Introduction

This draft has been created by the two Waterloo Human Services Coordination Groups.

It is based on the draft endorsed at the 24 September workshop of the two Coordination Groups.

It still contains detailed actions. These will be removed in the next version. The detail has been kept here to assist in discussions about leads and participants.

It has six priority areas:

- 1. Improved safety
- 2. Improved health and wellbeing
- 3. Improved communication and consultation and community participation
- 4. Improved customer service
- 5. Improved service integration and service accessibility for all service users
- 6. Improved responses to systemic issues (and accountability) on an ongoing basis

This plan will be used for some further consultation (e.g. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people) and refinement and eventual approval by the Waterloo Human Services Collaborative Group.

The Action Plan will be used by the Waterloo Human Services Collaborative Group to monitor progress.

The Waterloo Human Services Collaborative Group will review this Action Plan at milestones including when the physical redevelopment of Waterloo is closer to implementation.

VERSION CONTROL	Cross Chairs: 8 Oct 21
Collaborative Group: 27 Aug 21	Front Line Coordination Group: 19 Oct 21
Workshop: 24 Sep 21	 Service Integration and Systems Coordination: 11 Oct 21
All Coordination Group Chairs: 5 Oct 21	Collaborative Group: 22 October 21
	 Service Integration and Systems Coordination: 25 Oct 21

Merged Waterloo Human Services Action Plan

Foreword

The Waterloo Human Services Collaborative Group

The Waterloo Human Services Collaborative Group has been established to assist with engagement, planning and coordinated responses by human services agencies to the Waterloo community, in advance of the Waterloo Estate redevelopment, to address the current and future needs of the Waterloo community, specifically those living in public housing by:

- facilitating engagement, planning and coordinated responses by human services agencies to the Waterloo community
- consulting with resident representative bodies. local residents, service users and key stakeholders
- creating a collaborative effort to effect change in the absence of new funding by capitalising on the existing services and capacities.
- this collaboration commits to build community resilience through community development, community strengthening and capacity building.

The proposed outcomes of the Human Services Collaborative Group are as follows:

- better collaboration and coordinated service delivery using existing resources
- · better use of and access to services by the community
- improved service culture and provision of customer services
- improved mechanisms for the identification and resolution of local systemic issues impacting service delivery and client experience
- an informed design and development of human services aspect of the built form in the new redevelopment
- a documented action plan with short, medium and long term goals/actions to address local systemic issues.

Context

The NSW Government has made a commitment to undertake human services planning in Waterloo.

In August 2017, the then Department of Family and Community Services (FACS) committed to developing and implementing a Waterloo Human Services Framework alongside the Waterloo masterplan.

Waterloo Human Services Planning Workshops were held by the FACS NSW Land and Housing Corporation (LAHC) involving government, NGO service providers and community representatives in 2018. Consultation with local community members was deferred as a result of a

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departmental restructure, and proposed for key points during the redevelopment planning to mitigate consultation fatigue being experienced by the community. The draft Framework has not been released publicly.

LAHC released the outline of its Preferred Waterloo master plan in January 2019. LAHC, now in the Department of Planning, Infrastructure and Environment (DPIE), updated the Social Baseline Report and Social Sustainability Studies in 2020 to support the revised Waterloo South Proposal lodged with Council.

Sydney Local Health District (SLHD) held two Waterloo Health Forums in September 2017 and May 2018 to develop strategies for improving the health and wellbeing of the residents of Waterloo.

Counterpoint Community Services, Inner Sydney Voice and REDWatch co-sponsored the Waterloo Human Service Planning Workshops with LAHC and the Waterloo Health Forums with SLHD. These groups have also been working with the Department of Communities and Justice (DCJ) Sydney, South Eastern Sydney and Northern Sydney (SSESNS) District on human services and housing issues.

There has been significant consultation undertaken with the community regarding current and future needs that will support the development of the Waterloo Human Services Collaborative Group action plan.

In June 2021, a Gateway decision was made to move the proposal for the redevelopment of the Waterloo estate to the next stage. The decision sets conditions that must be met before the planning proposal can be assessed again. The conditions include further investigations, community consultation and set time frames. Once the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment has updated the planning proposal based on the new investigations, the community will then be given the opportunity to have their say and ask any questions they have. This helps inform a decision on a final 'local environmental plan' for Waterloo estate south in around mid-2022.

Actions	Lead	Participants
 1.1. Develop a culturally safe and inclusive safety action plan(s). a. Check previous Safety Audits and safety action plans for insights into issues and possible solutions. b. Undertake safety audits in key locations to inform the development of a safety action plan. This involves but is not limited to: Engage with WWSAG (Waterloo Wellbeing Safety Action Group) for consultation, feedback etc. on the implementation and outcomes of the safety audits. Identify key locations that are experiencing high levels of antisocial behaviour, illegal activity, concerns for the community Identify key stakeholders to participate in Safety Audits and seek commitment to participate c. Consider positive use of open space and common areas (such as space activation and CPTED principles [Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design]] d. Consider harm minimisation strategies, such as education on safety disposal of injecting equipment. 	City of Sydney	Counterpoint SLHD DCJ Housing LAHC Police Tenants/WWS AG MA TPCE
 1.2. Mobilise the community to action to improve safety a. Increased community engagement activities (e.g. local resident gatherings) b. Raise community awareness relating to safety and crime which includes how and where to report and expectations on record keeping and response. education on: Reporting crime and issues of concern and risk such as: Common area lights outages (LAHC/Integral) Broken Intercoms (DCJ/LAHC) Sign-in requirements to high-rise buildings (DCJ/LAHC) Antisocial Behaviour and illegal activity (DCJ and NSW Police) Rubbish dumping (DCJ/LAHC and City of Sydney) Damaged or blocked fire doors (DCJ/LAHC) II. How to reduce risk of theft. III. Crime prevention tips IV. Cyber safety V. DFV and DVOs 	Mission Australia - TPCE	Counterpoint SLHD WWSAG City of Sydney ISV DCJ Housing LAHC SS Police Aboriginal orgs CALD orgs Ron Hoenig Jenny Leong attending info share & forum
	 1.1. Develop a culturally safe and inclusive safety action plan(s). a. Check previous Safety Audits and safety action plans for insights into issues and possible solutions. b. Undertake safety audits in key locations to inform the development of a safety action plan. This involves but is not limited to: Engage with WWSAG (Waterloo Wellbeing Safety Action Group) for consultation, feedback etc. on the implementation and outcomes of the safety audits. Identify key locations that are experiencing high levels of antisocial behaviour, illegal activity, concerns for the community Identify key stakeholders to participate in Safety Audits and seek commitment to participate c. Consider positive use of open space and common areas (such as space activation and CPTED principles [Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design]) d. Consider harm minimisation strategies, such as education on safety disposal of injecting equipment. 1.2. Mobilise the community to action to improve safety a. Increased community and response. education on: I. Reporting crime and issues of concern and risk such as: o. Common area lights outages (LAHC/Integral) o. Broken Intercoms (DCI/LAHC) o. Sign-in requirements to high-rise buildings (DCJ/LAHC) o. Rubbish dumping (DCJ/LAHC and City of Sydney) o. Damaged or blocked fire doors (DCI/LAHC) II. How to reduce risk of theft. III. Crime prevention tips 	 1.1. Develop a culturally safe and inclusive safety action plan(s). a. Check previous Safety Audits and safety action plans for insights into issues and possible solutions. b. Undertake safety audits in key locations to inform the development of a safety action plan. This involves but is not limited to: Engage with WWSAG (Waterloo Wellbeing Safety Action Group) for consultation, feedback etc. on the implementation and outcomes of the safety audits. Identify key locations that are experiencing high levels of antisocial behaviour, illegal activity, concerns for the community Identify key locations that are experiencing high levels of antisocial behaviour, illegal activity, concerns for the community Identify key stakeholders to participate in Safety Audits and seek commitment to participate c. Consider positive use of open space and common areas (such as space activation and CPTED principles [Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design]) d. Consider harm minimisation strategies, such as education on safety disposal of injecting equipment. 1.2. Mobilise the community to action to improve safety a. Increased community engagement activities (e.g. local resident gatherings) b. Raise community and response. education on: I. Reporting crime and issues of concern and risk such as: common area lights outages (LAHC/Integral) Broken Intercoms (DCI/LAHC) Antisocial Behaviour and illegal activity (DCJ and NSW Police) Rubbish dumping (DCI/LAHC and City of Sydney) Damaged or blocked fire doors (DCJ/LAHC) II. How to reduce risk of theft. III. Crime prevention tips

Merged Waterloo Human Services Action Plan

Area of Work	Actions	Lead	Participants
	 d. Consider using existing approaches to by-stander activation E.g. Motivating Action Through Empowerment (MATE) e. Welcome pack for tenants Contain safety information f. Sector Capacity Building DFV and DVOs 		
	 1.3. Develop data tool to measure change in safety in Waterloo. a. Identify data sources and line items for a baseline measurement. Includes but not limited to: Police Antisocial Behaviour data from DCJ BOCSAR (Bureau of Crimes Statistics and Research) (City of Sydney Council has access to quarterly or bi-annual data) b. Make a baseline measure c. Make a post "Action Plan" measure (date to be confirmed) d. Consider consulting key stakeholders (including local residents) in the development of the data tool and data collection 	DCJ SSESNS Housing	HERDU SLHD SS Police City of Sydney
2. Improved Health & wellbeing	 2.1 Measure the health and wellbeing in the Waterloo community to inform the implementation of the Action Plan a. Identify existing data sources (consider social determinants of health and strengths-based measures) and line items for a baseline measurement. Includes but not limited to: Sydney LHD, Central & Eastern Sydney Primary Health Network and G.P.s b. Develop a data tool(s) to Measure the health and wellbeing in the Waterloo community c. Conduct a baseline measure d. Conduct a post "Action Plan" measure. 	SLHD	City of Sydney PHN DCJ Education NGOs
	 2.2 Increase wellbeing checks on tenants a. Investigate developing a Wellbeing Check (tool) for workers across services to assess service user needs (beyond the presenting need) and link them with support services if required. 	SLHD & DCJ SSESNS Housing	Front line govt workers NGOs

Area of Work	Actions	Lead	Participants
	b. Build the capacity of professionals to support tenants with their health & wellbeing needs including		City of Sydney
	encouraging health practitioners, NGOs and Government social service staff to consider the appropriate use		
	of social prescriptions and develop tools and a framework to support this.		
	c. Consider ways to conduct welfare checks by someone other than DCJ Housing.		
	2.3 Investigate the implementation of the Peer Wellbeing Champions project	SLHD	MA
	a. Develop proposal to seek resources and commitment to support project development and		DCJ Housing
	implementation		Counterpoint
	b. Develop an implementation plan		Settlement
	c. Consideration be given to Peers conducting wellbeing checks (see also 2.2)		City of Sydney
	d. Implement Peer Wellbeing Champions project		Local residents
	2.4 Increase community awareness of ways to improve health and wellbeing	<mark>Approach</mark>	SLHD
	a. Consider implementing existing wellbeing frameworks	the CESPHN	MA
	 For example <u>5 Ways to Wellbeing</u>: 1. Connect, 2. Be Active, 3. Keep Learning, 4. Be Aware, 5. Help 	<mark>to lead</mark>	DCJ Housing
	Others.		NGOs
	 Implement targeted health promotion for particular cohorts and issues. 		City of Sydney
	c. Considering ways of reducing loneliness and isolation		Local residents
	2.5 Improve access to health and wellbeing services through co-location	Collaborative	MA
	a. Identify what are the existing stakeholders that provide service to the Waterloo Community	Group	Counterpoint
	 Identify local resident suggestions for what should be co-located 		DCJ Housing
	c. Identify what are the key services that the community would benefit from in one location		NGOs
	d. Develop a co-location model and investigate feasibility, resourcing etc		City of Sydney
	2.6 Consider the implications of the development of a Health One in Waterloo (being led by the SLHD and	SLHD	NGOs
	is dependent on further funding) and where appropriate, contribute to the development of the facility.		DCJ Housing
	2.7 Make better use of existing community infrastructure and its availability and use for community outcomes.	DCJ Housing	City of Sydney
	For example reinvigorate community rooms and common areas and public spaces to bring community together.	LAHC	Counterpoint
		<mark>confirm with</mark>	NGOs –
		<mark>David Johns</mark>	programming
			LAHC
			Mission
			Australia
			Tenants

Area of Work	Actions	Lead	Participants
3.	3.1 Develop a Waterloo community consultation plan that allows comprehensive community input about	Groundswell	All
Improved	community needs	or	participating
Communicatio	a. Identify all existing community and representative groups and committees including membership, Terms	Inner Sydney	agencies
n and	of Reference and contact details.	Voice	Tenant
Consultation	b. Consult with groups about how to engage wider participation across the whole community and all		Community
and	groups represented.		groups (e.g.
Participation	c. Identify opportunities to expand any existing groups or expand TOR to meet needs identified (gaps)		NAB)
	d. Investigate annual or 6 monthly tenant forums for key stakeholder to engage, consult, inform and seek		First Nations
	feedback on service provision in a productive manner.		community
	e. Consider various ways to engage with tenants.		agencies and
	Digital social media		community
	Phone; online etc		members
	 Community leaders and tenant representatives 		CALD
	I. Includes identifying community leaders from First Nations and culturally and linguistically		community
	diverse communities		groups
	II. Use trusted community leaders to communicate messages.		(DCJ, SLHD,
	 Explore ways to use existing forums (e.g. Lord Mayor's forum) 		City of Sydney,
	I. Includes consideration of the best forums to connect with First Nations and culturally diverse		MA,
	communities		Counterpoint,
	Face to face		CSNSW)
	I. For example: Door knocks (CSV and other); Precinct meetings; Public events.		Various
	 Various ways to promote community consultations (e.g. banners that make it clear that tenants 		Interagencies
	feedback is valued)		
	3.2. Review and enhance all existing information distribution mechanisms and pilot new ones where	Counterpoint	Tenant &
	required.		Community
	a. Develop a clear local service directory so clients know where to go for assistance		groups
	b. Consider streamlining existing communications plans into one for Waterloo (A Brand or Logo) - see		Aboriginal and
	Linker Model Common Branding		Torres Strait
	 c. Use good communication principles (language; font size; simple English) 		Islander
	d. Provide documents in community languages in a timely manner to tenants.		community
	e. Welcome pack for tenants		agencies and

Area of Work	Actions	Lead	Participants
	 Seek tenant feedback on the content and design 		community
	 Ensure that the existing pack is distributed by DCJ staff (Also DCJ) 		members
			CALD
			community
			groups
			DCJ
			Mission
			Australia
	3.3 Reduce the effects of the Digital Divide	follow up	ISV – digital
	a. Investigate the use of technology in key services and the ability for clients to access (i.e. do clients have	Customer	inclusion Wor
	the technology, is there an alternate, need for Wi-Fi boosters, internet cafes?)	Service NSW	Counterpoint
	b. Investigate tenants sharing Wi-Fi with neighbours.		City of Sydney
			DCJ
	3.4 Improve Communications for people in the CALD communities	Collaborative	NGOs
	a. Ensure clients have easy access to Interpreter Services	Group to	City of Sydney
	b. provide documents in community languages	approach	Customer
	• Includes connecting with partners (e.g. SLHD) to share resources to create documents in community	Multicultural	Service NSW
	languages.	<mark>NSW</mark>	DCJ
. Improve	4.1 Better understand experience by tenants. Work to include:	Customer	DCJ
Customer	a. Revision of work done to date mapping clients' experience.	Service NSW	SLHD
Service for	b. Based on what we already know, develop 1-3 client journey maps for tenants facing multiple challenges to		City of Sydney
	get a deeper understanding of the "pain points."		NGOs

Area of Work	Actions	Lead	Participants
all service	4.2 Investigate possibility of adapting Linker network materials, or similar, to assist in a common approach	Collaborativ	DCJ
users	to improving customer service across the service system. Also review how the NSW Government Customer	e Group	SLHD
	Commitments and DCJ's Housing Practice Standards might inform customer service improvements.	approach	City of Sydney
		Forum of	NGOs
		Non-Govt	
		Agencies	
		(FONGA)	
		for a lead	
	4.3 Based on 4.1 and 4.2 prioritise opportunities for addressing clients' experience and action the	Collaborative	DCJ
	outcomes	Group	SLHD
		approach	City of Sydney
		FONGA for a	NGOs
		lead	
	4.4 Government and non-government organisation to provide clear timelines and commitments to	<mark>Consider</mark>	
	respond to client or service enquiries	how	
		connected	
		and what	
	4.5 Develop an ongoing mechanism for identifying customer service issues, training and escalating them.	<mark>needs a lead</mark>	
	This could be another element of the mechanism for cross and/or inter agency assessment and escalation in		
	action 6.		
	4.6 Investigate methods to improve relationships between services to promote customer satisfaction.		
	a. For example: Co-training		
	4.7 Improve maintenance responsiveness	LAHC?	City of Sydney
	a. Implement the actions from the Waterloo Maintenance Workshop.	Secretariat	Counterpoint
	b. Provide clear education to tenants on:	Confirm with	DCJ Housing
	How to report maintenance	<mark>David Johns</mark>	staff
	how and when to follow up maintenance		SLHD PHU
	c. Provide a clear escalation pathway if tenants believe maintenance is not being addressed at all or		SLHD – Shane
	appropriately		Brown?

Area of Work	Actions	Lead	Participants
	d. Ensure DCJ officers have a clear understanding of their role in the maintenance system		SLHD
	e. LAHC attendance at the appropriate meetings such as the Waterloo NAB		Community
	f. Communication (responsiveness) or feedback from LAHC (or the contracted provider - Broad Spectrum)		Health?
	to tenants and advocates		Electoral offic
	g. Consider text messaging job numbers to tenants when they log a call.		
5.	5.1 Establish referral tracking and feedback mechanisms on the appropriateness of referrals and	Maybe a role	
mprove	encourage active linking of the service user to the service best suited to them	for DCJ?	
ervice	a. Assist and guide clients through an easy to navigate service system and treat clients with respect to		
ntegration	ensure they have been heard		
and service	b. Develop clear referral pathway between services (also refer 5.2 and 5.5)		
ccessibility	5.2 Explore mechanism to allow the exchange of information for public housing tenants where informed	To be	
or all service	consent has been granted to share information without multiple consent forms.	explored	
sers	a. Improve information sharing between agencies for people with complex needs.	further – Co-	
	b. Identify the current opportunities and agreements for information sharing	Chairs	
	c. Identify gaps and challenges in information sharing to allow 'tell the story once'		
	5.3 Explore how minimise the need for multiple form filling and simplify forms consistent with the	Customer	DCJ TEI
	Customer Service NSW Filling in forms: Client experiences study.	Service NSW	DCJ Housing
			SLHD
			City of Sydne
			Dept of
			Education
			NGOs
	5.4 Identify obstacles to increased service delivery cooperation and encourage opportunities to embed	SLHD & DCJ	NGOs
	expertise, cut red tape, and undertake joint activities.		City of Sydne
	a. For example: Co-training or co-location		Dpt of Ed
	b. Explore how a joined-up approach such as the Linker model or similar integrated models or toolkits could		NSW Police
	be adapted to assist with improved integration and service delivery in Waterloo.		

Area of Work	Actions	Lead	Participants
	5.5 Map and review existing case coordination and co-ordinated support mechanisms for residents. The	DCJ	DCJ Housing &
	review should include mechanisms for management of antisocial behaviour, implementation of the Housing &		Child
	Mental Health Agreement, child protection committees etc. [NOTE Overlap with 6.1f]		Protection
			Unit
			SLHD –various
			units
			NSW Police
			Reps of MH
			Agreement
			NGOs?
			City of Sydney
			Dept of Ed
	5.6 Enhance or replace existing case coordination and coordinated support mechanisms to ensure these	SLHD	DCJ Housing &
	can be accessed by all agencies for their service users with multiple challenges.		Child
			Protection
			Unit
			SLHD –various
			units
			NSW Police
			Reps of MH
			Agreement
			NGOs?
			City of Sydney
			Dept of Ed
	5.7 Coordinate a workshop to identify issues and develop responses that reduce persistent anti-social	DCJ and	NSW Tenants
	behaviour complaints. Use this activity to Pilot improved service integration for tenants in complex situations.	Police	Union
	Suggested initial focus for ASB discussion covers anyone who claims to suffer from sustained unresolved	(co-lead)	Legal Services
	ASB/Neighbour disputes or those who subject to persistent ASB / Neighbour complaints.		Electoral
	[Note: Work with clients facing multiple issues needs to work in tandem with work with tenants on improved		offices
	safety and health and wellbeing.]		City of Sydney
			NCOSS

Area of Work	Actions	Lead	Participants
			NGOs
			Community
			Housing
			providers
			NSW
			Ombudsman
	5.8 Explore how support agencies dealing with public housing tenants in regular contact with the justice	DCJ Housing	SLHD
	system can better integrate with DCJ Housing to service their clients. Use this activity to pilot improved service		Babana
	integration for people in regular contact with the service or justice system.		Tribal Warrior
	[Note: Work with clients facing regular contact with the service or justice system needs to work in tandem with		Deadly
	work with tenants on improved safety and health and wellbeing.]		Connect
			WEAVE
			Corrections (?)
			Education
			Court Liaison
			Officers?
	5.9 Provide appropriate support to clients that are at risk of tenancies failing	DCJ Housing	SLHD
	a. Map providers of supports to tenancies at risk of failure [Note overlap with 5 and 6.1]		Redfern Legal
	b. Improve the identification of tenancies at risk (e.g. identifying hoarding and/or squalor etc)		Centre
	 This may involve neighbours who are aware of other people at risk 		Sydney
	c. Improve the linking of those tenancies at risk, to supports (note Peer Wellbeing Champions may		Homeless
	contribute)		Service
	d. Agencies consider more assertive outreach.		DCJ
			Community
			Service
6.	6.1 Establish a panel of NGO and Government representatives to explore ways to identify and improve	Chairs	DET
Improved	responses to service co-ordination and systemic issues on an ongoing basis in Waterloo.	Systems	DCJ (all)
responses to	a. Implement enablers (as identified by the panel) to information sharing and strategies to address the gaps	Coord. Grp	NGOs
systemic	and challenges.	start then	SLHD (all)
issues (and		new lead	Police

Area of Work	Actions	Lead	Participants
accountability)	b. The panel to map the escalation processes within agencies and externally and identify any gaps or areas	after	City of Sydney
on an ongoing	for improvement.	Coordination	
basis	c. Develop escalation pathways for gaps or issues or feedback identified by representative groups ensuring	Groups	
	response is provided	dissolve	
	d. The Panel is to develop a mechanism / reporting tool to capture on an ongoing basis identified issues		
	from frontline workers in both NGO and government agencies.		
	e. The panel is to organise, from time to time, training for frontline workers in both NGO and government		
	agencies in the use of the reporting tool and normal escalation processes.		
	f. The panel is to develop a mechanism for interagency assessment and escalation of issues reported to		
	them. While the panel is primarily concerned with issues requiring multi agency responses, issues that need		
	either single of a multi-agency responses and/or single or across-agency escalation may be escalated to		
	them for consideration.		
	g. The panel should consider any material from the <u>Linker model</u> or other approach that may assist in		
	addressing systemic issues on an ongoing basis.		