



Australian Government

National  
**Recovery and  
Resilience**  
Agency

# Deep Dive Workshop Summary

Developing the Second National Action Plan  
to support the National Disaster Risk  
Reduction Framework

June 2022

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# Introduction

## About this document

This workshop summary captures a high-level overview of the discussion and input from participants who attended the digital Deep Dives 1-3 (Sessions 1 and 2).

These Deep Dives explored three key topics:

1. How might we expand the range of values considered in decision making and learning?
2. How might we connect the complexity of disaster risk reduction with how people perceived risk and make decisions?
3. How might we account for the real costs of risk in financial systems and incentives opportunities for risk reduction?

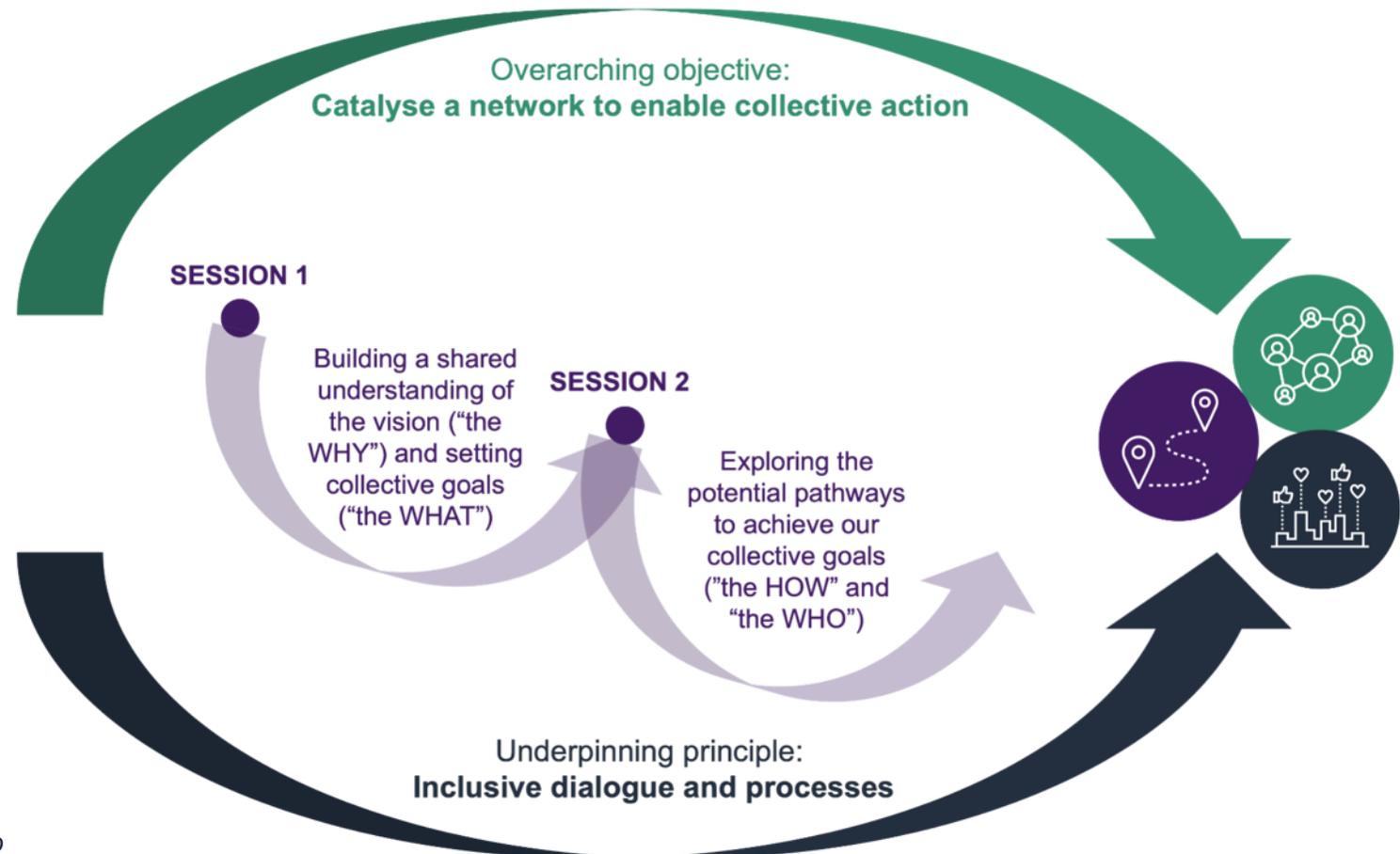
Session One of the workshops focused on the what and why of the NAP. These conversations were continued in Session Two, where the who and how to create change was explored.

## Purpose

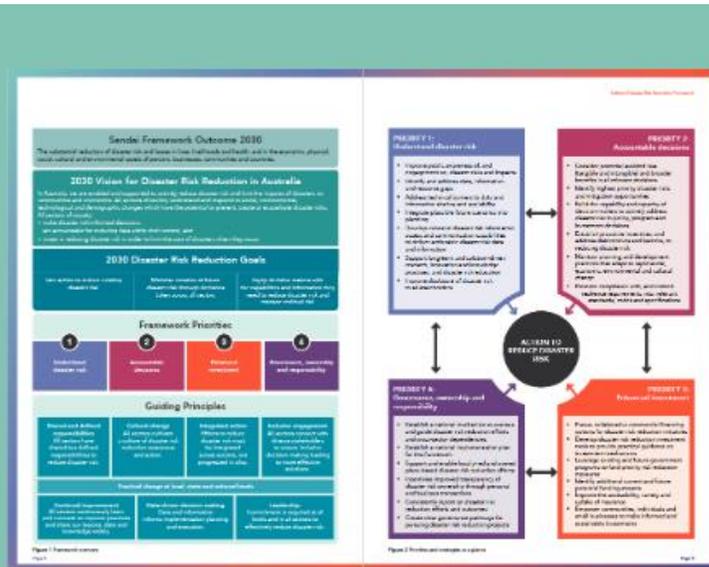
The purpose of this summary is to capture and summarise the workshop dialogue participant input is documented for future use for developing the Second National Action Plan for Disaster Risk Reduction. Participants are encouraged to share their experience and this summary with others in their network.

See Appendix 1 for further deep dive design information, and the deep dive pre-brief pack available [here](#).

## Deep Dives Structure Overview



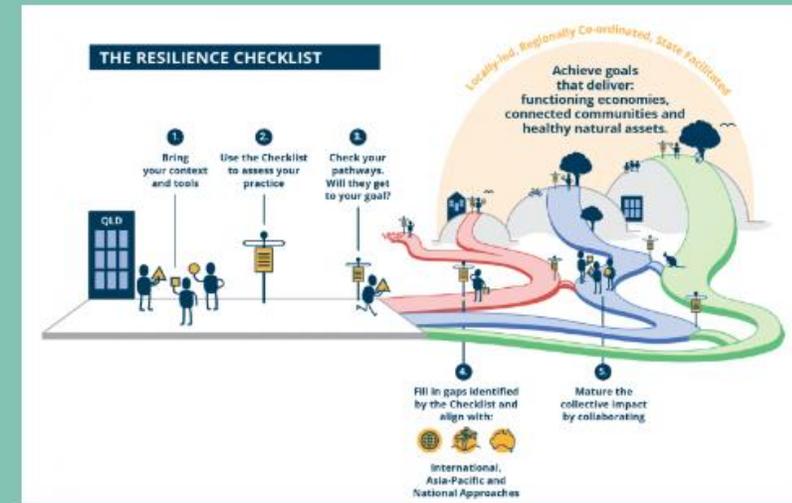
# Creating a shared foundation, inputs and guidance for the NAP



Why we're creating this plan.



Global discussions and questions adapted for deep dives.



Narrative structures to engage with the complexity.

NAP2

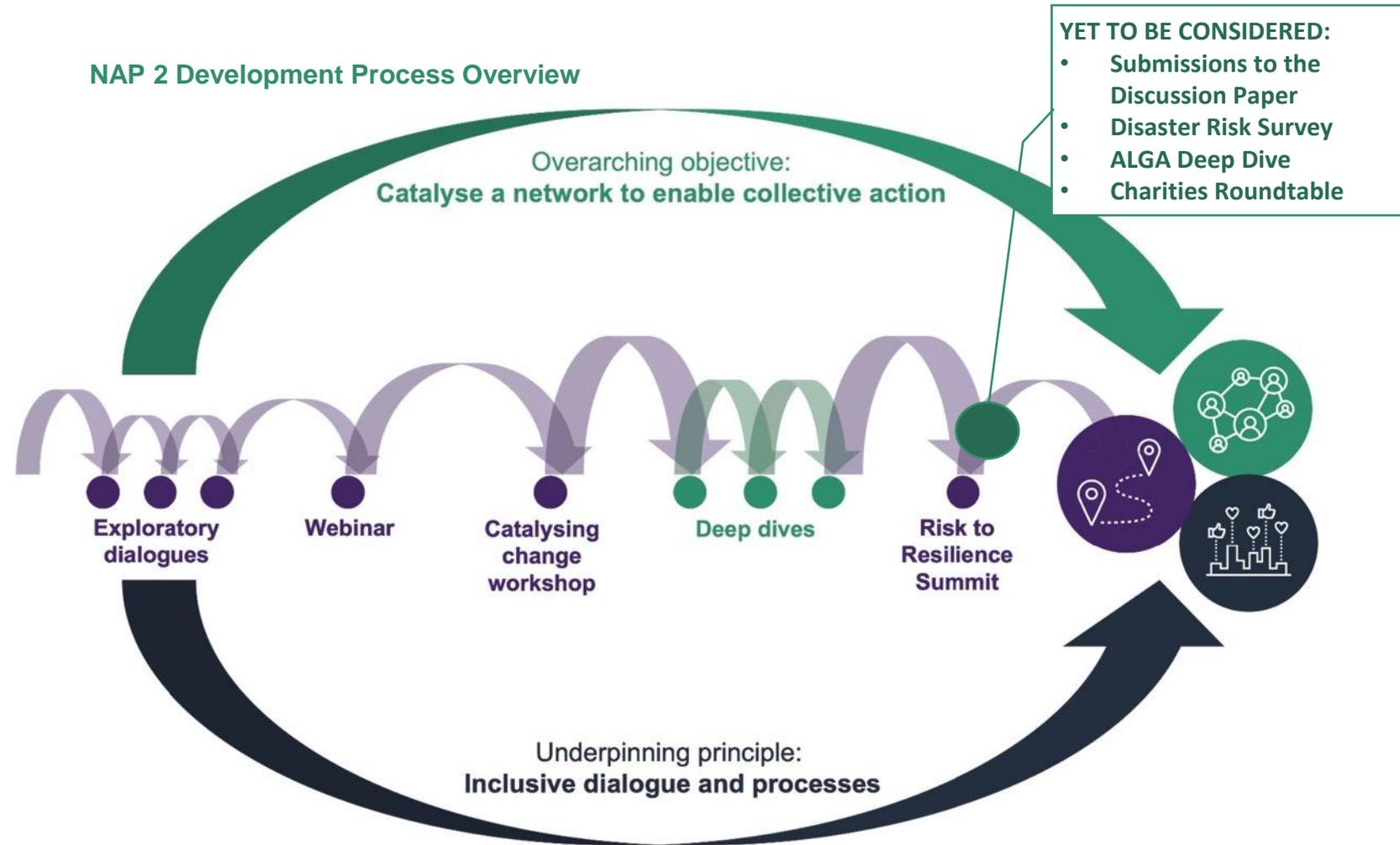
# The approach for developing the NAP2

## About the NAP 2

This diagram outlines the current journey to develop the NAP. With the deep dives now completed the team is working to further develop the details in the From Risk to Resilience Summit on 29-30 June 2022.

Yet to be considered include the submissions to the discussion paper about the Second National Action Plan, the findings from the Disaster Risk Reduction Survey as well as a bespoke deep dive with the Australian Local Government Association and Charities Roundtable.

The first draft of the Second NAP will be prepared for circulation post the From Risk to Resilience Summit event.



## **Section 2**

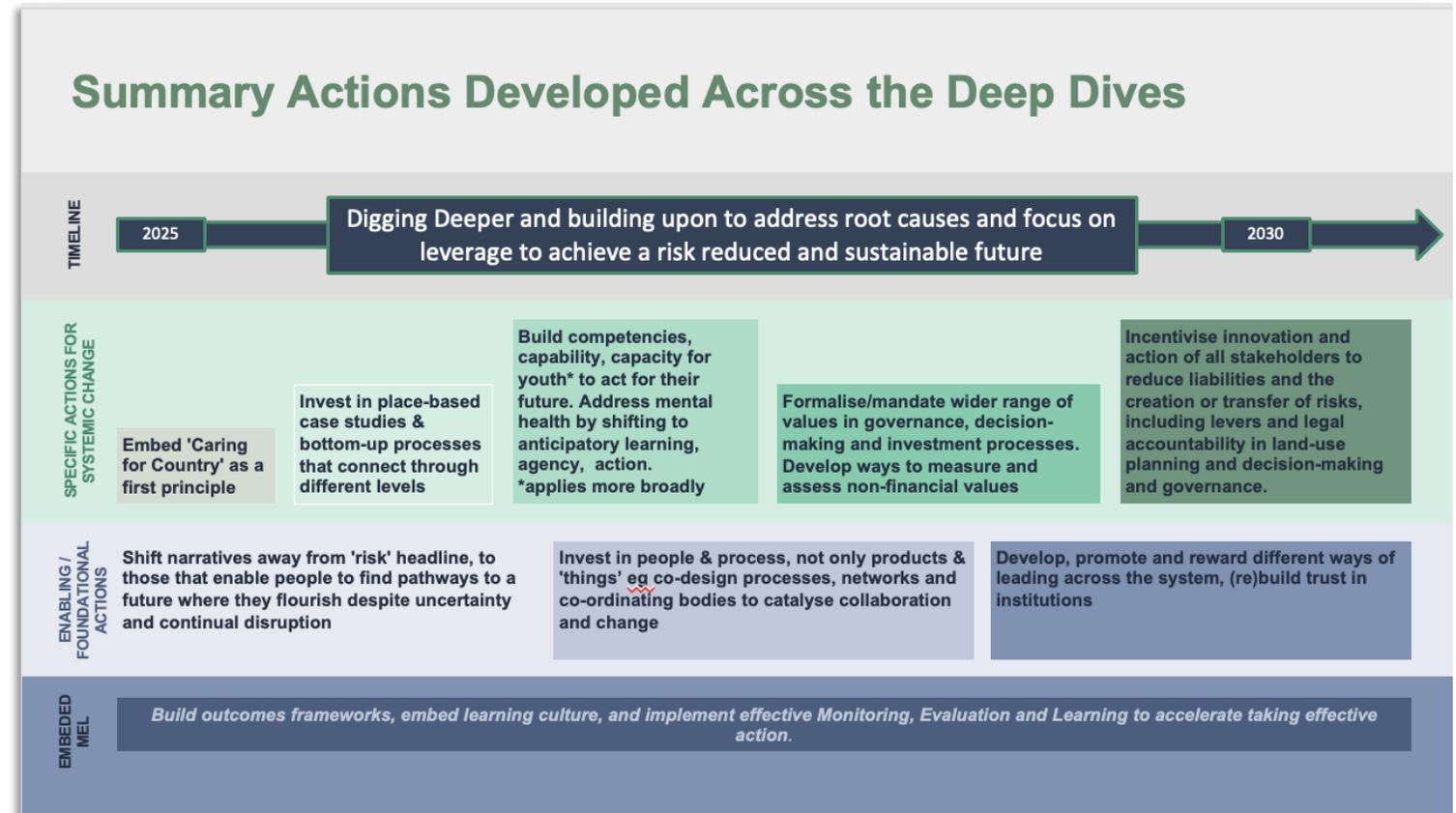
# **Deep Dives Findings – Emerging NAP Lead Actions**

# Summary Actions Emerging Across the Deep Dives

## Introducing the summary

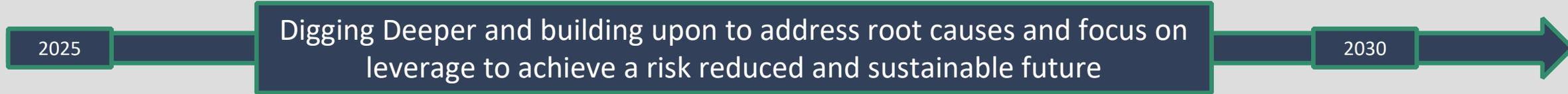
From across the Topics 1-3 Deep Dives, a set of 10 summary actions were synthesized that fall across three layers:

1. **Specific Actions for Systemic Change**
2. **Enabling & foundational actions**
3. **Embedded MEL across the impact areas.**



# Summary Actions Developed Across the Deep Dives

TIMELINE



SPECIFIC ACTIONS FOR SYSTEMIC CHANGE

Embed 'Caring for Country' as a first principle

Invest in place-based case studies & bottom-up processes that connect through different levels

Build competencies, capability, capacity for youth\* to act for their future. Address mental health by shifting to anticipatory learning, agency, action.  
\*applies more broadly

Formalise/mandate wider range of values in governance, decision-making and investment processes. Develop ways to measure and assess non-financial values

Incentivise innovation and action of all stakeholders to reduce liabilities and the creation or transfer of risks, including levers and legal accountability in land-use planning and decision-making and governance.

ENABLING / FOUNDATIONAL ACTIONS

Shift narratives away from 'risk' headline, to those that enable people to find pathways to a future where they flourish despite uncertainty and continual disruption

Invest in people & process, not only products & 'things' eg co-design processes, networks and co-ordinating bodies to catalyse collaboration and change

Develop, promote and reward different ways of leading across the system, (re)build trust in institutions

EMBEDED MEL

*Build outcomes frameworks, embed learning culture, and implement effective Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning to accelerate taking effective action.*

**What is needed:** Embed 'Caring for Country' as a first principle, recognising that it includes people, Cultures, place, obligation, purpose, spirituality and wellbeing. Elevate people's connection to and understanding of their dependency on healthy ecosystems, so that they value, care and prioritise environment.

## How can we approach it?

- Build governance mechanisms to safely embed First Nations knowledge and science into institutions - co-designed frameworks/policies, funding for culturally appropriate responses, incentivise Indigenous recruitment in DRR.
- Expand institutions with an EM remit into the DRR space (i.e. not just land management, Caring for Country)
- Co-designed frameworks / policies / strategies First Nations people - e.g. Caring for Country Strategy
- Establish First Nations Leadership in DRR space - feed in and connect across sectors, embed into institutions

## What is needed:

Invest in place-based case studies & bottom up processes that connect through different levels and scales to develop, test and showcase leading practice.

## How can we approach it?

- Enable collective design, funding and delivery of resilience projects through place-based initiatives that establish cross sector collaborations and learning
- Prioritise diversity in place-based solutions and invest in understanding communities, recognising that designing for and with the most disempowered, the design will work for everyone. Steps include:
  - Expanding the representation on Local Disaster Management Groups to include schools and not-for profits
  - Fund community actors who are involved in place-based approaches (and their organisations) with funding and other resources in recognition that this work is outside of their usual role (e.g. teachers)
  - Provide resourcing for place-based pilots and other work requiring active participation by local actors
  - Provide resourcing to encourage participation of broad and diverse actors in place-based solutions (e.g. LGBTIQ+, CALD, people with disability). In doing so, recognise that consulting with one person in community from these groups is not enough and that intersectionality exists.
  - Fund and resource pathways to community leadership positions and local preparedness roles.
  - Resource approaches that seek to expand local volunteer bases and enhance local capacity before disasters.

**What is needed:** Formalise/mandate a wider range of values (through the range of voices) in governance, decision-making and investment processes. Develop ways to measure and assess non-financial) values, and analytical methods to support trade-off decisions, and value resilience.

## How can we approach it?

- Reduce the duplication of funding effort/risk of maladaptation and align/unify beyond existing silos. Bring programs together (e.g. retrofit for energy efficiency and retrofit for natural hazards, race to net zero).
- Leverage broader values & frameworks to build confidence and to incentivise novel investment funds and vehicles for DRR (public and private). Include communities as investors in their own futures (i.e. cooperative approaches involving the community, business or government).
- Find different ways to demonstrate what is valued e.g.:
  - Providing visibility or opportunity to behaviours and initiatives that are valued
  - Value the opinion of youth and equally weight their suggestions when consulting
  - Give space for youth voices, let them be heard and include their perspective in outcomes. Give youth the credit when using their ideas.

(Note: deep dives focused on youth, but this is good practice for all groups of people)

**What is needed:** Build competencies, capability, capacity for youth\* to act for their future. Address mental health (trauma, despair, paralysis, disempowerment, eco-grief), by shifting to anticipatory learning, agency, action.

\* Deep dives focussed on youth, but this applies broadly:

*"I don't want to care about it. If I don't have a way to do anything about it, then I would rather not even know or care, because then it hurts."*

## How can we approach it?

- Prepare youth with strategies to cope in times of uncertainty. This would be achieved through:
- Introduce trauma courses in disaster affected areas
- Courses to prepare children and youth and increase resilience and community capacity
- Throughout this journey, don't underestimate that children and youth understand the bigger concepts.

## What is needed:

Invest in people & process, not only products & 'things' eg co-design processes, networks and co-ordinating bodies to catalyse collaboration and change.

## How can we approach it?

- Catalyse, build, maintain active networks and communities of practice within and across sectors, levels of govt and private sector, regions, and range of diverse voices
- Invest in leadership at all levels, and supporting learning,
- Invest in co-ordinating bodies, regional bridging organisations, 'backbone' organisations for collective action
- Create a trusted and safe environment for people on the ground where they can articulate the problem but also be given the ability to solve that problem.
- Develop mechanisms for increased direct funding to community actors.
- Co-design governance structures for funding and resourcing for and with communities focused on common ideas of what success means when it comes to preparedness.

## What is needed:

Develop, promote and reward different ways of leading across the system, (re)build trust, buy-in and accountability in public and private institutions.

## How can we approach it?

- Create opportunities for leaders to 'boundary ride' eg Emergency Management sector crossing into communities and human services sector to connect with existing networks
- Resources and funding for school principals to be well endowed with leadership training and principals prepared for their leadership role within the community, recognising that schools lead a lot of community healing and direction.
- Support teachers with resources and opportunities to build personal development into teachings, through local collaborations etc.
- Fund and resource pathways to community and/or cross-sectoral, cross-organisational, and regional level leadership roles and positions

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- Support teachers with resources and opportunities to build personal development into teachings, through local collaborations etc.
- Fund and resource pathways to community and/or cross-sectoral, cross-organisational, and regional level leadership roles and positions

**What is needed:** Shift narratives away from 'risk' headline, to those which enable people to find pathways to a future where they flourish despite uncertainty and continual disruption (e.g. Caring for Country), while taking action to reduce risk along the way.

## How can we approach it?

- Create new shared narratives that people recognise and can relate to and see themselves in
- Embrace the messiness (uncertainty, stressors, trauma, humanness)
- Promote these narratives in the voice and platforms for each community or demographic to build meaningful action that they recognise they can take, and realise outcomes.

**What is needed:** Incentivise innovation and action of all stakeholders to reduce liabilities and the creation or transfer of risks. Educate people on the risks and include levers and legal accountability in land-use planning and decision-making and governance.

## How can we approach it?

- Address the asymmetry of information on risk and disclosure of risk.
- Support investment in scenario planning.
- Align planning arrangements between jurisdictions and cross sectors / portfolios (e.g. land use, infrastructure, EM, regional development, climate adaptation, DRR, recovery, construction, environment) and highlight successful examples and practices of integrated coordinated and whole-of-life planning.
- Land use planning decisions to move from economic user assessment of infrastructure to multiple benefit by beneficiaries.

## What is needed:

Build outcomes frameworks and implement effective Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning to accelerate taking effective action.

## How can we approach it?

- Look to community services sector for well-established Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning systems that can evaluate the return on investment.
- Within community/care delivery and human services sector, there is are well established MEL methods and practice and therefore a reliable evidence base that investing in community networks, social process etc delivers value.
- This needs to be understood and translated in DRR where the paradigm is that investing in hardware eg firefighting eqpt is a more reliable investment than investing in community.



# Deep Dive Topic 1 Session 1

How might we expand the range of values considered in decision making and learning?

Facilitated by Carol Vale (CEO & Dunghutti Woman) from Murawin.

This graphic recording illustrates the highlights of the deep dive, reflecting the voices of participants.

Recording By Dayna Hayman



Click [here](#) for a downloadable version of the recording on AIDR's Website.

# Deep Dive Topic 1

## Session 1 – What do we say first?

Our opening activity allowed participants to bring forth their burning thoughts, ideas and questions to set the background, context and steer the discussion.

This discussion highlighted many points that were brought into syntheses.





# Deep Dive Topic 1

## Session 1 – Synthesis: Impact Areas

***The task led to the identification of six impact areas to create systemic change towards disaster resilience and risk reduction.***

Establish co-design process/framework with First Nations with legitimate and powerful place in decision-making for First Nations in DRR.

Provide place-based case studies to develop and showcase good practice and make it real and doable. Include place based/ Country based approach to living through continual disruption.

Build Cultural awareness and competency nationally as a foundation for DRR. Reframe narratives to help shift mindset and reframe to a Caring for Country context.

***These impact areas formed the basis for exploration in Part 2, the second session.***

Take action on addressing mental health (wrt despair and paralysis and disempowerment on climate and disaster) and shift to building agency.

Create legislative changes for giving rights to/protecting nature. Enact a Treaty - an opportunity to set new constitutional foundations.

Address inequities with First Nations peoples, to build trust within, across and towards public and private sector institutions.

# Deep Dive Yarning Circles Method Adoption

After the first set of deep-dive sessions, the team reflected on the adoption of Yarning Circles language and method. With support from Carol Vale, the team understood how to apply yarning to the wider deep-dive sessions through sharing of the stories and why behind this cultural concept and how it showcases, elevates and embeds First Nations cultures into workshops, discussions and outputs.

**“Yarning is more than just a story or conversation in Aboriginal culture – it is a structured cultural activity that is recognised even in research circles as a valid and rigorous methodology for knowledge production, inquiry and transmission. It is a ritual that incorporates elements such as story, humour, gesture and mimicry for consensus-building, meaning-making and innovation. It references places and relationships and is highly contextualised in the local worldviews of those yarning.**

**It has protocols of active listening, mutual respect and building on what others have said rather than openly contradicting them or debating ideas.”**

**Sand Talk: How Indigenous Thinking Can Save the World  
Dr Tyson Yunkaporta**

# Deep Dive Topic 1 Session 2

How might we expand the range of values considered in decision making and learning?

Facilitated by Carol Vale (CEO & Dunghutti Woman) from Murawin.

This graphic recording illustrates the highlights of the deep dive, reflecting the voices of participants.

Recording By Dayna Hayman



Click [here](#) for a downloadable version of the recording on AIDR's Website.

# Deep Dive Topic 1

## Session 2 - What do we say first?

Our opening activity allowed participants to bring forth their burning thoughts, ideas and questions to set the background, context and steer the discussion.

This discussion highlighted many points that were brought into syntheses.



# Deep Dive Topic 1

## Session 2 – Impact Areas

***Following on from the first session, participants focused on developing the WHO and HOW of each synthesised impact area through four different lenses:***

1. Information, assessment, decisions & learning
2. Market, regulatory & policy incentives
3. Leadership, people & networks / collaboration
4. Environment outcomes & nature-based solutions.

Establish co-design process/framework with First Nations with legitimate and powerful place in decision-making for First Nations in DRR.

Provide place-based case studies to develop and showcase good practice and make it real and doable. Include place based/ Country based approach to living through continual disruption.

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Create legislative changes for giving rights to/protecting nature. Enact a Treaty - an opportunity to set new constitutional foundations.

Address inequities with First Nations peoples, to build trust within, across and towards public and private sector institutions.

# Deep Dive Topic 1

## Session 2 – Yarning Circles Miro Glimpse

Facilitators used this diagram to support and track the Participants' exploration of the WHO and HOW of each impact area and consider the intersection of the NAP and how it supported work that would be driven outside of the sector (e.g. Treaty).



See Appendix 2 for the Miro Exports.



# Deep Dive Topic 2 Session 1

How might we connect the complexity of disaster risk reduction with how people perceived risk and make decisions?

Facilitated by Deborah O'Connell from CSIRO.

This graphic recording illustrates the highlights of the deep dive, reflecting the voices of participants.

Recording By Dayna Hayman



Click [here](#) for a downloadable version of the recording on AIDR's Website.

# Deep Dive Topic 2

## Session 1 - What do we say first?

Our opening activity allowed participants to bring forth their burning thoughts, ideas and questions to set the background, context and steer the discussion.

This discussion highlighted many points that were brought into syntheses.



# Deep Dive Topic 2 Session 1 – Miro board glimpse

*Participants contemplated their focus question in breakout rooms against the following three tasks:*

1. What will we have achieved (by 2025, 2030, 2050) if we are successful, in the context of Caring for Country?
2. If we zoom in on the goals for 2025/2030, what barriers and opportunities will we face?
3. Where should we begin? (Identify 1-2 steps / actions to start with).



See Appendix 2 for exports of the Miro Board.

# Deep Dive Topic 2

## Session 1 – Synthesis: Impact Areas

***The task led to the identification of six impact areas to create systemic change towards disaster resilience and risk reduction.***

***These impact areas formed the basis for exploration in Part 2, the second session.***

Introduce a new shared narrative on 'DRR' that has meaning across households, communities, institutions and governments. Develop clear usable comms in appropriate voice in youth-focused channels for everyday actions to manage risk, take action, and see outcomes.

Engage with youth on 'DRR' through the education system and curriculum and build their knowledge and competencies in thriving through uncertainty and disruption; reframe uncertainty to help embrace opportunities for innovation.

Resource, support and incentivise place-based, bottom-up, diverse and inclusive community building approaches through authorised environment/formal governance structures and place based experts and local knowledge

Build trust (through transparency, and accessible, safe and ethical processes) within, across and towards public and private sector institutions. Include youth (and other underrepresented voices) in decision making processes.

Identify, enable and resource community and LG roles and pathways with appropriate and accessible funding models.

Elevate people's connection to and understanding of their dependency on healthy ecosystems, so that they value, care and prioritise environment.

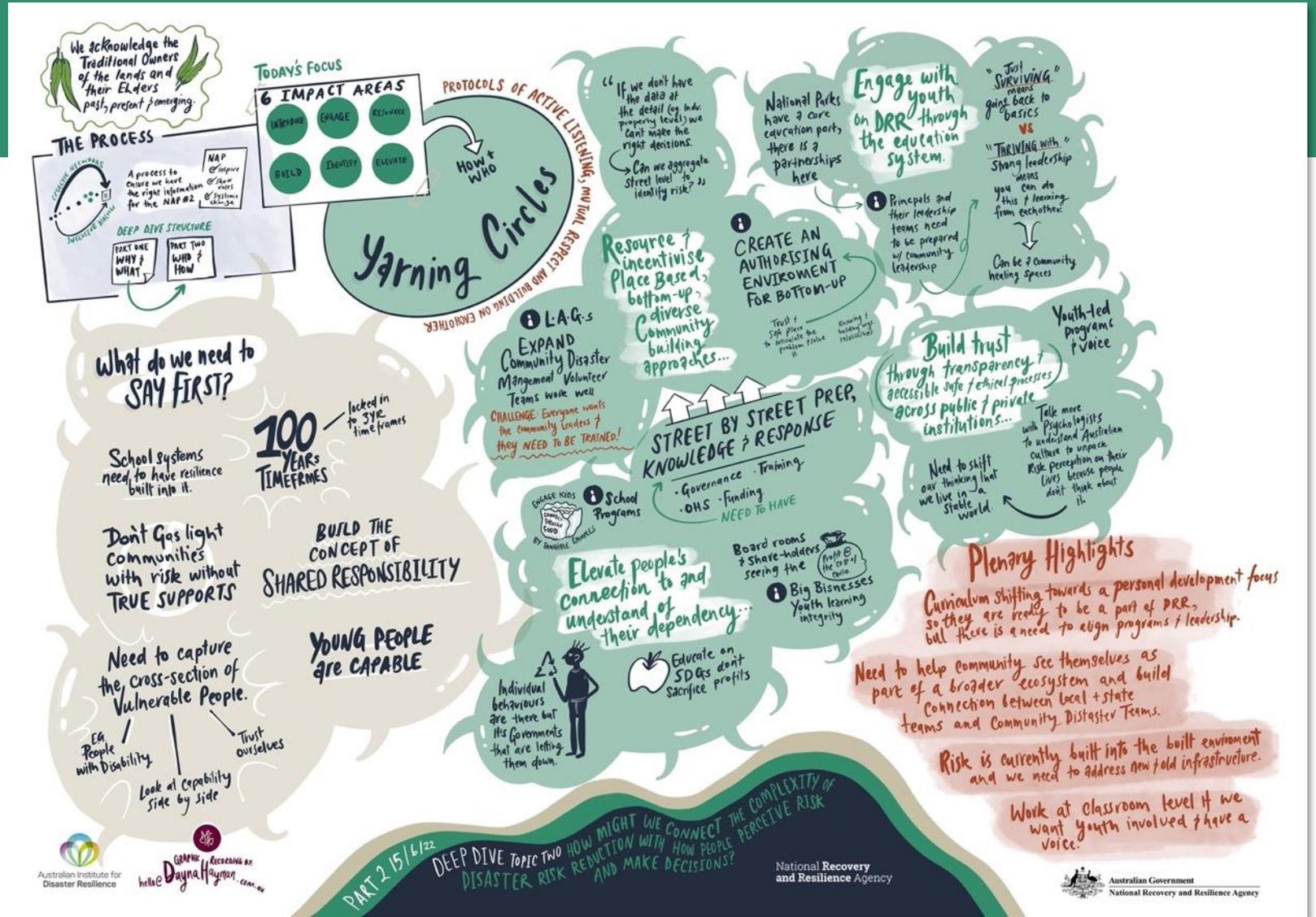
# Deep Dive Topic 2 Session 2

*How might we connect the complexity of disaster risk reduction with how people perceived risk and make decisions?*

Facilitated by Deborah O'Connell from CSIRO.

*This graphic recording illustrates the highlights of the deep dive, reflecting the voices of participants.*

Recording By Dayna Hayman



Click [here](#) for a downloadable version of the recording on AIDR's Website.

# Deep Dive Topic 2

## Session 2 - What do we say first?

Our opening activity allowed participants to bring forth their burning thoughts, ideas and questions to set the background, context and steer the discussion.

This discussion highlighted many points that were brought into syntheses.



# Deep Dive Topic 2

## Session 2 – Part 1 Input: Impact Areas

***Following on from the first session, participants focused on developing the WHO and HOW of each synthesised impact area through four different lenses:***

1. Information, assessment, decisions & learning
2. Market, regulatory & policy incentives
3. Leadership, people & networks / collaboration
4. Environment outcomes & nature-based solutions.

Introduce a new shared narrative on 'DRR' that has meaning across households, communities, institutions and governments. Develop clear usable comms inappropriate voice in youth-focused channels for everyday actions to manage risk, take action, and see outcomes.

Engage with youth on 'DRR' through the education system and curriculum and build their knowledge and competencies in thriving through uncertainty and disruption; reframe uncertainty to help embrace opportunities for innovation.

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Build trust (through transparency, and accessible, safe and ethical processes) within, across and towards public and private sector institutions. Include youth (and other underrepresented voices) in decision making processes.

Identify, enable and resource community and LG roles and pathways with appropriate and accessible funding models.

Elevate people's connection to and understanding of their dependency on healthy ecosystems, so that they value, care and prioritise environment.

*See Appendix 1 for the synthesis process and template design.*

# Deep Dive Topic 2

## Session 2 – Yarning Circles Miro Glimpse

Facilitators used this diagram to support and track the Participants' exploration of the WHO and HOW of each impact area and consider the intersection of the NAP and how it supported work that would be driven outside of the sector (e.g. **Treaty**).



See Appendix 2 for the Miro Exports.



# Section 4

## Deep Dive Topic 3

### How might we account for the real costs of risk in financial systems and incentives opportunities for risk reduction?



See Appendix 2 for links and screenshots of the Miro Board for this topic.

# Deep Dive Topic 3 Session 1

How might we account for the real costs of risk in financial systems and incentives opportunities for risk reduction?

Facilitated by Russell Wise from CSIRO.

This graphic recording illustrates the highlights of the deep dive, reflecting the voices of participants.

Recording By Dayna Hayman



Click [here](#) for a downloadable version of the recording on AIDR's Website.

# Deep Dive Topic 3

## Session 1 - What do we say first?

Our opening activity allowed participants to bring forth their burning thoughts, ideas and questions to set the background, context and steer the discussion.

This discussion highlighted many points that were brought into syntheses.

### What do we need to say first?

When can we begin to quantify in actual economic terms	How can we align efforts?	Need to build Public Private Partnerships and relationships	How can the government assist and create appropriate policy for private sector investment	Quantify natural capital accounts and need to put a value on nature
NCRAS is significant in the DRR sector	need to consider how all the existing frameworks and policies can align and create coordinated effort	NAP is agnostic of Government and funding sources	Need to consider the direction of the new government	We have empirical data so how can we use this for planning
Reactive society	Compounding disasters with increased predictability. When can we quantify this	How can new work fit into future activities	Rebuilding was dependent on which companies were willing to reinvest and had the capital to control this	Disaster response and recovery can be strongly influenced by the economic market
vulnerability actually exists and magnifies, whereas risk is a potential				

# Deep Dive Topic 3

## Session 1 – Synthesis: Impact Areas

***The task led to the identification of six impact areas to create systemic change towards disaster resilience and risk reduction.***

***These impact areas formed the basis for exploration in Part 2, the second session.***

Build competencies, capability and confidence (individual and collective) in how to develop investable DRR / resilience programs and projects.

Create a shared platform for change by developing innovative and novel approaches, tested for consistency and credibility to measure and assess risks, uncertainties, and resilience in financial decisions. Put less emphasis on the precision of calculating risk, and frame projects in a way that allow for the range of values considered to be expanded.

Develop funds and vehicles for DRR (public and private). Aim for 97% to be invested in proactive resilience/prevention and 3% into response and recovery. Include communities as investors in their own futures (i.e., cooperative approaches involving community, business, or government)

Incentivise innovation and action of all stakeholders to reduce liabilities and the creation or transfer of risks. Enable collective design, funding and delivery of resilience projects through place-based initiatives that establish cross sector collaborations and learning.

Create and showcase innovative resilience initiatives that draw on and build new, inclusive and diverse benefits to a range of beneficiaries. Catalyse financial innovation to build thriving communities, give householders choice, and investors confidence.

Align planning arrangements between jurisdictions and across sectors / portfolios (e.g., land-use, infrastructure, EM, regional development, climate adaptation, DRR, recovery, construction, environment) and highlight successful examples and practices of integrated, coordinated and whole-of-life planning.

# Deep Dive Topic 3 – Miro board glimpse

*The thematic summaries that will be used in Deep Dive 2 Part 2 were syntheses from the breakout rooms that answered three questions:*

1. What will we have achieved (by 2025, 2030, 2050) if we are successful, in the context of Caring for Country?
2. If we zoom in on the goals for 2025/2030, what barriers and opportunities will we face?
3. Where should we begin? (Identify 1-2 steps / actions to start with).

\*Note: This deep dive featured 2 breakout groups.



See Appendix 2 for exports of the Miro Board.

# Deep Dive Topic 3 Session 2

How might we account for the real costs of risk in financial systems and incentives opportunities for risk reduction?

Facilitated by Russell Wise from CSIRO.

This graphic recording illustrates the highlights of the deep dive, reflecting the voices of participants.

Recording By Dayna Hayman



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# Deep Dive Topic 3

## Session 2 - What do we say first?

Our opening activity allowed participants to bring forth their burning thoughts, ideas and questions to set the background, context and steer the discussion.

This discussion highlighted many points that were brought into syntheses.



# Deep Dive Topic 3

## Session 2 Input: Impact Areas

***Following on from the first session, participants focused on developing the WHO and HOW of each synthesised impact area through four different lenses:***

1. Information, assessment, decisions & learning
2. Market, regulatory & policy incentives
3. Leadership, people & networks / collaboration
4. Environment outcomes & nature-based solutions.

*See Appendix 1 for the synthesis process and template design.*

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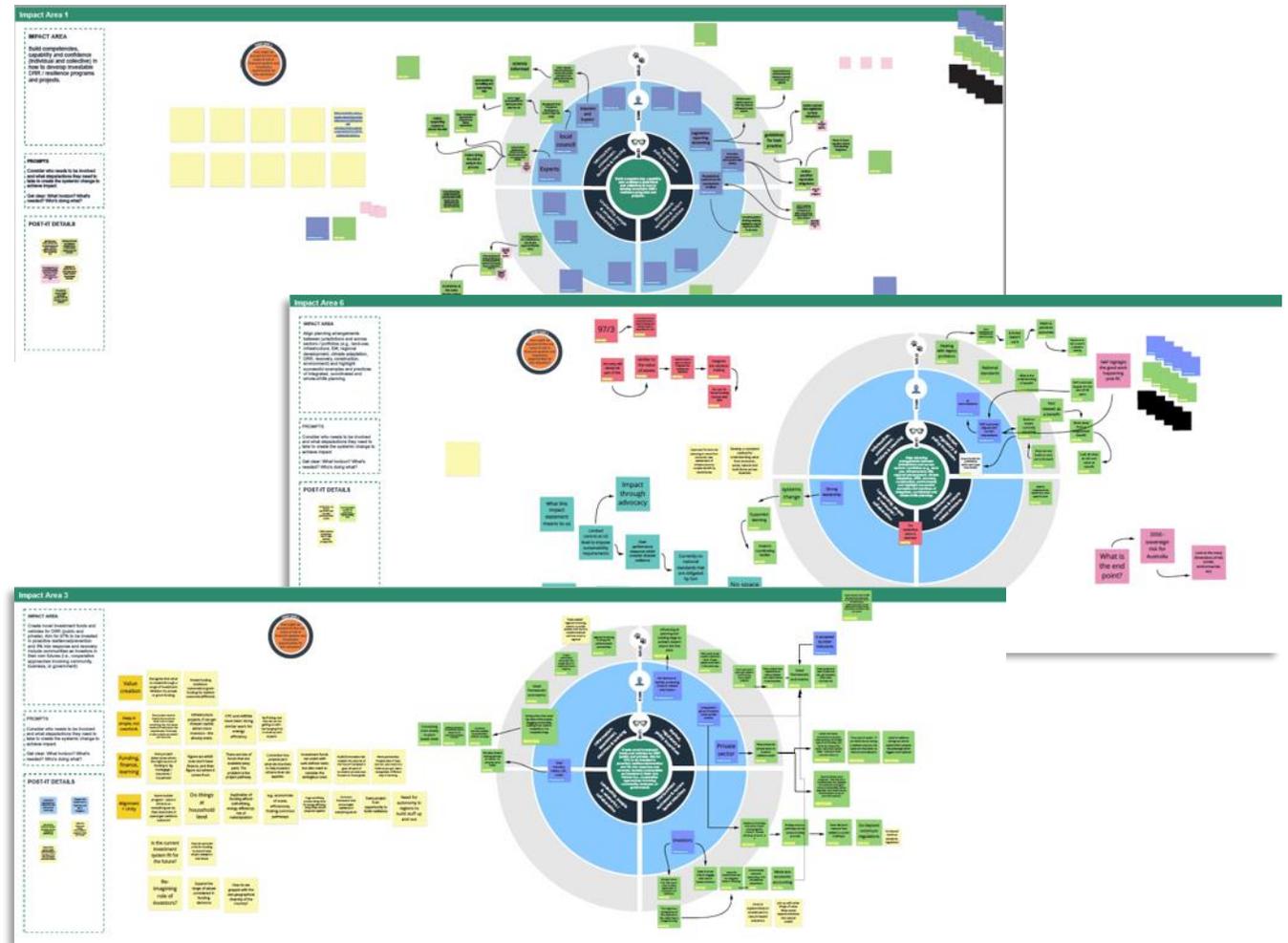
# Deep Dive Topic 3

## Session 2 – Yarning Circles Miro Glimpse

Facilitators used this diagram to support and track the Participants' exploration of the WHO and HOW of each impact area and consider the intersection of the NAP and how it supported work that would be driven outside of the sector (e.g. Treaty).



See Appendix 2 for the Miro Exports.

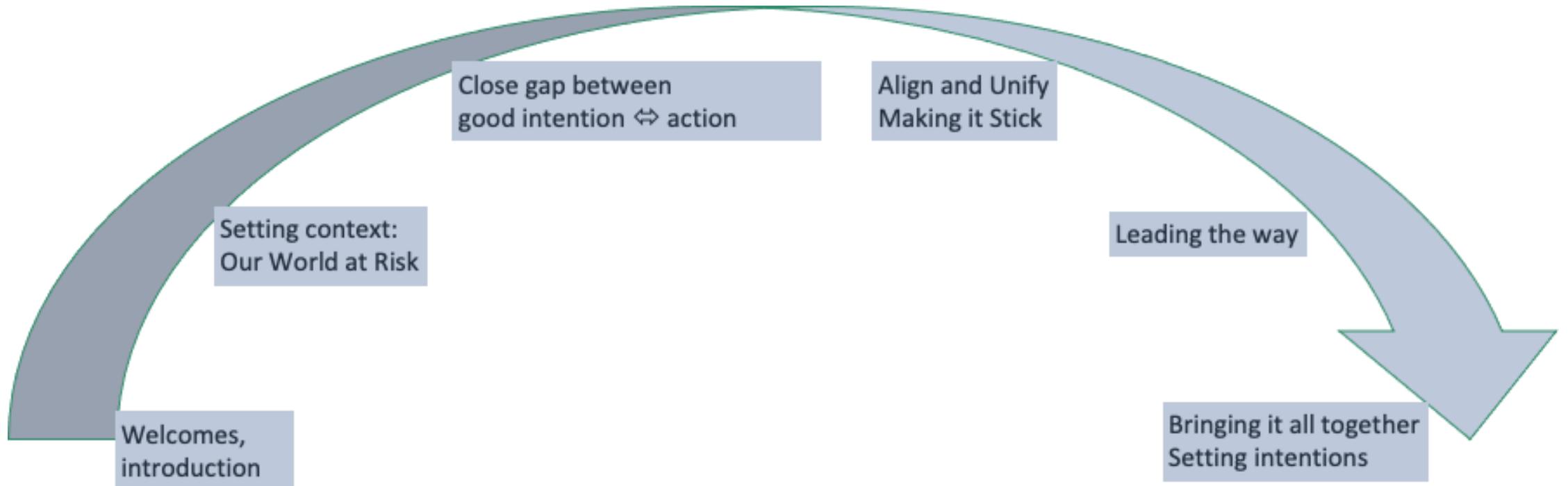


# Section 5

## Next Steps

# Next steps

The 'From Risk to Resilience' Summit on 29-30 June will follow this arc to share findings with everyone, answer and close gaps to finally bring it all together.



# APPENDIX 1

## Deep Dives Methodology

# Appendix 1.1 – Deep Dive Summary Topics

Example of actions from consultations	Summary current state (i.e. what's broken)	Deep Dive Topic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Embed First Nation value principles”</li> <li>• “Protect what we have - nature capital metrics, environmental economic accounts and resilience metrics, international frameworks, TFND, CBD, Paris. Work with 3rd sectors”</li> <li>• “Focus on the co-benefits of nature based solutions (e.g. biodiversity, ecological well being, improved human health, quality of life”</li> <li>• “Transparency about how decisions were made of and what to measure, whose values are we measuring</li> </ul>	<p>Systemic vulnerability (social, economic, environmental) has been rapidly growing and awareness in systemic disaster risk reduction low. Things people value are increasingly becoming degraded or lost. Factors not measured are excluded from decision making and learning opportunities are missed. Accounting for factors such as sustainability, the value of ecosystems and future climate change impacts would reveal imbalances in existing systems.</p>	<p><b>1. How might we expand and measure the range of values considered in decision making and learning?</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Cannot keep labelling events as 1:100 year etc. It inappropriately suggests the community might have respite after the disaster, in reality the big event may be next season”</li> <li>• “Research to understand human behaviour and the development of resources as a result”</li> <li>• “Planning decisions - stay away from hazard zones”</li> <li>• “Recognition of First Nations knowledge - science and environment”</li> <li>• “Mandatory disclosure of natural hazard risks to prospective purchasers”</li> <li>• “Statutory indemnity for local governments for decisions made in good faith”</li> </ul>	<p>There is more data than ever, yet risk is growing. Conventional approaches to multi-scale risk management are no longer fit for purpose. The way risk information is communicated influences decisions. Human biases influence decision-making and risk reduction outcomes. People, and the institutions they work for can resist making good decisions about risk, even with good scientific data. Other forms of knowledge and ways of knowing are undervalued, indigenous and local knowledge, community feedback, working across disciplines, or methods such as knowledge brokering, foresight, megatrends and scenarios analysis.</p>	<p><b>2. How might we connect the complexity of disaster risk reduction with how people perceive risk and make decisions?</b></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Guidance/tools to assess costs/benefits and acceptable risks to facilitate government and community debate about what resilience investment needs to be funded”</li> <li>• “consolidated commitment across all sectors to long term thinking which enables risk informed decision making, investment and action”</li> <li>• “Create new models that meet future needs (i.e. role of directors in the boardroom, local government/community-led models)”</li> <li>• “Build capability to better cope with uncertainty”</li> </ul>	<p>Risk governance systems are ineffective as new risks are being created faster than they are being reduced. Transdisciplinary approaches are not considered, and top-down approaches are entrenched. The financial industry (and governments) are not yet able to account for the extent of financial assets at risk under various future climate scenarios. They do not account for real costs of risk (over the long term, across life spans, and across different values).</p>	<p><b>3. How might we account for the real costs of risk in financial systems and incentivize opportunities for risk reduction?</b></p>

# Appendix 1.2 – Cross-cutting actions

Lenses	Description	Prompting questions
Leadership, people and networks	All sectors of society must work together to reduce systemic disaster risk. This requires collaboration and cooperation from people across all tiers of government, academia, industry and non-government sectors and importantly communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How might we step up participation, transparency and citizen dialogue in risk decision-making to accelerate learning and necessary adjustments?</li> <li>• How might the priority actions create, enable and empower partnerships to strengthen strategic risk reduction action at the local, subnational and national levels?</li> <li>• How might all stakeholders understand their shared responsibility for disaster risk reduction and collaborate to act accordingly?</li> </ul>
Information, decisions and learning	Taking effective action to reduce systemic disaster risk and to create the future we want requires new forms of data and knowledge that is openly exchanged and is fit for purpose.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How might we enhance multi-scale risk management?</li> <li>• How might we embrace a new ‘risk language’ that cuts across multiple disciplines?</li> <li>• How might we combine risk analytics with methods to draw on local knowledge, community feedback, expert opinion?</li> <li>• How might systemic risk knowledge and insight, including the interconnected nature of risk be improved across all sectors and integrated into decision making?</li> </ul>
Market regulatory and policy incentives	Addressing underlying systemic disaster risks through risk-informed public and private investments is more cost-effective than primary reliance on post-disaster response and recovery. Preventing the creation of new risks and vulnerabilities is critical.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How might we rework financial systems to account for the real costs of risk, particularly long-term risks, and rework investment and insurance systems to incentivise risk reduction?</li> <li>• How might greater ‘investment’ in resilience (i.e. not just funding) be enhanced at the local, subnational and national levels (e.g. including NbS)?</li> <li>• How might national fiscal planning and risk financing consider risk and uncertainty?</li> </ul>
Environmental outcomes and nature-based solutions (NbS)	Human wellbeing is underpinned by environmental wellbeing. Healthy ecosystems are the bedrock of resilient societies. Current systems undervalue environmental outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How might financial systems take into account the importance of nature in supporting planetary systems?</li> <li>• How might we mainstream NbS into existing national development programs with established budgets?</li> <li>• How might we scale up nature based solutions (NbS)?</li> </ul>

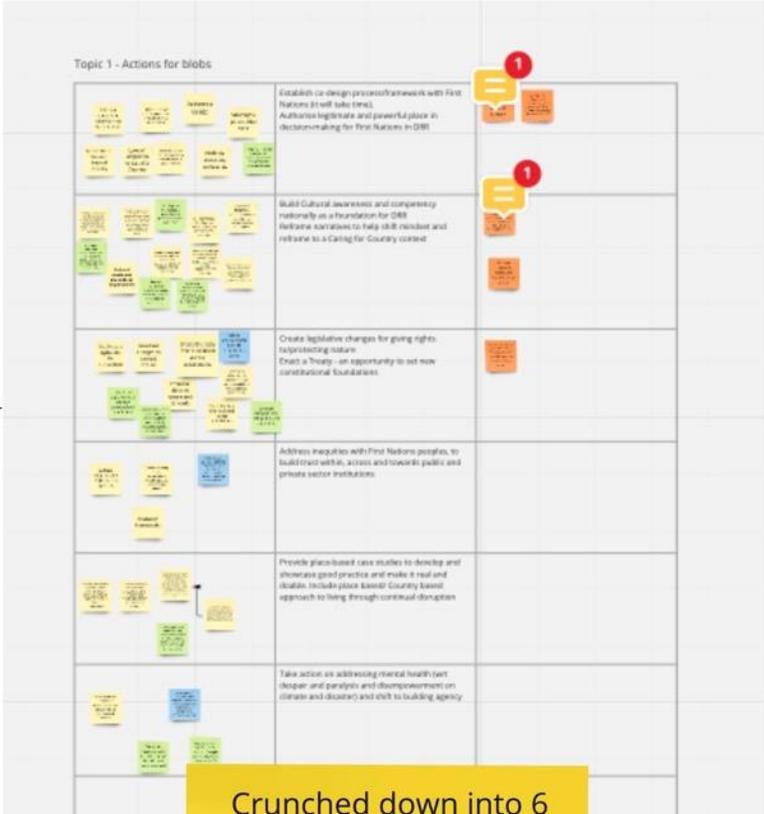
# Appendix 1.3 - Deep Dive Session 1 Syntheses Process



Review of all discussion captures pulling out actions



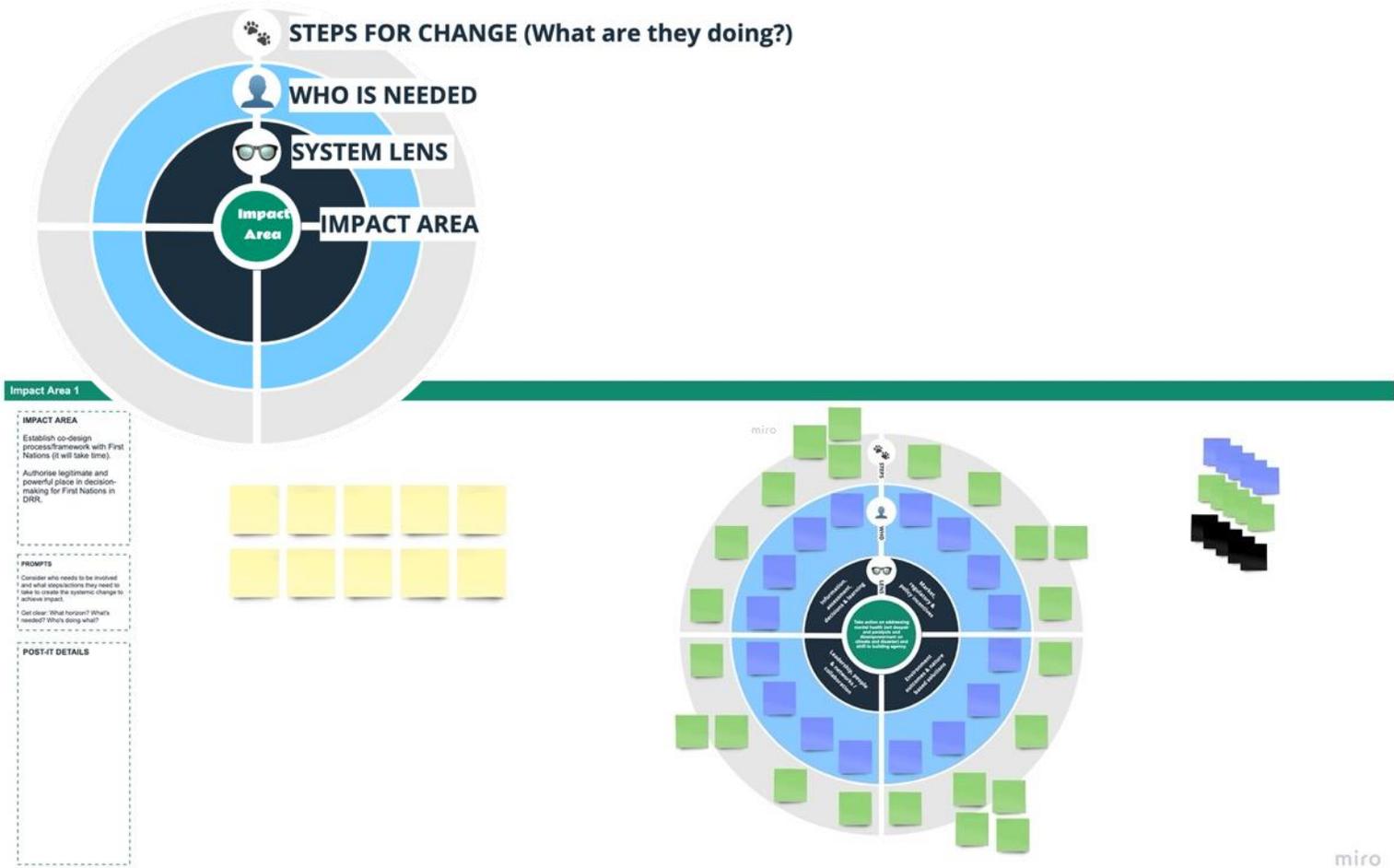
Pulling out of any actions and tracking as we...



Crunched down into 6 Impact Areas (a large action to change a system lever) to explore.

# Appendix 1.4 - Deep Dive Session 2 Template Design

Facilitators used this diagram to support the Participants' exploration of the WHO and HOW of each impact area and track the discussion.



# APPENDIX 2

## Deep Dives Miro Boards

# Deep Dive: Miro Board Links

Access to Miro Board content may be available for six months only

	Session 1	Session 2
<b>Topic 1</b> <i>How might we expand the range of values considered in decision making and learning?</i>	<a href="https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVOvJagag=/">https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVOvJagag=/ </a>	<a href="https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVOtPUGYE=/">https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVOtPUGYE=/ </a>
<b>Topic 2</b> <i>How might we connect the complexity of disaster risk reduction with how people perceived risk and make decisions?</i>	<a href="https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVOvdAYNA=/">https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVOvdAYNA=/ </a>	<a href="https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVOtPUGbE=/">https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVOtPUGbE=/ </a>
<b>Topic 3</b> <i>How might we account for the real costs of risk in financial systems and incentives opportunities for risk reduction?</i>	<a href="https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVOvdOQuk=/">https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVOvdOQuk=/ </a>	<a href="https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVOtPUHI0=/?share_link_id=915129821315">https://miro.com/app/board/uXjVOtPUHI0=/? share_link_id=915129821315</a>

# APPENDIX 2

## Deep Dive Topic 1

### Session 1

#### G1.1

GROUP 1

What will we have achieved by 2022, 2026, 2050? If we are successful, in the context of Caring for Country?

#### G1.2

GROUP 1

If we zoom in on the goals for 2022/2026, 2050? If we are successful, in the context of Caring for Country?

#### G1.3

GROUP 1

Where should we begin? If we are successful, in the context of Caring for Country?

#### Reflection

Report back discussion tracking

#### Post workshop analysis

GROUP 1

What will we have achieved by 2022, 2026, 2050? If we are successful, in the context of Caring for Country?

#### G2.1

GROUP 2

What will we have achieved by 2022, 2026, 2050? If we are successful, in the context of Caring for Country?

#### G2.2

GROUP 2

If we zoom in on the goals for 2022/2026, 2050? If we are successful, in the context of Caring for Country?

#### G2.3

GROUP 2

Where should we begin? If we are successful, in the context of Caring for Country?

#### G3.1

GROUP 3

What will we have achieved by 2022, 2026, 2050? If we are successful, in the context of Caring for Country?

#### G3.2

GROUP 3

If we zoom in on the goals for 2022/2026, 2050? If we are successful, in the context of Caring for Country?

#### G3.3

GROUP 3

Where should we begin? If we are successful, in the context of Caring for Country?

#### Synthesis: Actions for Session 2

Topic 1 - Actions for Slide 1	
	<p>Review progress on current work. Review if will be done. Review progress on current work. Review progress on current work.</p>
	<p>Review progress on current work. Review if will be done. Review progress on current work. Review progress on current work.</p>
	<p>Review progress on current work. Review if will be done. Review progress on current work. Review progress on current work.</p>
	<p>Review progress on current work. Review if will be done. Review progress on current work. Review progress on current work.</p>
	<p>Review progress on current work. Review if will be done. Review progress on current work. Review progress on current work.</p>

# APPENDIX 2

## Deep Dive Topic 1

### Session 2

The image displays a collection of workshop materials on a grid background. On the left, six circular diagrams represent impact areas for different groups: 6.1 Group 1, 6.1 Group Impact Area 2, 6.1 Group Impact Area 3, 6.1 Group 14 - Impact Area 4, 6.1 Group Impact Area - Im..., and 6.1 Group 16 - Impact Area 6. Each diagram features a central blue circle with a green ring and various colored squares (green, blue, pink, yellow) arranged around it. In the center, a vertical white strip contains several yellow sticky notes. To the right, six synthesis tables are arranged in a grid, labeled Synthesis 6.1 - 1 through Synthesis 6.1 - 6. These tables contain columns of text and are populated with colored sticky notes (yellow, green, blue, pink) representing synthesized information. Synthesis 6.1 - 4 includes a section titled 'Synthesis' with a list of bullet points.

# APPENDIX 2

## Deep Dive Topic 2

### Session 1

**G1.1**

GROUP 1

11. What will we have achieved by 2025, 2030, 2050? If we are successfully implementing the MAP?

**G1.2**

GROUP 1

12. If we zoom in on the goals for 2025/2030, what barriers and opportunities will we face?

**G1.3**

GROUP 1

13. Where should we begin?

**Reflections**

Report back discussion tracking

**Post workshop process...**

**Synthesis - Groupings**

**G2.1**

GROUP 2

11. What will we have achieved by 2025, 2030, 2050? If we are successfully implementing the MAP?

**G2.2**

GROUP 2

12. If we zoom in on the goals for 2025/2030, what barriers and opportunities will we face?

**G2.3**

GROUP 2

13. Where should we begin?

**G3.1**

GROUP 3

11. What will we have achieved by 2025, 2030, 2050? If we are successfully implementing the MAP?

**G3.2**

GROUP 3

12. If we zoom in on the goals for 2025/2030, what barriers and opportunities will we face?

**G3.3**

GROUP 3

13. Where should we begin?

# APPENDIX 2

## Deep Dive Topic 2

### Session 2

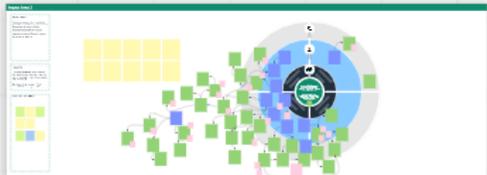
6.1 Group 1 - Impact Area 1



6.1 Group Impact Area 2



6.1 Group Impact Area 3



6.1 Group 14 - Impact Area 4



6.1 Group Impact Area - Impact Area 5



6.1 Group 16 - Impact Area 6



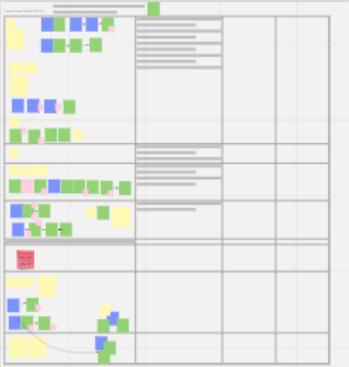
Synthesis 1



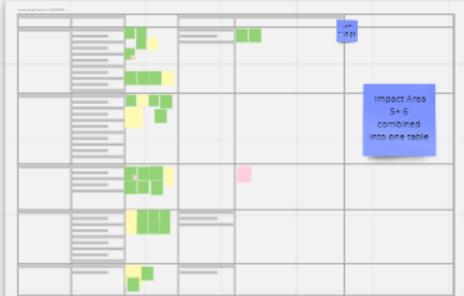
Synthesis 2



Synthesis 3 and 4



Synthesis 5 and 6



# APPENDIX 2

## Deep Dive Topic 3

### Session 1

**G1.1** **GROUP 1** **Align Topic 3 with the mission for the region of the UK**  
Q1: What will we have achieved by 2025, 2030, 2050? If we are successfully implementing the NAP?  
Q2: Where should we begin?

**G1.2** **GROUP 1** **Align Topic 3 with the mission for the region of the UK**  
Q1: What will we have achieved by 2025, 2030, 2050? If we are successfully implementing the NAP?  
Q2: Where should we begin?

**G1.3** **GROUP 1** **Align Topic 3 with the mission for the region of the UK**  
Q1: What will we have achieved by 2025, 2030, 2050? If we are successfully implementing the NAP?  
Q2: Where should we begin?

**G2.1** **GROUP 2** **Align Topic 3 with the mission for the region of the UK**  
Q1: What will we have achieved by 2025, 2030, 2050? If we are successfully implementing the NAP?  
Q2: Where should we begin?

**G2.2** **GROUP 2** **Align Topic 3 with the mission for the region of the UK**  
Q1: What will we have achieved by 2025, 2030, 2050? If we are successfully implementing the NAP?  
Q2: Where should we begin?

**G2.3** **GROUP 2** **Align Topic 3 with the mission for the region of the UK**  
Q1: What will we have achieved by 2025, 2030, 2050? If we are successfully implementing the NAP?  
Q2: Where should we begin?

**G3.1** **GROUP 3** **Align Topic 3 with the mission for the region of the UK**  
Q1: What will we have achieved by 2025, 2030, 2050? If we are successfully implementing the NAP?  
Q2: Where should we begin?

**G3.2** **GROUP 3** **Align Topic 3 with the mission for the region of the UK**  
Q1: What will we have achieved by 2025, 2030, 2050? If we are successfully implementing the NAP?  
Q2: Where should we begin?

**G3.3** **GROUP 3** **Align Topic 3 with the mission for the region of the UK**  
Q1: What will we have achieved by 2025, 2030, 2050? If we are successfully implementing the NAP?  
Q2: Where should we begin?

**Frame 41**  
Report back discussion tracking

**Post workshop processing**

**Synthesis**

What's worth

# APPENDIX 2

## Deep Dive Topic 3

### Session 2

6.1 Group 1



6.1 Group Impact Area 2



6.1 Group Impact Area 3



6.1 Group 14 - Impact Area 4



6.1 Group Impact Area - Impact Area 5



6.1 Group 16 - Impact Area 6



Synthesis 1



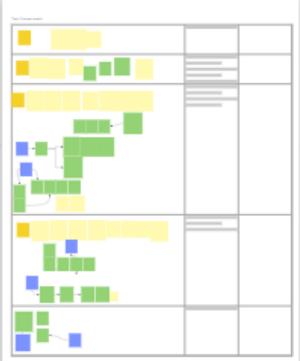
Synthesis 2



Synthesis 4



Synthesis for 5



Synthesis 5



Synthesis 6



**Thank you to the participants who brought their expertise and experience to the development of the next NAP.**

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**To stay up to date on the development of the NAP, visit:**

**[www.recovery.gov.au/NAP](http://www.recovery.gov.au/NAP)**



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