

APPENDIX II

NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR DISASTER RESILIENCE IMPLEMENTATION PLAN TASMANIA

National Strategy for Disaster Resilience Implementation Plan Tasmania

BACKGROUND

Building upon our existing disaster resilient projects and programs, we need to strengthen local capacity and capability through communicating the fact that disasters will happen and a better understanding of the shared responsibilities of prevention, preparedness, response and recovery across individuals, communities, business and government. With greater community engagement we will be better equipped to assess our current projects and programs and identify gaps to be addressed when measured with the NSDR priorities.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Implementation Plan is two-fold; 1) it is to provide evidence of current program and project initiatives with the objective of creating disaster resilient communities and 2) to conduct a gap analysis on current initiatives with the seven priorities of the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (NSDR):

1. Leading change and coordinating effort
2. Understanding risks
3. Communicating with and educating people about risks
4. Partnering with those who effect change
5. Empowering individuals and communities to exercise choice and take responsibility
6. Reducing risks in the built environment
7. Supporting capabilities for disaster resilience

VISION

To build a disaster resilient Tasmania through developing an enduring partnership of individuals, communities, businesses and all level of governments in the prevention, preparedness, response and recovery functions of emergency management empowering them to enable behavioural change for sustainability.

IMPLEMENTATION PLANNING

The Implementation Plan is projected to be a long-term and evolving document that will reflect progress on project and program activities in the National Strategy for Disaster Resilience.

The NSDR is a broad strategy requiring a structured approach for the implementation phases to include stakeholder identification, engagement and consultation.

The Tasmania Security and Emergency Management Group (TSEMG) will lead and manage the implementation planning. When developing the Tasmania Implementation Plan, the recommendations from the Review of Recent Australian Disaster Inquiries Review Report, which was conducted by Monash University at the request of the Commonwealth, will be considered.

Implementation Schedule

Phase I – October 2011 – January 2012

1. Environmental scan of Government projects aligned with the strategic priorities of the NSDR. Identifying the activity, status/timeline, sponsoring agency and stakeholders.
2. Environmental scan of Non-Government agencies and organisations delivering projects and programs, within the strategic priorities of the NSDR that may aid in conducting the gap analysis.
3. Development of a governance structure for the Implementation Plan through the Security and Emergency Management Advisory Group (SEMAG).
4. Identification of key stakeholders to champion the Strategy.
5. Identify communication strategies that can be implemented with current resources.

Phase II – January – March 2012

1. Assemble working group to develop a work breakdown structure for the Implementation Plan.
2. Conduct gap analysis from government and non-government agencies and organisations environmental scans of activities aligned with the NSDR.
3. Engage broader stakeholders from the communities, business, non-government agencies/organisations and all levels of government as outlined in the NSDR Communication Strategy.
4. Identify and priorities the results of the gap analysis.
5. Identify new projects eligible for National Disaster Resilience Program (NDRP) funding and submit an application.

Phase III – April – July 2012

1. Identify and prioritise activities to address gaps in addressing the NSDR priorities.
2. Provide SEMAG with a final report of the gap analysis results as well as an impact analysis of what new activities would be feasible with the current resources and the impact of not funding other activities identified in the gap analysis.