



AUSTRALIAN EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT VOLUNTEER FORUM

# *Challenges and opportunities for volunteering in the emergency management sector*

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Welcome

Reflections

## **A changing world**

Changing nature of emergency volunteering

Program overview



# The value of volunteers in emergency management



## Volunteering in Australia

- 6.4mill. people in Australia volunteer
- \$200 bill. per annum contribution to the Australian economy
- Greater economic contribution than mining, agriculture & retail
- 500,000 volunteers in 'emergency management'

O'Dwyer, University of Adelaide



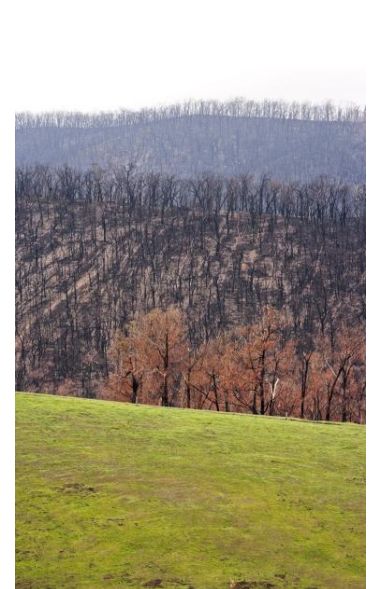
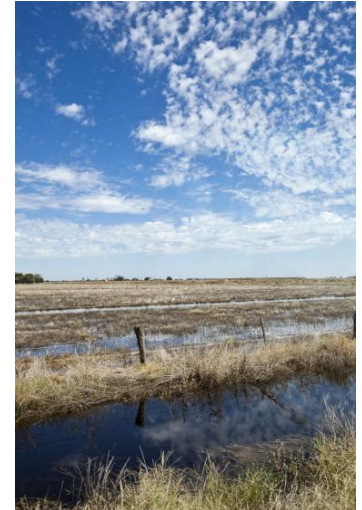
## A time of change.....

- Climate change
- Demographic change
- Technological change/evolution
- National/International events & impacts
- Threat of terrorism & pandemic
- Evolving policy environment



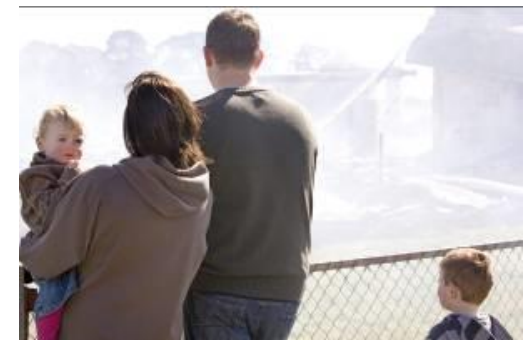
## Hazard scape/Climate change

- Higher fire danger days (more and greater intensity) in South east Australia
- More intense rainfall in some areas, other areas will become drier
- Uncertainty over what will happen with Cyclones



## Demographic changes

- Adding a Canberra sized city to the population each year
- Ageing population
- 2.2million people in the age range 15-64 or around 15% of the population have a disability
- 27% of Australians were born overseas
- 20% of people speak a language other than English
- Mobility of employment



## Societal changes

- Working longer
- Commuting more
- Less cash
- More on-line connection
- Different motivations and approaches to volunteering





# Policy evolution

- National Strategy for Disaster Resilience (NSDR)
- Resilient Recovery
- Building Back Better
- Australian Business Roundtable for Disaster Resilience
- National Mitigation Framework

*Resilience to disasters is part of strengthening individual and community resilience more broadly, enabling people to function more effectively in regard to a wide range of daily challenges*

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# Volunteering in emergencies

## Traditional

- Focus on Prevention/Preparedness/Response/Recovery
- High levels of government funding, particularly for response activities
- Strong governance models, driven by state/territory governments
- Predominance of command/control and understanding of emergency management
- High levels of training/skills development

## Emerging

- NSDR; collaborative approach across government, business, community
- Changing nature of volunteering
- Social media based
- Reactive, intuitive & innovative

# Traditional approaches/organisations

- Rural fire services
- State/territory emergency services
- Larger not for profits



# Traditional approaches/organisations

## Attributes

- Well organised and trained
- Skilled and disciplined
- Command/control
- Committed
- Established and highly regarded within community

## Challenges

- Organisational size and scale
- Traditional solutions
- Sustainability

## Solutions/enablers

- Best suited to well defined, technical, skills based roles

## Emerging approaches/organisations

- Mud Army
- Blazeaid
- NZ student army
- Crowd funding
- Go volunteer
- Volunteer apps
- Facebook
- etc.



# Emerging approaches/organisations

## Attributes

- Enthusiasm, innovation, flexibility, nimbleness
- Mobilise around an event or activity (episodic volunteering)

## Challenges

- May work independently or form groups
- Relevance of existing governance structures
- Personal impacts and responsibility

## Solutions/enablers

- Efforts would be enhanced through greater understanding of emergency context

# The future: Challenges & developments

- Maximising volunteer opportunities and input
- Sustainable volunteering models
  - Flexible governance
  - Changing and adapting funding models
- Harnessing enthusiasm & commitment
- Recognising and adapting to community change
- Governance systems and processes that support and enable rather than block and stifle
- Harnessing corporate involvement
- Providing newer volunteers/emergent groups with context and insight into emergencies
- Understanding and utilising digital technology, social media, etc.





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# Program overview

- Attraction, support and retention
- EM volunteering in 2030
- Research and Developments
- Young volunteers
- Spontaneous volunteers
- The AIDR Knowledge Hub
- Where to from here?

# Program themes/objective

Where have we come from?

- Recommendations from the previous volunteer summit

Where are we now?

- Current situation and developments

Where do we want/need to be?

- Challenges and opportunities
- Identifying the big issues
- A way forward

# Previous Summit recommendations

- Time
- Cost
- Recognition
- Training
- People
- Research

# Previous Summit recommendations

## Time

- That emergency management volunteer organisations **minimise the amount of time operational volunteers are required to devote to non-operational tasks** including administrative functions
- That emergency management volunteer organisations **review volunteer membership policies to ensure attendance requirements are flexible** other than for operations and essential training

# Previous Summit recommendations

## Cost

- That emergency management volunteer organisations **investigate new ways to offset out of pocket expenses** including the supply of protective clothing, safety equipment, training and professional development

# Previous Summit recommendations

## Recognition

- That emergency management organisations through the AEMVF be given the **opportunity to contribute to the development and review of policy initiatives** that impact on volunteers
- That **the role of recovery organisations is better recognised** and that recovery organisations be provided with improved funding and support

# Previous Summit recommendations

## Training

- That **volunteer training requirements be streamlined without compromising operational standards**. Training should be dynamic, interactive, flexible and accessible equally to all emergency management volunteers. Delivery methods should include e learning and face to face and on the job training
- That **volunteer leadership programs be increased and accessible** to all emergency management volunteers
- That emergency management volunteer organisations ensure that **all training qualifications are portable**.
- That emergency management volunteer organisations be provided with necessary **support to meet training compliance requirements**



# Previous Summit recommendations

## People

- That emergency management volunteer organisations draw on the expertise and capacity of various partners by **establishing strategic alliances** between relevant organisations and agencies

# Previous Summit recommendations

## Research

- That **sector wide research** be undertaken at the local, state and national levels to gain a better understanding of how emergency management volunteers can be better recognised and what current best practice exists within the sector

# 2018: Setting the agenda for the future

Where do we want/need to be?

- Identifying the big issues
  - Challenges and opportunities
- A way forward
- Who and how