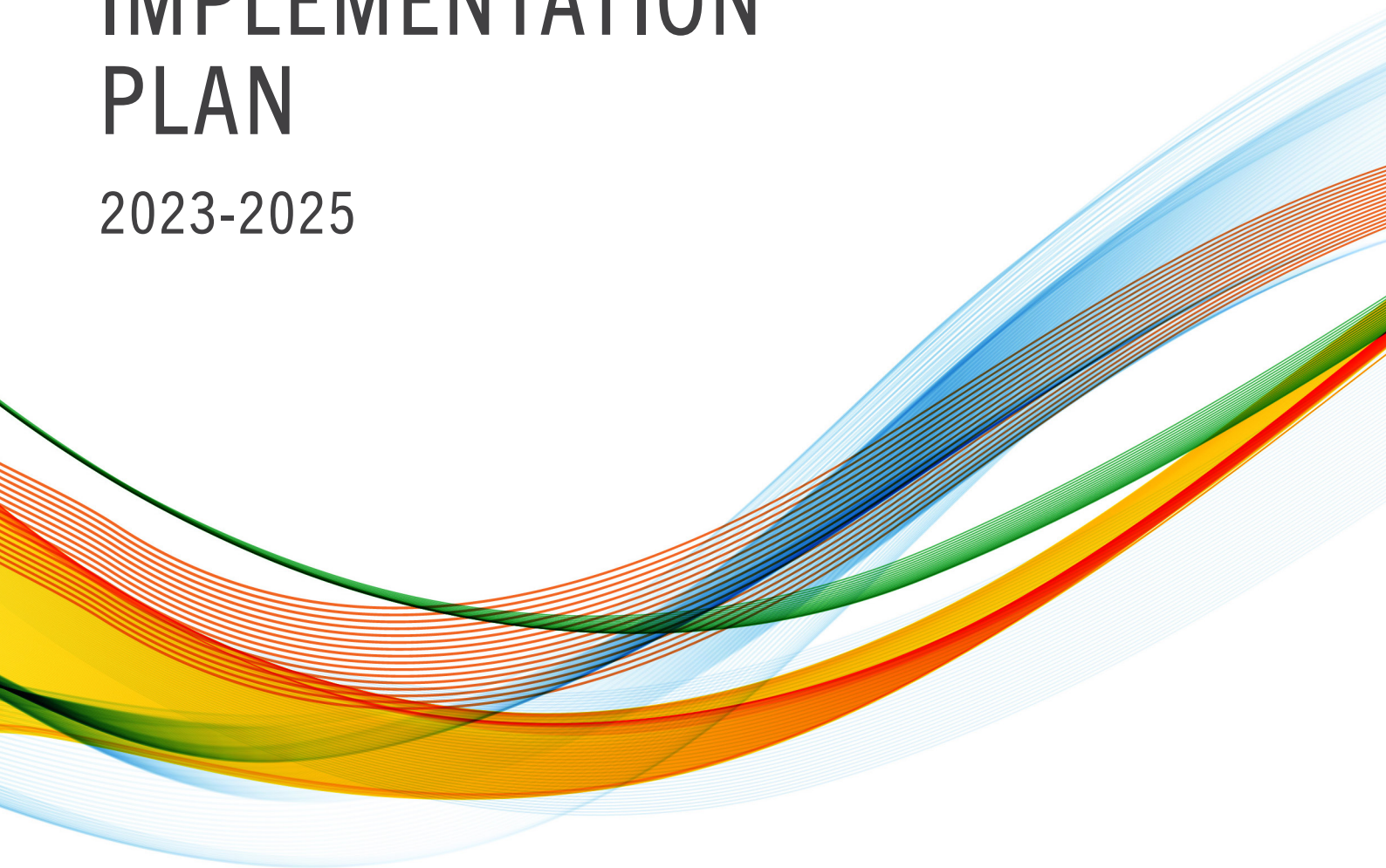


PEOPLE AT RISK IN
EMERGENCIES FRAMEWORK
FOR SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SECOND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

2023-2025



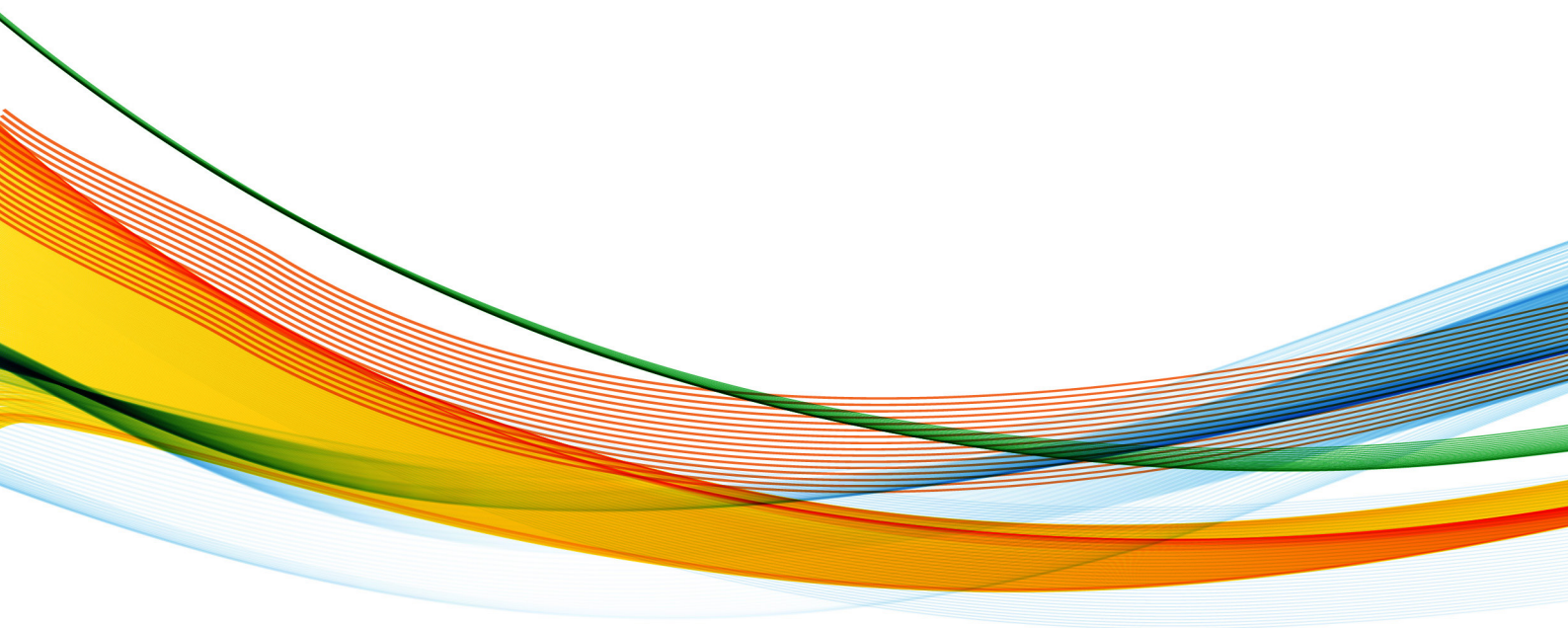


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January 2023

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Views and findings associated with this initiative/project are expressed independently and do not necessarily represent the views of State and Commonwealth funding bodies.



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1. Introduction

1.1 A framework for shared action

The *People at risk in emergencies framework for South Australia* provides guidance for how State and Local governments, business, non-government organisations, community groups and individuals can work together to strengthen the preparedness, safety and wellbeing of people who are most at risk in emergencies.

The Framework was developed for the South Australian government by Australian Red Cross in 2018, along with the First Implementation Plan.

Although the need for a Framework was identified by the South Australian emergency management sector, the Framework recognises that all sectors of society, especially organisations that connect with people at risk on a day-to-day basis, do and can play critical roles.

The Framework identifies a preferred way forward for all stakeholders, and includes guiding principles and approaches that all organisations or agencies can utilise in their efforts to build resilience and increase the safety of people during climate events and disasters.

1.2 Purpose and scope of the Second Implementation Plan

The purpose of the Second Implementation Plan 2023-2025 is to build on the work of the previous Plan, outlining further strategic opportunities and actions that will support organisations across South Australia to operationalise the principles and strategies of the *People at risk in emergencies framework* in their plans, strategies and everyday work.

The First Implementation Plan functioned as a work plan for the *People at risk in emergencies Action Group*.

A review of the Action Group and consultation for the development of the Second Implementation Plan identified that a new engagement structure was needed that included more representation from the health and community service sector.

This Second Implementation Plan will be overseen and actioned by the *People at risk in Emergencies Policy and Strategy group*.

This Implementation Plan is intended to be a dynamic document, updated as part of a regular review process by the *People at risk in emergencies Policy and Strategy Group*.

1.3 An engagement approach to implementation

The consultation that informed the development of the *People at risk in emergencies framework* identified that:

- » The guiding principles and strategies within the framework are applicable to multiple audiences, which include emergency management agencies, community sector organisations, Federal, State and Local government agencies, the private sector and individuals;
- » Lasting behaviour change will happen when organisations embed the framework in their own strategic and operational planning and self-identify the most relevant actions.

In response, the framework outlines an engagement approach to implementation. This means that the actions contained within the Implementation Plan aim to:

- i) Engage organisations who may play a role in the framework's implementation; and
- ii) Support organisations to identify and lead actions in their regular operations.

Two key mechanisms will be used to drive actions under the Second Implementation Plan:

- » *The People at risk in emergencies Policy and Strategy Group* will be responsible for the oversight and delivery of this Implementation Plan; and
- » *Action Groups* identified by the *Policy and Strategy Group* will focus on key priority risks or population groups that require collaborative action through research, policy, advocacy or project work.

1.4 How this Implementation Plan was developed

This Second Implementation Plan was developed by Red Cross and South Australian Council of Social Service based on the outcomes of extensive consultation with community sector organisations and emergency management agencies through an in-person forum on 1 September 2022 and online forum on 2 September 2022. Targeted meetings were also held to ensure engagement with organisations representing the interests of priority populations.

The following line of questioning was followed through the consultation:

- » What are the risks we should be most concerned about?
- » Who or where are the people we should be most concerned about?
- » How can these issues best be addressed?
- » What should the engagement structure look like to bring this work together?

From this, the project team synthesised actions under:

- i) Key priority populations; and
- ii) Cross cutting themes

It is important to note that this Second Implementation Plan has been developed with regard to the State Emergency Management Committee Strategic Plan 2017-2022 and the SA Disaster Resilience Strategy. Wherever possible, actions have been aligned to avoid duplication and maximise opportunities for collaborative action.

Draft Implementation Plan priorities were presented to the Project Reference Group and to the SA Fire and Emergency Services Commission (SAFECOM) for endorsement. The project team will also aim to seek endorsement for this Plan, and relevant areas of action, by key stakeholders represented on the Policy and Strategy Group and Action Groups.

It is also important to note that it is outside the scope of this Implementation Plan to provide detailed project concepts for each action. It is recommended that the *People at risk in Emergencies Policy and Strategy Group* drive the identification of lead agencies and processes to enable the development of detailed project concepts for each action.

2. Accountability and review

The *People at risk in emergencies Policy and Strategy Group* is responsible for achieving the actions in this Second Implementation Plan. A representative of either Red Cross or SACOSS will report on progress to the State Emergency Management Committee via the Resilience Recovery and Engagement Committee.

This Implementation Plan has a three year timeframe. It is anticipated that the Implementation Plan be reviewed annually with the aims of monitoring progress and identifying new opportunities to support the operationalisation of the *People at risk in emergencies framework for South Australia*.

3. Monitoring and evaluation

The following program logic applies to the operationalisation of the Plan through the People at Risk in Emergencies Policy and Strategy Group, to the level of “South Australians work together...”. Individual actions or initiatives activated in the Plan through individual agencies or organisations, or through action/working groups will have their own monitoring and evaluation plan which will include identifying community outcomes from those activities.

Program Logic Model

South Australian community has increased resilience and improved coping capacity to deal with the impacts of climate change, emergencies and disasters

South Australians work together to improve the wellbeing, knowledge, connection and security of people who are most at risk from climate events and emergencies

Program logic levels



The resilience-strengthening, response and recovery needs of people at risk **are included on the agendas** of emergency management and health and community service sector agencies

The needs of people at increased risk **inform disaster/emergency policy, planning and practice**

Emergency management and health and community service **organisations coordinate and collaborate** to meet the community's climate and disaster resilience, response and recovery needs, including ensuring access and inclusion for people at increased risk

The emergency management and health and community service **sectors collaborate** to share information, strengthen community connection, support resilience and recovery

Whole of government approach to working with the health and community service sector and other stakeholders to support / enable best practice climate and disaster risk reduction and response.

Individual organisational response

Collective coordinated response

The emergency management and community service sectors have the information needed to understand the impacts of climate events and emergencies on people at risk and are enabled to make informed decisions about how to improve outcomes for people at increased risk, with the right policy settings and resourcing to address those risks

4. People at Risk in Emergencies Second Implementation plan

The following table (Table 1) presents a summary of the key actions for this Implementation Plan. Some actions that came out of the consultation process have already been undertaken by SACOSS and have not been included in the Implementation Plan. These actions included participating in the review of the:

- » Residential Tenancies Act to address thermal efficiency of rental housing
- » Public Transport Review to address free transport for homeless people during extreme weather events
- » Planning System Implementation Review to address construction in flood plains

Links to the People at Risk in Emergencies Framework, Stronger Together South Australia's Disaster Resilience Strategy and the National Disaster Risk Reduction Framework are identified to ensure the Plan is relevant to state and national priorities.

A monitoring and evaluation framework has been developed, and links to this framework have also been included.

Lead agencies will be identified for each action, with an understanding that some actions may be undertaken within existing resources, and others will require additional funding to be implemented successfully.

Activation of this Implementation Plan will be overseen by the People at Risk in Emergencies Policy and Strategy Group, with project leads being drawn from the membership of this group. Where a suitable lead is not found amongst the members, an appropriate stakeholder will be invited to join the group and become the project lead. The membership of this group includes representation from state government agencies and emergency management organisations, health and community service providers, peak bodies and advocacy organisations. The current membership can be found in Appendix 1.

Table 1: **Work Plan 2022-25**



Cross-cutting theme 1: Emergency preparedness, response, recovery and resilience

Action	Rationale/description
1.1 Provide emergency planning tools in accessible formats, with support available for those who are unable to develop an emergency plan within their own resources.	Literacy, digital access, intellectual capacity, trauma and other disabilities or disadvantages can impair access to emergency planning tools, so increasing accessible formats is important. Some people will not have capacity to develop or implement an emergency plan without support from community service or emergency management organisations and this should be reflected in resourcing.
1.2 Increase the preparedness of particular groups of people with disability/chronic health and mental health conditions, through increasing accessibility to information and services, creating or strengthening community connections, and addressing social isolation, safety and mental health issues.	Some people, particularly those with debilitating physical or mental health conditions or disabilities that make it difficult to leave their home, can become socially isolated from their community so that local responders and emergency management agencies may be unaware of their needs during an emergency. Additional supports are needed to reduce isolation and increase their preparation and resilience to climate events and disasters.

Monitoring and Evaluation Program Logic

Logic level 2:

The needs of people at increased risk inform disaster/emergency policy, planning and practice

People at Risk in Emergencies Framework

Thread 3:

Tailor approaches to individual capabilities

SA Disaster Resilience Strategy

Cross-cutting theme 1:
Diversity and Inclusion

Cross-cutting theme 2:
Health and Wellbeing

National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy

Priority 1:
Understand disaster risk

Logic level 3:

Emergency management and health and community service organisations coordinate and collaborate to meet the community's climate and disaster resilience, response and recovery needs, including ensuring access and inclusion for people at increased risk

Thread 3:

Tailor approaches to individual capabilities

Cross-cutting theme 2:
Health and Wellbeing

Priority 1:
Understand disaster risk



Cross-cutting theme 2: Information, education, communications and media

Action	Rationale/description
2.1 Better utilise community/religious groups and community radio to promote disaster resilience and response information and resources to diverse cultural groups and specific community locations.	Religious groups and community radio stations are trusted sources of information where CALD communities can access information in their preferred language.
2.2 Develop up-to-date information, resources and tools addressing climate and disaster risk that are culturally appropriate and available in relevant languages for the purpose of supporting preparation, response, recovery and resilience.	<p>Where English is a second language, warnings and emergency planning tools may not be recognized or understood.</p> <p>Trusted information sources vary across cultural groups, including Aboriginal Elders, mosques, churches, community radio and social media.</p> <p>It is important develop local knowledge, communication channels and resources that support capacity for emergency response and builds on the strengths of the local community.</p>
2.3 Work with media and communications specialists to review how information and messaging about extreme weather and disasters is communicated to maximise effective reach while utilising a trauma informed approach to minimise negative mental health impacts.	Extreme weather events are becoming more frequent and often dominate our news cycle. Children, young people and people with pre-existing mental health issues or experience of disasters can be traumatized by the constant barrage of images of disasters. There is great potential for media and communications specialists to recognise the role they can play towards enabling better outcomes for people at risk.

Monitoring and Evaluation Program Logic	People at Risk in Emergencies Framework	SA Disaster Resilience Strategy	National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy
Logic level 2: The needs of people at increased risk inform disaster/emergency policy, planning and practice	Thread 3: Tailor approaches to individual capabilities	Cross-cutting theme 1: Diversity and Inclusion	Priority 1: Understand disaster risk
Logic level 2: The needs of people at increased risk inform disaster/emergency policy, planning and practice	Thread 3: Tailor approaches to individual capabilities	Focus area 1: Neighbourhoods and Communities Cross-cutting theme 1: Diversity and Inclusion	Priority 1: Understand disaster risk
Logic level 4: The emergency management and health and community service sectors collaborate to share information, strengthen community connection, support long-term resilience and recovery	Thread 4: Leading action together	Focus area 3: Children and Young People Cross-cutting theme 2: Health and Wellbeing	Priority 1: Understand disaster risk Priority 2: Accountable decisions



Cross-cutting theme 3: Service and program funding models

Action	Rationale/description
3.1 Review and to improve cross-sector and cross-government planning and funding for services to be inclusive of the emergency preparedness needs of people with disability, mental health and chronic health issues. Increase the disaster preparedness of organisations that support people with complex needs, including adequate planning and resourcing for regulatory obligations.	NDIS providers are expected to prepare emergency plans with all clients, but explicit funding has not been allocated to do this work. The COVID experience has shown us that effective communication and respectful collaboration between all levels of government and the NGO sector achieves the best outcomes for people and communities at highest risk during an emergency.
3.2 Promote to relevant decision makers ways to improve funding flexibility to enable service providers to respond to the needs of their community in response to disasters, without incurring loss or penalty.	Health and community service organisation responses to climate events and disasters are often not reflected in service agreements or funding models. Lack of flexibility has resulted in organisations being fined for failure to deliver non-essential services (respite, showers) to clients in active fire zones, and being expected to deliver disaster responses without funding.
3.3 Support the development of guidelines/ regulations, training and resources for all health and mental health service providers, to enable the adoption of policies, procedures or practices related to extreme weather and disasters and the safety and wellbeing of assets, staff and the people and communities they work with.	People with chronic physical or mental health conditions can experience social isolation, mobility challenges and increased risk of mental health issues during and following an emergency, and would likely benefit from additional supports to plan, respond to and recover from disasters. While many organisations in the health and community service sector have identified a moral obligation to prepare, build resilience and support clients to manage the impacts of climate events and disasters, the introduction of regulatory requirements, with support and resourcing, will ensure all organisations respond to this obligation.

Monitoring and Evaluation Program Logic

People at Risk in Emergencies Framework

SA Disaster Resilience Strategy

National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy

Logic level 5:

Whole of government approach to emergency management working with the health and community service sector and other stakeholders to support/enable best practice climate events and emergencies risk reduction and response.

Thread 2:

Build on strengths

Cross-cutting theme 2:

Health and Wellbeing

Priority 2:

Accountable decisions

Priority 4:

Governance, ownership and responsibility

Logic level 5:

Whole of government approach to emergency management working with the health and community service sector and other stakeholders to support/enable best practice climate events and emergencies risk reduction and response.

Thread 2:

Build on strengths

Cross-cutting theme 2:

Health and Wellbeing

Priority 4:

Governance, ownership and responsibility

Logic level 4:

The emergency management and health and community service sectors collaborate to share information, strengthen community connection, support long-term resilience and recovery

Thread 2:

Build on strengths

Cross-cutting theme 2:

Health and Wellbeing

Priority 1:

Understand disaster risk

Priority 4:

Governance, ownership and responsibility



Cross-cutting theme 4: Housing and development

Action	Rationale/description
<p>4.1 Review regulatory requirements and practice regarding new construction in flood zones with a view to minimising risk to property, lives and the economy, including access to affordable insurance and the consideration of actions to particularly respond to the needs of emerging risk communities such as north-western Adelaide, and communicate proposed recommendations for improvement to relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>Many homes and commercial buildings have been constructed on flood plains. As our climate becomes more extreme and our population grows, further increasing the hard surfaces and water run-off, flood risk will increase. Particular north-western Adelaide and riverine communities have been identified as being at increasing flood risk and likely to experience significant costs/impact into the future. Minimising risk to lives and property makes social and economic sense, particularly when insurance becomes more unaffordable and less accessible.</p>
<p>4.2 Review strategies for increasing the thermal effectiveness and energy efficiency of existing housing, including public, social and rental housing and communicate any recommendations for improvement to relevant key stakeholders.</p>	<p>Thermally inefficient housing leads to increased emergency department visits and hospitalisations, with indoor temperatures under 18 degrees being associated with poor health outcomes, and temperatures over 28 degrees (in Melbourne) being associated with a 10% increase in hospitalisations. Programs or incentives to retrofit public, social and rental housing can be more affordable than the health costs of inaction.</p>
<p>4.3 Work collaboratively to develop plans for the upgrading of Aboriginal housing in remote SA.</p>	<p>Closing the Gap target 9: <i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people secure appropriate, affordable housing that is aligned with their priorities and need.</i></p> <p>Ensuring that work done to meet this target considers thermal efficiency and local disaster risk will promote better health outcomes and be economically efficient. This work also aligns with National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Plan. Priority 7: <i>Healthy Environments, sustainability and preparedness.</i></p>

Link to M&E Program Logic	Link to PaRE Framework	Link to SA Disaster Resilience Strategy	National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy
Logic level 5: Whole of government approach to emergency management working with the health and community service sector and other stakeholders to support / enable best practice climate events and emergencies risk reduction and response.	Thread 4: Leading action together	Focus area 1: Neighbourhoods and Communities Focus area 2: Small Businesses Cross-cutting theme 2: Health and Wellbeing	Priority 3: Enhanced investment Priority 4: Governance, ownership and responsibility
Logic level 2: The needs of people at increased risk inform disaster/emergency policy, planning and practice	Thread 4: Leading action together	Cross-cutting theme 2: Health and Wellbeing	Priority 2: Accountable decisions Priority 3: Enhanced investment
Logic level 3: Emergency management and health and community service organisations coordinate and collaborate to meet the community's climate and disaster resilience, response and recovery needs, including ensuring access and inclusion for people at increased risk	Thread 4: Leading action together	Focus area 1: Neighbourhoods and Communities Cross-cutting theme 2: Health and Wellbeing	Priority 3: Enhanced investment Priority 4: Governance, ownership and responsibility



Priority Population 1: Aboriginal people and communities

Action	Rationale/description
1.1 Work with and support Aboriginal communities to update climate risk and resilience plans	Climate resilience plans were developed with many remote Aboriginal communities in 2010-2012. Much has changed since then, and consideration needs to be given to updating these plans at both community and regional levels.
1.2 Explore the impact of water and energy security on remote Aboriginal communities, and identify opportunities to strengthen community capability, facilities and infrastructure to develop climate and disaster resilience, and communicate findings to relevant stakeholders.	<p>Not all communities have equal access to water and energy. Many remote Aboriginal communities are located where some of SA's most extreme weather is experienced. They have poor quality housing, high rates of poor health, limited access to online services or emergency assistance, and have unreliable energy access and poor quality water supplies. These conditions impact on resilience, and capacity to adapt and prepare for extreme weather events and disasters.</p> <p>Lack of safe drinking water and reliable energy supply is impacting on health, food security and the social fabric of communities.</p>
1.3 Work with Aboriginal organisations and communities to develop training materials, programs and resources to build the capacity of the local Aboriginal workforce to address climate change and disasters.	Aboriginal people experience higher rates of heart disease, kidney disease and diabetes than non-Aboriginal Australians. These conditions can increase vulnerability to the impacts of extreme heat. It is vital that the local Aboriginal workforce (including health workforce) understands the risks that climate extremes and disasters, including power outages, can pose to the health of their communities, and have the resources to support patient/ community education.

Link to M&E Program Logic	Link to PaRE Framework	Link to SA Disaster Resilience Strategy	National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy
Logic level 4: The emergency management and health and community service sectors collaborate to share information, strengthen community connection, support long-term resilience and recovery	Thread 1: Adopt a whole of community approach	Focus area 1: Neighbourhoods and Communities	Priority 1: Understand disaster risk Priority 4: Governance, ownership and responsibility
Logic level 2: The needs of people at increased risk inform disaster/emergency policy, planning and practice	Thread 1: Adopt a whole of community approach	Focus area 1: Neighbourhoods and Communities	Priority 2: Accountable decisions Priority 3: Enhanced investment Priority 4: Governance, ownership and responsibility
Logic level 2: The needs of people at increased risk inform disaster/emergency policy, planning and practice	Thread 2: Build on strengths	Cross-cutting theme 1: Diversity and Inclusion Cross-cutting theme 2: Health and Wellbeing	Priority 1: Understand disaster risk Priority 4: Governance, ownership and responsibility



Priority Population 2: Young people

Action	Rationale/description
2.1 Implement initiatives that increase youth voice and engagement in emergency preparedness, management and planning, including through co-design processes and high-level governance and organisational structures and collaborations.	Children and young people are consistently identified as a group at risk in emergencies, as they have a higher likelihood of and may be less equipped to deal with the health, emotional and social impacts. They also often have a more challenging disaster recovery journey, while having the least representation and input into policy and practice, resulting in a lack of recognition of their diverse needs in disaster response/supports. Emerging international evidence demonstrates that the active contribution of children and young people to emergency planning, preparedness, response and recovery efforts therefore provides notable benefits, particularly for young people's mental health.
2.2 Implement projects that increase young people's education in disaster resilience, their personal emergency preparedness and their engagement in local community activities, planning and management of emergencies.	Findings from previous work and research in this space indicate that young people want more education and to be included in decision making that impacts them in relation to emergencies/disasters, particularly as they are overwhelmed by our changing climate. It also shows that they are capable of and want to be contributing to the emergency resilience of their communities, which in turn will help build their own resilience and recovery.

**Link to M&E
Program Logic**

Logic level 3:
Emergency management and health and community service organisations coordinate and collaborate to meet the community's climate and disaster resilience, response and recovery needs, including ensuring access and inclusion for people at increased risk

**Link to PaRE
Framework**

Thread 2:
Build on strengths

Thread 4:
Leading action together

**Link to SA Disaster
Resilience Strategy**

Focus area 3:
Children and Young People

Cross-cutting theme 1:
Diversity and Inclusion

**National
Disaster Risk
Reduction
Strategy**

Priority 1:
Understand disaster risk

Priority 2:
Accountable decisions

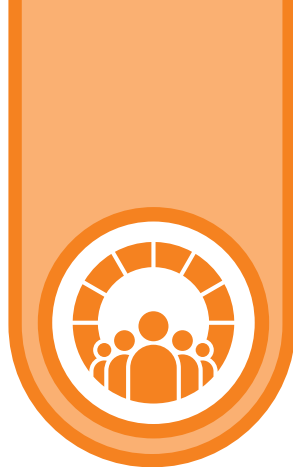
Logic level 1:
The resilience-strengthening, response and recovery needs of people at risk are included on the agendas of emergency management and health and community service sector agencies

Thread 2:
Build on strengths

Focus area 3:
Children and Young People

Priority 1:
Understand disaster risk

Priority 4:
Governance, ownership and responsibility



Priority Population 3: Culturally and linguistically diverse communities

Action	Rationale/description
3.1 Explore a model for high level collaboration between community stakeholders/leaders and emergency services organisations to improve emergency preparedness and respond to the diverse needs of CALD communities.	CALD communities are often more at risk of impacts from emergencies due a range of factors, including their unfamiliarity with the local environment, agencies, systems and processes, previous trauma experiences that may impact on their engagement with support networks or help seeking, and low English proficiency levels. This may also mean they are often absent from emergency responses, so more is required to reduce their risk and improve outcomes.
3.2 Utilising effective engagement and communication strategies, undertake emergency prevention preparedness and planning with identified communities (including house fire prevention in CALD communities).	Strategies for increasing the emergency preparedness and climate resilience of CALD populations must address their different cultures, languages and experiences. Understanding how, where and from whom they access trusted information is key. Working collaboratively with community leaders builds trust and increases engagement.
3.3 Address access to insurance for CALD communities for whom insurance is a new concept.	The original homelands of some CALD populations may not have had a positive engagement with insurance, if any at all. For those who may have come to Australia after years spent in refugee camps, insurance can be a new concept. This lack of awareness compounds issues of affordability and the complexity of product disclosure statements as barriers to insurance access. Unbiased information and education are required to enable people from CALD communities to make informed decisions about how to best protect their assets.

**Link to M&E
Program Logic****Link to PaRE
Framework****Link to SA Disaster
Resilience Strategy****National
Disaster Risk
Reduction
Strategy****Logic level 4:**

The emergency management and health and community service sectors collaborate to share information, strengthen community connection, support long-term resilience and recovery

Thread 3:

Tailor approaches to individual capabilities

Thread 4:

Leading action together

Focus area 4:

Strategic and Connected Networks

Cross-cutting theme 1:

Diversity and Inclusion

Priority 4:

Governance, ownership and responsibility

Logic level 1:

The resilience-strengthening, response and recovery needs of people at risk are included on the agendas of emergency management and health and community service sector agencies

Thread 3:

Tailor approaches to individual capabilities

Cross-cutting theme 1:

Diversity and Inclusion

Priority 1:

Understand disaster risk

Logic level 2:

The needs of people at increased risk inform disaster/emergency policy, planning and practice

Thread 3:

Tailor approaches to individual capabilities

Cross-cutting theme 1:

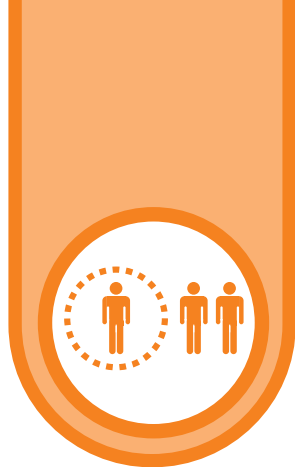
Diversity and Inclusion

Priority 1:

Understand disaster risk

Priority 2:

Accountable decisions



Priority Population 4: People with disability, experiencing isolation or homebound by physical or mental illness

Action	Rationale/description
4.1 Explore strategies for implementing person-centred emergency planning and expanding its use across SA.	Effective emergency planning tools must be developed collaboratively and account for the person's physical, mental and social capacity in addition to their environment. Plans should be communicated to all family and neighborhood stakeholders.
4.2 Explore strategies for maximising the health and safety of people in emergencies who are essentially immobile or unable to leave their home due to health, mental health or disability and communicate any recommendations to relevant stakeholders.	For some people with disabilities or chronic and debilitating physical or mental illness, it can be incredibly difficult to leave their home, and may require additional assistance and the use of modified transport or ambulance. Their circumstances can leave them very isolated at the best of times, but at greater risk during extreme weather events and disasters as they become invisible to their community. Identifying effective, respectful and manageable strategies to promote their safety during extreme weather events and disasters will require data, multiple stakeholders and a statewide approach.

Link to M&E Program Logic

Logic level 1:

The resilience-strengthening, response and recovery needs of people at risk are included on the agendas of emergency management and health and community service sector agencies

Logic level 4:

The emergency management and health and community service sectors collaborate to share information, strengthen community connection, support long-term resilience and recovery

Link to PaRE Framework

Thread 3:

Tailor approaches to individual capabilities

Thread 3:

Tailor approaches to individual capabilities

Thread 4:

Leading action together

Link to SA Disaster Resilience Strategy

Cross-cutting theme 1:

Diversity and Inclusion

Cross-cutting theme 2:

Health and Wellbeing

National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy

Priority 1:

Understand disaster risk

Priority 2:

Accountable decisions

Priority 2:

Accountable decisions

Priority 4:

Governance, ownership and responsibility



Priority Population 5: People experiencing homelessness

Action

Rationale/description

5.1 Review Code Red and Code Blue extreme weather policy in relation to extreme heat, identify areas for improvement and communicate these to relevant stakeholders.

With the average number of days each year over 40 degrees expected to increase, the extreme weather policy may need to address extreme heat, in addition to heatwave conditions. The Victorian extreme weather policy sets temperature thresholds for each of their nine forecast districts.

Link to M&E Program Logic

Logic level 2:
The needs of people at increased risk inform disaster/emergency policy, planning and practice

Link to PaRE Framework

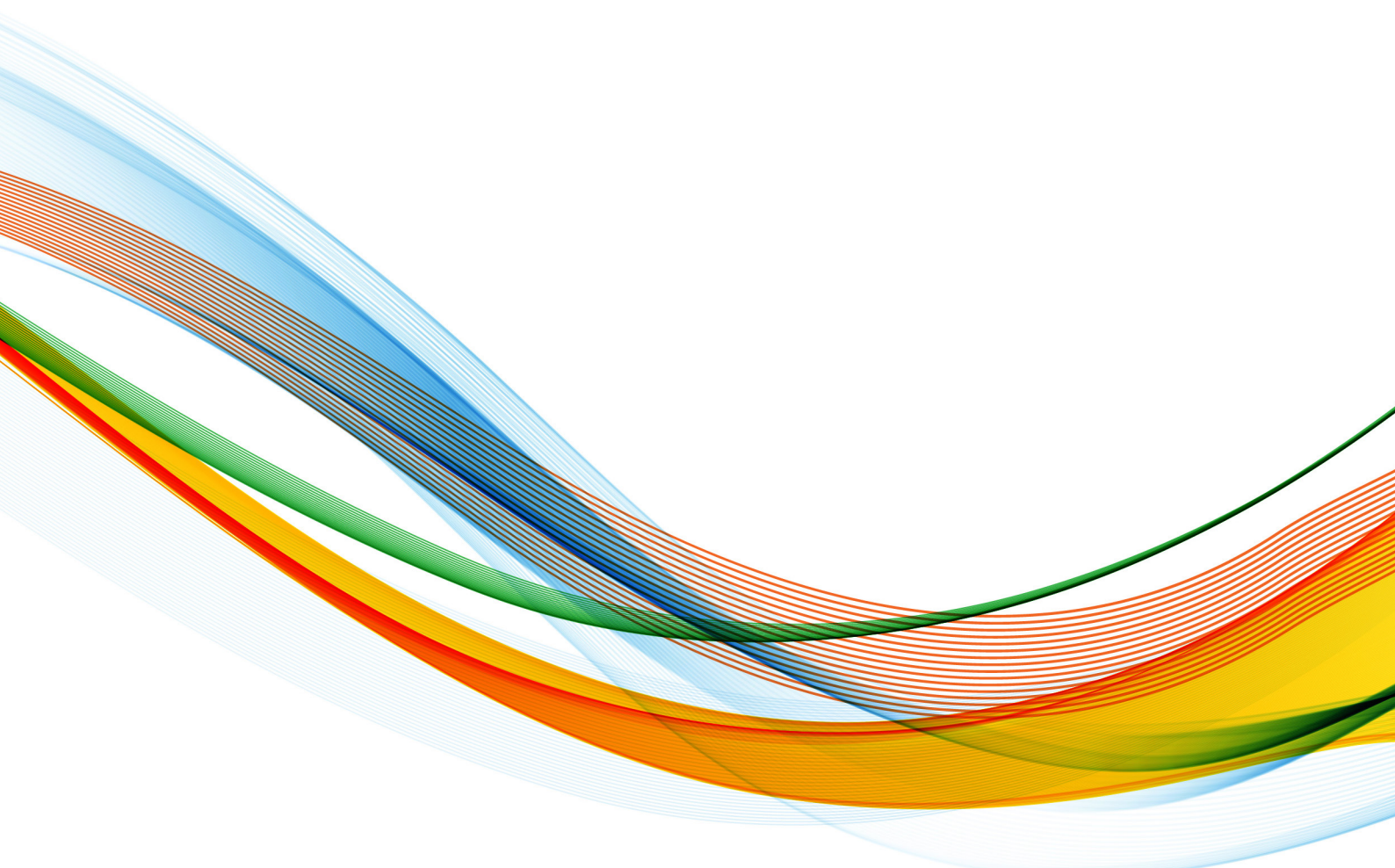
Thread 3:
Tailor approaches to individual capabilities

Link to SA Disaster Resilience Strategy

Cross-cutting theme 1:
Diversity and Inclusion
Cross-cutting theme 2:
Health and Wellbeing

National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy

Priority 2:
Accountable decisions
Priority 4:
Governance, ownership and responsibility



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