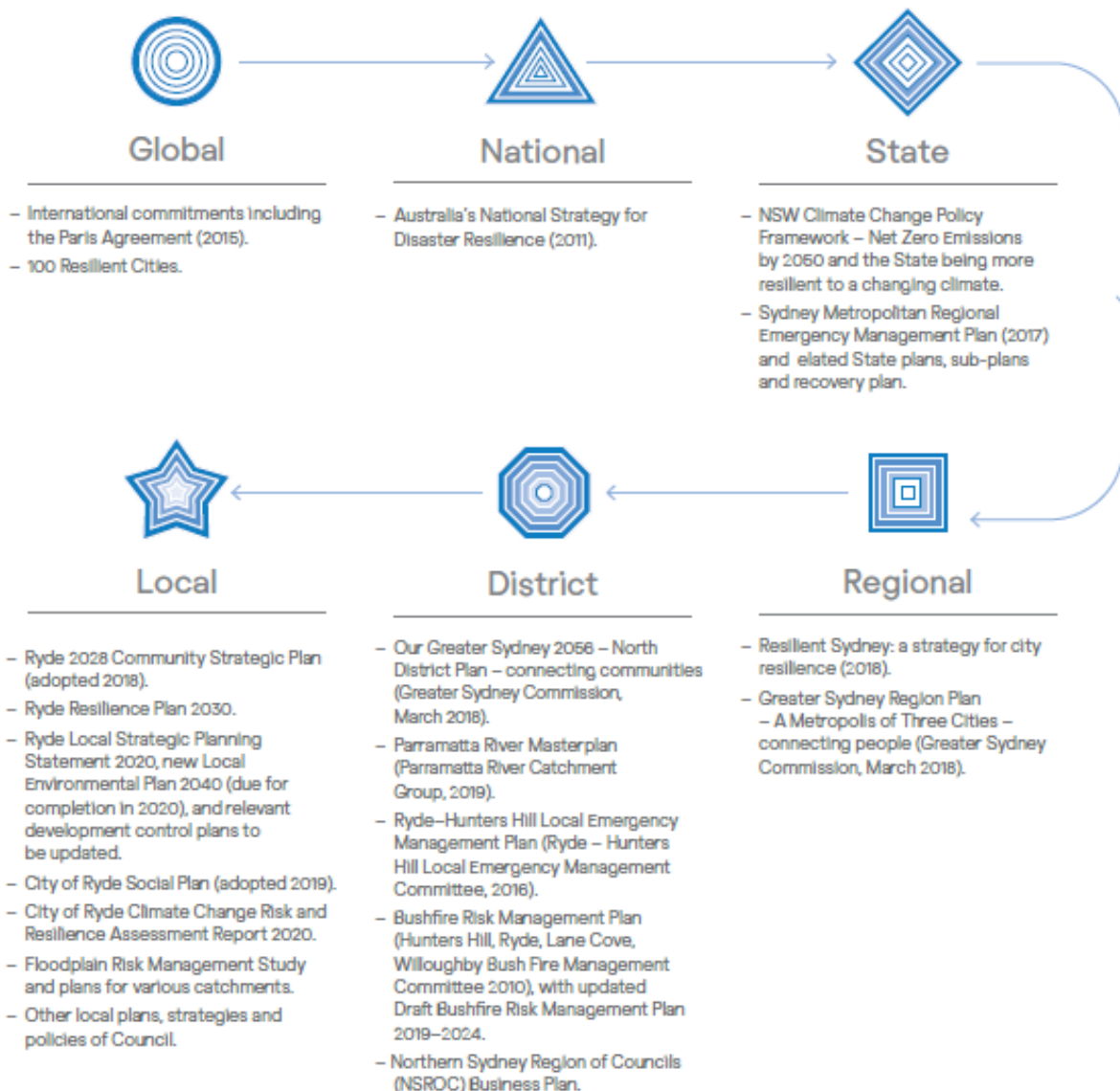
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Renewable Energy - Solar



Resilience
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Follow up questionnaire for teams Ryde Resilience Plan 2030

Introduction

Taking into consideration what you have heard at today's local Resilience Plan briefing, the background information distributed, and your participation in the group exercise for an acute shocks scenario, we would like you and your immediate team to take some time to discuss and respond to the following questions, to enable us to capture how resilience is viewed in your area of expertise, roles responsibilities.

You can also respond to these questions through our online survey on the link below:
<https://jocconsulting.typeform.com/to/ZxFId3>

Questions

- When developing 'internal' and 'external' Council initiatives, how much consideration is given to resilience planning and preparation within your team/department (and its roles and responsibilities)? *Circle the most appropriate answer.*
 - It is never discussed during the processes
 - It is sometimes discussed during the processes
 - It is often discussed but is not established as a priority
 - It is established as a key priority and considered throughout the strategic, operational and implementation processes
- Excelling during a major event means operating more efficiently, in order to minimise the impact to the community of CoR. How well prepared is your team to respond well in the event of a major shock or compound events? *Circle the most appropriate answer.*
 - Not at all
 - Somewhat
 - Well prepared
 - Very well prepared; with a well established, known, and practiced plan and set of procedures
- A. What elements are limiting or reducing your team's ability to be better prepared and resilient?
Maximum 100 words.

B. What support (beyond more funding) could Council provide, to help you be better prepared to respond to the needs of the community? *Maximum 100 words.*



CALL TO ACTION YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BE PART OF THE PLAN'S ACTIONS

The City of Ryde has adopted the the first comprehensive action plan for resilience at a local government level in New South Wales.

The Ryde Resilience Plan 2030 for actions over a 10-year period aims to support all members of the local community and organisations to withstand and recover as quickly as possible from shocks and chronic stresses.

The Plan sets out how we can work together to become more adaptable and be better prepared for responding to local and global events that strongly impact our way of life.

This reflects the results from extensive research including reviews of best practice elsewhere, extensive engagement with the community and other stakeholders, and encouragement of innovation for integration into the Plan.

Our response to challenging times

The City of Ryde recognises the interconnected nature of the current COVID-19 health crisis and heatwave conditions over 2019-2020, which has followed drought, the prolonged bushfire emergencies, hazardous smoke pollution over extended periods and severe storms.

The Plan, presented in two volumes, listened to what the community in 2019-2020 told Council in relation to current and future issues impacting resilience in our city. Once implemented it will support local initiatives, programs and activities to foster resilience for residents, workers and visitors across the city, as well as leading to improve Council's own operations.

What is Resilience?

Resilience is the ability to withstand and recover quickly from difficulties. It means collectively strengthening our ability and capacity to survive, adapt and thrive from major threats, known as stresses and shocks.



Chronic Stresses are threats that have a cumulative effect, such as housing affordability, global or national economic downturn, transport congestion, access to food, social isolation, lack of connectedness, mental health, and climate change.



Major Shocks include sudden emergency situations such as heatwaves, bushfires, damaging storms and floods, infrastructure failures, disease pandemics, communications meltdowns and even cyber-attacks. Often these shocks can have a chain or cascading effect, or more than one can occur together, to become compound events with even more serious consequences for communities.



RESILIENT PLAN RYDE 2030 COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Prepared by JOC Consulting

8 July 2019

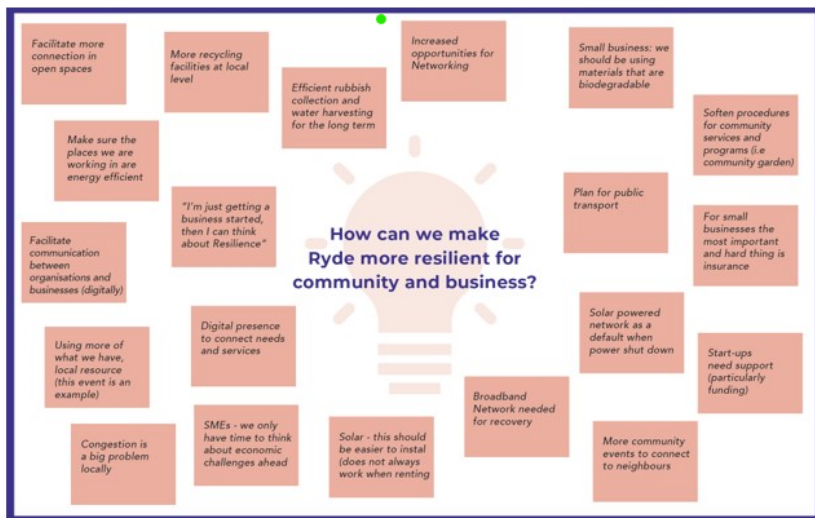
JOC CONSULTING
creative urban planners

RYDE RESILIENCE PLAN 2030
THRIVING COMMUNITIES EVENT FINDINGS
CITY OF RYDE

On Wednesday, 31 August 2019, JOC Consulting and Paul (Pablo) Bateson attended the Thriving Communities event; a networking opportunity to encourage cross-sector collaboration and innovation. With the purpose of informing and engaging the community about the Ryde Resilience Plan 2030, our team set up an information station and engagement activities. The following is a list of key findings from the event.

Key findings:

- Overall, using the flowchart framework "Preparedness / Event / Response / Recovery" was an effective way of communicating Resilience.
- Small businesses often think about how they will adapt to the market and economic shifts. However, other difficulties such as emergency situations, climate change, food security etc, are not commonly acknowledged as a threat.
- Insurance was identified as a key service for recovery. Business owners acknowledged the importance of having appropriate insurance but have experienced that there is a high barrier of entry to acquire sufficient cover.
- People identified meeting places such as public open space and events as a key contributor to collective resilience.



Chinese and Korean speaking participants found it difficult to identify with the concept of 'resilience', or recognise a direct translation.

Focus Group participants from CALD groups engaged on the following closest definitions:

Chinese Word for Resilience

对应方案

Translated to 'Correct Response Scheme'

Korean Word for Resilience

대응 방안

Translated to 'Countermeasures' or 'Response Measures'



Community Education



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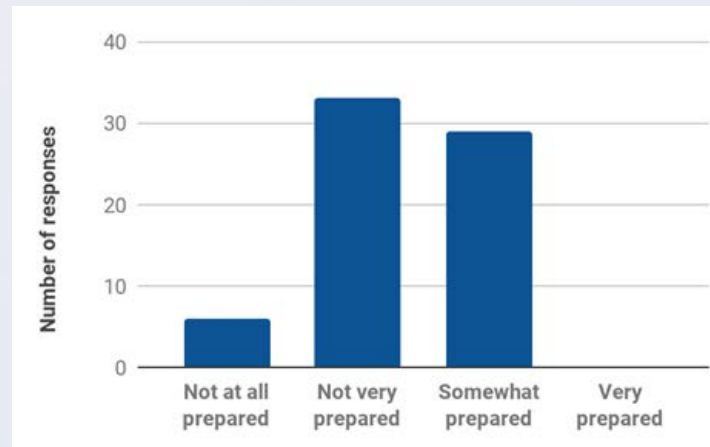
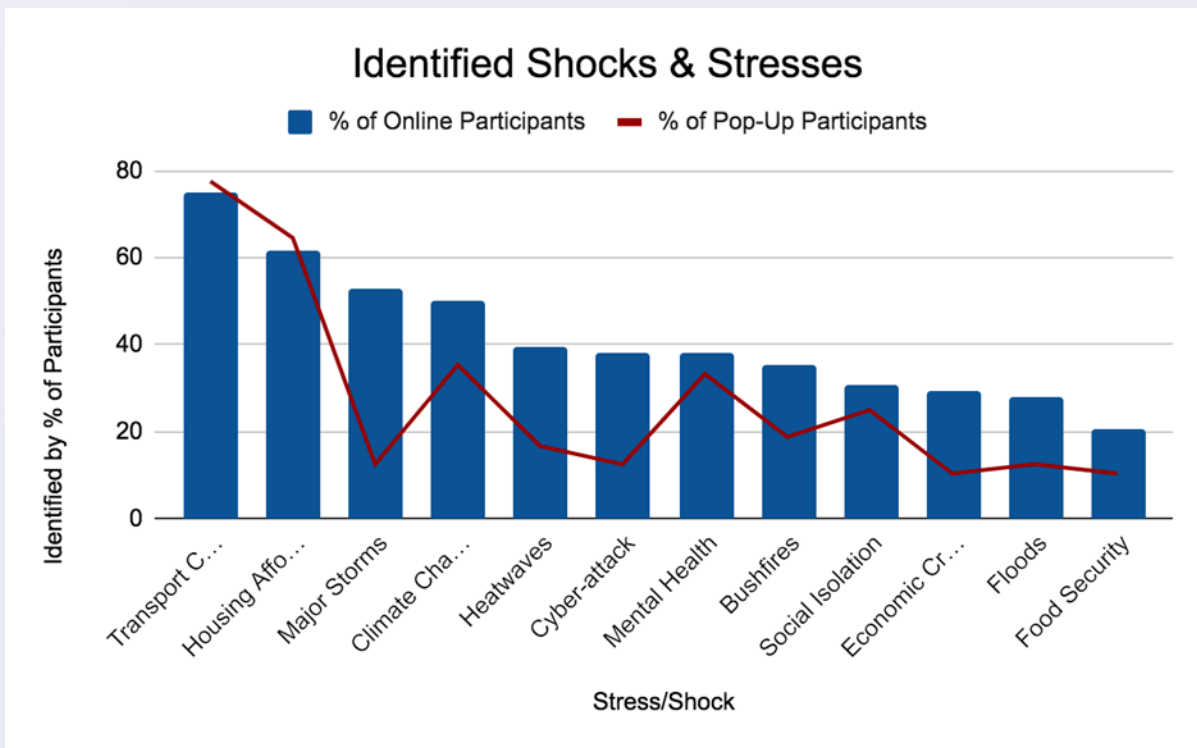
Community Education



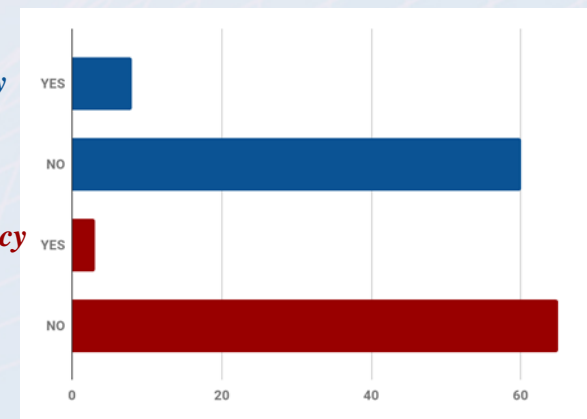
Resilience
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How well prepared is your household to respond to a major shock?



1. *Do you have an emergency plan in your household?*



2. *Are you aware of an emergency plan in your neighbourhood or local government area?*

What we heard

The following findings relate to the community's perception of Resilience and their level of preparedness to major shocks or events.

How does the community identify with Resilience?

1. Hardship was often used to describe Resilience.
2. Participants do not immediately perceive stress as an element of resilience.
3. The community was interested in learning more. Education was identified as a key contributor to a more Resilience Ryde.

How prepared is the community?

- The community does not feel prepared to face emergency events and do not view their lack of preparedness as a problem.
- There is disconnect between awareness and action. Community is aware of threats but do not seek information or take action.
- The community relate to preparedness from an individual perspective but recognise collaborative methods as fundamental to becoming better prepared.
- The community seeks leadership and guidance in preparing for major events. The community expressed ambiguity and confusion when discussing who is or should be responsible for preparedness.



What The Community Wants



- Increase **awareness about threats** and distribute information about emergencies. Clear direction and information from local government during emergencies.
- Better **education** and **access to information** on response guidelines and trainings.
- **Spaces to gather** in the case of emergencies. **Community building** and more opportunities to meet neighbours to strengthen connections amongst residents.
- Energy efficiency and **easy access to renewable energy**. Increased use of sustainable materials in for daily life products.
- Institutions such as schools and corporations as **educators and capacity building incubators** for Resilience (specifically in preparedness).
- **Local leadership groups** or individuals that provide direction and guidance through response and recovery stages.

1.5 WHERE ARE THE GAPS AND MISSING LINKS?

The following list incorporates the key gaps to consider for the development and implementation of the Ryde Resilience Plan 2030:

- There is a general lack of awareness about Resilience and how it applies in the Local Government Area.
- Safety and security procedures are not common practice at the household or neighbourhood level.
- There is a lack of neighbourhood trust and support. Community members have basic resources to Respond but lack street level and collective mobilisation.
- Long-term Recovery is not commonly identified or thought of.

1.6 WHAT ARE THE TOP PRIORITIES FOR FOLLOW UP ACTION?

The following priorities have been identified as key opportunities to promote collective Resilience at the Local Government Level:

- Reshaping the community's perception of “Resilience”
- Education on major events and Response plans (i.e. events focused on Climate Change).
- Build community knowledge about managing Stresses.
- Balance information distribution using online and offline platforms (i.e. WeChat, mailbox).
- Community based Emergency Response training and education (i.e. emergency drills).
- Promote emergency response champions and leaders within communities.
- Education on the importance of long-term Recovery measures.
- Opportunities for neighbours to meet and form social ties (i.e. public spaces, events)



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Sustainable Transport



Resilience
NSW



Urban Heat Citizen Science Project





5.3 Enabling principles for a Resilient Ryde

There are 10 'enabling' principles that will guide the development and implementation of strategic directions and responses associated with planning to make the City of Ryde more resilient:



Organisation of integrated emergency management



Identification and application of current and future risk scenarios



Strengthening of financial capacity for operations



Pursuit of urban design excellence based upon sustainability



Safeguarding of buffers for and maintaining ecosystem functions



Engaging with and building capacity of community for resilience



Strengthening of institutional capabilities for resilience



Increasing resilience of infrastructure (physical assets and social)



Establishment of disaster preparedness and response



Facilitation of recovery and bounce back for improved resilience

14.4 Potential hazards for Ryde

Along with the long-term risks associated with climate change, there are many potential hazards for the City of Ryde. From the Joint Ryde-Hunters Hill Local Emergency Management Plan (2016), these include (not in any order of priority):



Biosecurity (animal and plant) emergency



Bridge or building collapse



Cyber-attack and communication meltdown



Earthquake



Fire (bushland, industrial, commercial, and residential)



Flood (including short duration intense rainfall event)



Hazardous release



Heatwave



Human disease



Landslip



Storm (thunderstorm, wind, hail, dust)



Transport emergency (air, road, sea)



Tsunami



Utilities and infrastructure failure (including power, water, gas, fuel)



Waste and Recycling



5.2 Goals for a Resilient Ryde

Nine goals have been developed to help achieve the vision for a resilient Ryde:



Energy security – A low carbon community and economy that makes maximum use of renewable energy, lower emissions transport and cool living in homes and across neighbourhoods



Water security – A water sensitive city that protects the function, amenity and quality of our creeks and rivers, efficiently provides for the clean water needs of people through adaptive technology, and provides access to healthy water-based leisure opportunities



Resource efficiency – Making continual improvements to the sustainable use of resources, thereby delivering economic, environmental and social outcomes



Climate change, extreme weather events and other natural hazards – A community that adapts to potential impacts of climate change on comfort, safety, health and protection of the environment



Biodiversity and natural systems – Natural systems that are sustained and biodiversity connections that are increased, providing social, cultural, economic, environmental and health benefits for the community



Transport and connecting our community – Transport infrastructure and people movement networks and systems that are efficient, responsive, multi-modal and resilient



Health and wellbeing – A diverse, inclusive and resilient community in which every resident and worker feels they belong, are valued and supported for their wellbeing



Emergency management for preparedness, responses and recovery – A community that is well supported by Council in terms of emergency preparedness for, responses to, and recovery from, major shocks



Direction, collective leadership and collaboration – An inclusive, resilient 'one city' community with good governance, engagement and capacity to withstand shocks and stresses



Food gardens