



Future Resilience Fact Sheet

Responding to the continuing need to support future resilience to natural disasters by investing in the betterment of infrastructure.

What is future resilience?

Future resilience is repairing or building back an asset or infrastructure so that it can withstand future natural disasters and improve the ability to respond, recover and adapt after natural disaster events. Future resilience is sometimes referred to as 'betterment'.

A key test for betterment projects is whether they leave infrastructure less vulnerable to the impacts of natural disasters.

Why does investing in future resilience matter?

Future resilience is a key factor in assisting producers' progress to become more disaster-resistant and resilient. Future resilience promotes rebuilding infrastructure in a manner designed to reduce vulnerability to future disasters, providing continuity in the function of the asset, as well as lowering the risk of economic impact and reducing repair costs as a result of future natural disasters.

What information do I need to supply to the RAA if I plan on building back with future resilience principals?

Information that you could supply to assist the RAA with determining if proposed changes to infrastructure meet the future resilience principles includes:

- A business case to capture details of why and how you will build back under the future resilience clause. Suggestions include:
 - Details of existing infrastructure, including current materials, age of the infrastructure and general size or description, e.g. a 2 bay shed constructed from timber and iron.
 - How the infrastructure been impacted and what percentage of damage has occurred, e.g. the shed has been inundated with water, impacting the whole building, making it structurally unsound.
 - The future resilience measure you proposing with the rebuild, e.g. shed building materials to be steel/Colourbond and relocation away from the floodplain.
 - If infrastructure expansion is part of this work, highlight the expansion project and associated cost above the replacement of damaged infrastructure.
 - Photos of the damage to existing infrastructure (date, time, location stamped), noting if the infrastructure was completely damaged or the portion of the infrastructure impacted.
 - An invoice or quote for the works to be undertaken, noting that the invoice will need to disclose if this includes any expansion measures.

Can expansion projects be included under future resilience?

The intention of future resilience is to encourage responsible infrastructure replacement rather than business expansion improvements. If an applicant wishes to undertake expansion activities, these will need to be self-funded as part of the project rebuild. This grant can be used to cover the replacement of original infrastructure.



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What constitutes future resilience?

There are many activities that can constitute future resilience. The information in Table 1 provides some examples of what this may be for primary producers. Please note that this is for **guidance** only.

Table 1: Examples of future resilience measures for primary producers

Asset Type	Example
Private roads, bridges and causeways	<p>An increase in the function and/or capacity of an asset, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •widen or increase the span of a bridge •minor changes to the height of a road or bridge and/or an increase in drainage capacity •realignment of a road or bridge to reduce asset exposure to natural disasters. <p>Improvements to the resilience of a bridge, road surface and associated structures (i.e. causeways), for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •changes in material types used to construct or repair the structure, i.e. replacing a gravel road with bitumen/concrete.
Sheds and outbuildings	<p>Improvements to the resilience of a structure/facility against future natural disasters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •an enhancement to existing assets, such as: •relocating the structure to higher ground above a flood levy •changes to a layout for improved flood resilience, such as a mezzanine level. <p>Improvements to the resilience of materials used, i.e. replacing a wooden structure with steel, replacing gravel flooring with concrete.</p>
Fencing and stockyards	<p>Improvements to the resilience of a structure/facility against future natural disasters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •an enhancement to existing assets, such as: •minor changes to the fence line to move away from a flood levy •relocating the stockyards to higher ground above a flood levy. <p>Improvements to the resilience of materials used, i.e. replace fences to be more durable materials.</p>
Earthworks	<p>Improvements to the resilience of a structure/facility against future natural disasters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •an enhancement to existing assets, such as: •expanding levy banks to assist in reducing the impacts of additional flooding •building retaining walls in conjunction with infrastructure rebuilding to assist in mitigating future flood impacts •soil erosion mitigation works and repairing riverbanks to restore to pre-flood conditions and to complete preventative works to reduce flood impacts.