



NORTHERN RIVERS COMMUNITY FOUNDATION

2025 Flood Impact Study

The critical contribution of the not-for-profit sector to
disaster recovery and resilience in the Northern Rivers

Contents

Overview _____ 02

Message from our CEO _____ 03

About Us _____ 04

Methodology _____ 05

Summary of Key Findings _____ 06

Research Findings _____ 08

Final Thoughts _____ 22

Cyclone Alfred Response _____ 22

Survey Participants _____ 23

Overview

The Northern Rivers Community Foundation's (NRCF) Flood Impact Study maps the community sector's recovery from the 2022 Floods and contribution to disaster recovery and resilience in the Northern Rivers. This third and final survey was completed by 128 community organisations, the majority of whom were small (less than 5 staff) or entirely volunteer led.

This report presents the findings of the survey and is accompanied by a series of case studies, that explore the specific needs of different sectors and group in more detail. The report provides insights into the critical role that small community-based organisations play in supporting disaster response, recovery and resilience and the challenges they face.



The Northern Rivers Community Foundation acknowledges the traditional custodians of Bundjalung Country where we work, across the region of the Northern Rivers, and pay respects to their Elders past, present and emerging.

The New Reality of Compounding Climate Crises

While we move forward as a community, there is a lingering sense that the 2022 Floods forever altered the socio-economic and environmental conditions in the Northern Rivers.

Community organisations are seeing an increasing number of people pushed into poverty, homelessness and poor health; environmental organisations are fighting a new wave of invasive species that are threatening sensitive ecosystems; community groups are permanently supporting community recovery and resilience even when not core business.

But as the three-year anniversary of the 2022 Floods passed, it seemed like our community was finally beginning to put that event behind them. Never to be forgotten but perhaps moving out of their daily reality. And then came the threat of Tropical Cyclone Alfred.

Suddenly, the fear and anxiety of February 2022 returned like it was yesterday, as warnings to watch and act turned into calls to evacuate, and shelter-in-place as our region braced to endure yet another extreme weather event.

But this time, things were different.

Strategies and plans had been swiftly activated. Evacuation centres opened – albeit some better prepared than others. Volunteers stepped up. Neighbours checked in on neighbours. Community organisations and government agencies mobilised. Properties were sandbagged and belongings were moved to higher ground. Communities across the region prepared for the worst and hoped for the best. The response wasn't perfect, but it was significantly better than three years ago.

One thing that didn't change was the enormous contribution small, place-based community groups made to response and recovery. This was supported by NRCF's rapid micro-grants program which got money to organisations within days of the cyclone making landfall.



As the wind and rain eased, and the river levels fell, it was clear that we'd been spared a repeat of 2022. But as a region worn down by climate disasters, we know that this won't be the last. We know that without intentional place-based work to strengthen community capital, the compounding weight of poly-crisis and disruption will become a heavy burden.

We acknowledge the endurance, the heroism, strength, and resilience of our Northern Rivers communities and the community organisations that have shared their knowledge, lived experience and time with us by contributing to this research.

This report concludes a three-year journey to document the critical contribution of the not-for-profit sector to disaster response, recovery and resilience in the Northern Rivers. This has been made possible by the generous support of the Paul Ramsay Foundation, whom we thank for their ongoing commitment and support.

Sam Henderson, CEO



About Us

For more than 20 years, the Northern Rivers Community Foundation has responded to the changing needs of our community by connecting those who care with those in need. Having distributed more than \$13.1 million in grants for hundreds of projects across the Northern Rivers, NRCF works with 360 community and not-for-profit organisations and a range of donors from individuals to notable large philanthropic foundations.

As an independent, ACNC-registered Public Ancillary Fund, donations are pooled and invested in sustainable and ethical investment funds. Revenue from these investments

supports our grant programs, meaning we provide a permanent source of funds to the community year after year. NRCF is building a sustainable legacy for our community.

Through a combination of research and practice, NRCF continues to build the evidence base on what good grant-making during disasters looks like and what it can achieve. We are now consolidating our lessons learned in the last three years to develop a protocol for fast and flexible grant-making during disasters to support other community organisations working in similar contexts.



Methodology

Research Design

This report is guided by a research plan which seeks to answer the following key questions:

1. To what extent have community organisations in the Northern Rivers recovered following the 2022 Floods? What are the key challenges that remain?
2. To what extent did community organisations in the Northern Rivers contribute to disaster response and recovery efforts following the 2022 Floods?
3. To what extent are community organisations being resourced to support their role in disaster response and recovery and how have funding patterns changed over time?

Data Collection

An online survey was designed to collect data to inform the research questions. The survey was sent by email to 270 Northern Rivers-based not-for-profit organisations and groups, including all the organisations and groups that received the survey in 2024, as well as new organisations and groups from NRCF's extensive database of past and current grant recipients, applicants, and other organisations.

The survey was distributed in ImpactMapper – a survey tool for social impact organisations. Each organisation on the distribution list received a unique link to complete the survey, which was linked to their organisation. The survey was open from 3 March - 13 April 2025. Organisations received several reminders during the survey period. NRCF volunteers also made follow-up calls to remind respondents to complete the survey. At the conclusion of the survey period a total of 128 responses had been received.



128

**community organisations
responded to our survey**

Data Analysis

Quantitative responses were analysed to produce descriptive statistics and charts, with comparisons made between identical questions in the 2024 and 2025 survey. Qualitative responses were coded for analysis to identify common themes, trends, patterns, challenges, and opportunities.

Limitations

Fewer responses were received in 2025 compared to previous years. This is attributed to the onset of a severe weather event (ex-Tropical Cyclone Alfred) a few days after the survey was launched, as well as the anticipated decline in responses over time as some organisations and groups which were established in response to the floods were no longer operating.

As the research used a non-probability sample, the findings are not purported to be statistically significant by research standards, however NRCF is confident that the number of responses provide a reliable insight into the total population (being the Northern Rivers community sector).

Summary of Key Findings

1. The community sector is gradually recovering from the impacts of the 2022 Floods.

77% of survey respondents reported that the operations of their organisations were impacted by the 2022 Floods. Of those organisations that were impacted, three quarters (74%) said they experienced either a significant or total disruption of their operations.

Organisation Recovery Rating



7.5
out of 10



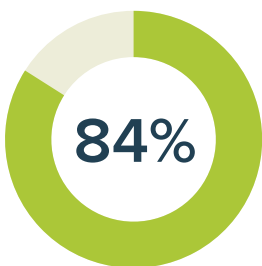
increased from
6.7/10 in 2024
6.4/10 in 2023

When asked how well their organisation had recovered from the impacts of the floods, the average rating was 7.5/10, compared to 6.7 in 2024 and 6.4 in 2023.

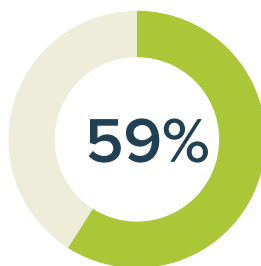
Community organisations report that the compounding impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2022 Floods and the broader cost-of-living crisis have permanently changed socio-economic and environmental conditions in Northern Rivers communities. This has resulted in an increased demand for the services that community organisations provide; however, they are constrained by ongoing challenges including securing funding, burn out and poor mental health among staff and volunteers.

2. Community organisations play a critical role in supporting communities to recover from and prepare for disasters.

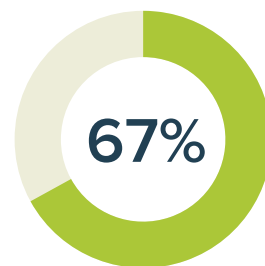
The majority of community organisations surveyed reported that they continue to be engaged in disaster recovery and resilience work, even when it is not their core mission or purpose. This included supporting communities to recover from the 2022 Floods as well as preparing for future disasters.



of respondents supported communities to recover following the 2022 Floods.



are currently supporting communities to recover from the 2022 Floods.



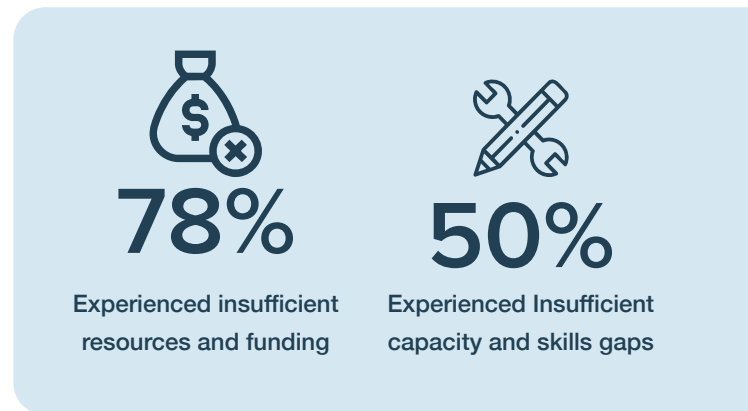
are supporting communities to prepare and build resilience for future disasters.

3. **Insufficient funding and resources are the most significant barriers preventing community organisations from doing more.**

78% of respondents who experienced barriers to contributing to disaster response, recovery and resilience said that they experienced insufficient resources and funding to do this work. This was followed by burn out or poor mental health among staff and volunteers (47%).

Half of all volunteer-led organisations (50%) said that capacity and skills gaps were a barrier to contributing to disaster response, recovery and resilience.

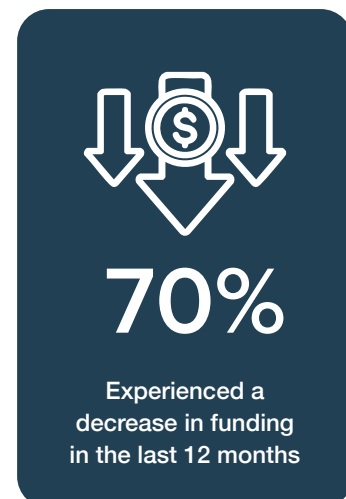
Volunteer-led organisations were more than twice as likely than organisations with 1-5 paid staff (18% vs. 8%) to report that that lack of networks with other organisations were a barrier.



4. **Three years on it is increasingly harder to secure funding and it is not always aligned with community organisation's needs**

More than three quarters (79%) of respondents said they had applied for funding to support their disaster recovery and resilience work since the 2022 Floods, and almost all of these (92%) have received funding from at least one source. The main sources of funding for disaster response and recovery were NSW State Government agencies (66%) followed by trusts and foundations (59%) and other not-for-profit grants (48%).

Of those organisations that had received funding for disaster response, recovery and resilience work since the 2022 Floods, 70% said it had decreased either slightly or significantly in the past 12 months. Over half (52%) said that funding for disaster response, recovery and resilience was not aligned with their needs or the programs and services they were offering. Key issues including a preference among donors for 'new' projects, delayed onset of funding following disasters and short-term funding timeframes. Around one third of respondents (32%) said that the size of grants was too small to be worthwhile and 47% said that insufficient time to write funding applications, especially for small grants, was a barrier to securing resources.



Research Findings

The survey findings are presenting according to the research questions. They highlight the many and complex challenges still faced by not-for-profit groups and communities across the region in restoring services and funding to pre-disaster levels, meeting increased need, and building resilience for future disasters.

Research Question 1

To what extent have community organisations recovered following the 2022 Floods? What are the key challenges that remain?

Organisation Operations Impacted

Seventy-seven per cent of survey respondents (n=99) reported that the operations of their organisations were impacted by the 2022 Floods, with the remainder either unaffected or not operating at the time of the floods.

Of those organisations that were affected, 25% experienced a minor or temporary disruption to their operations, 45% experienced a significant disruption to their operations and 29% experienced a total disruption of operations for a sustained period.

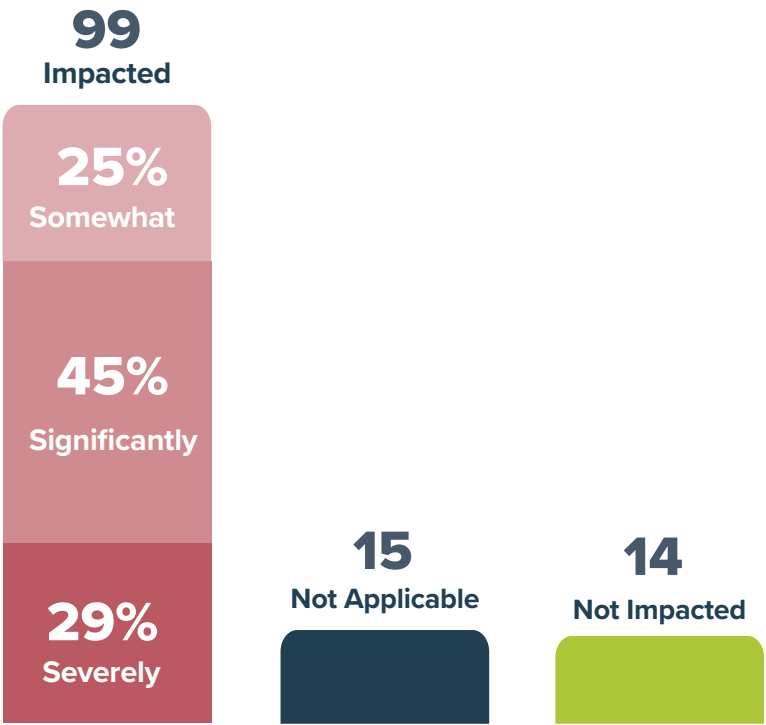


Figure 1: Number of respondents who reported their organisation was impacted by the 2022 flood, and to what extent (n=128).

Recovery Rating

Respondents impacted by the 2022 Floods were asked to rate how well their organisation had recovered from the floods on a scale of 1-10. The average rating was 7.5/10. This compares to an average rating of 6.7 in 2024 and 6.4 in 2023 in response to the same question. This result would suggest that community organisations are making a slow but steady recovery in relation to their operations.



Key challenges

Respondents who were impacted by the 2022 Floods were asked whether the following ‘flood impacts’ were still negatively affecting their organisation. Seventy-eight per cent of respondents (n=77) selected at least one issue.



Figure 2: Operational impacts continuing to affect community organisations that were impacted by the 2022 Floods (n=77).

The ability to meet increased demand for service

More than half (52%) of respondents told us that their inability to meet increased demand for their service was still negatively affecting their organisation three years after the floods.

Of these, most organisations (62%) said the situation had gotten worse in the past 12 months and only 7% said the issue had gotten better. Several respondents acknowledged that the drivers of increased demand were interrelated, and included broader cost-of-living pressures, which often compounded the impacts of the 2022 Floods on vulnerable and marginalised groups.

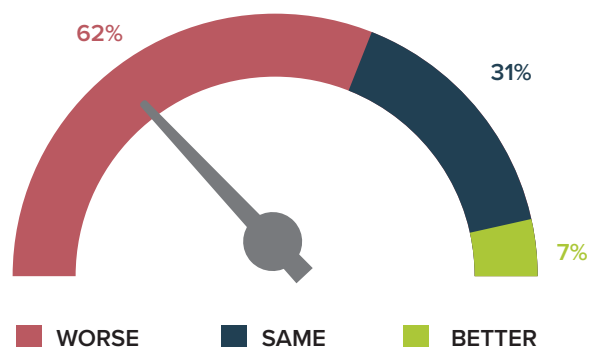


Figure 3: How respondents said that their organisation's ability to meet increased demand for service had changed over the past 12 months (n=42)

“

Since the floods of 2022 we have seen a significant increase in client numbers using our meal service which has put increased demand on our amazing volunteers. There is no doubt that there are a lot more homeless, financially stressed families and elderly people requiring our meal service. – Ballina Hot Meal Centre

We are seeing an increased number of people every week who are in desperate need of support. It is becoming increasingly difficult to meet the need and without our fantastic volunteers our service could not exist. – Vibe Care Ltd

Increased demand was also a key theme among environmental and wildlife organisations:

“

...There was a huge influx of wildlife patients that were injured, orphaned or ill, after the floods. Many carers and members of the public who had rescued wildlife were unable to access our service due to road closures and flooding... – Byron Bay Wildlife Hospital

The 2022 Floods resulted in a huge surge in demand on our organisation with numerous landholders reaching out for assistance particularly regarding erosion concerns. We have done our best to service the need, but funding and staffing has been insufficient to meet the demand. – Border Ranges - Richmond Valley Landcare Network

The ability to attract/secure funding

The ability of community organisations to attract and secure funding at a scale commensurate with need has been a constant theme in this research over the past three years.

In 2025, more than half (52%) of respondents told us that their ability to attract and secure funding was still negatively affecting their organisation three years after the floods. Of these, most organisations (57%) said the situation had gotten worse in the past 12 months and only 8% said it had gotten better.

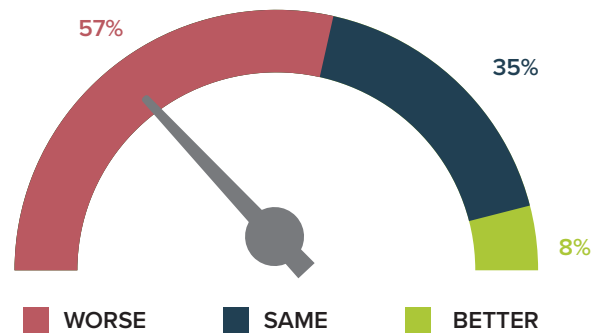


Figure 4: How respondents said that their ability to attract and retain members and volunteers had changed over the past 12 months (n=25)

“

Trying to get sufficient \$ to pay wages and administration costs is an ongoing battle, meaning that the expectation of huge hours of volunteer work by many is growing which increases financial burdens on people who are still struggling financially from the flood, and so it is a constant downward cycle. – **Budjaram Aboriginal Corporation**

Arts, media and cultural organisations reported that securing funding for their work was particularly difficult given there were so many challenges preventing people from meeting their basic needs.

“

In particular, access to accessible space is challenging, staff wellbeing as a result of burnout, and less of a philanthropic appetite to fund the arts during a time when more people than ever are struggling with basic needs like food and shelter, makes it even more challenging to secure the support and resources our organisation needs to operate and make a difference in our community. – **Northern Rivers Performing Arts (NORPA)**

Poor mental health and wellness of staff and volunteers

More than half (55%) of respondents told us that the poor mental health of staff and volunteers was still negatively affecting their organisation three years after the floods. Of these, most organisations (52%) said the situation had gotten worse in the past 12 months and only 13% said it had gotten better.

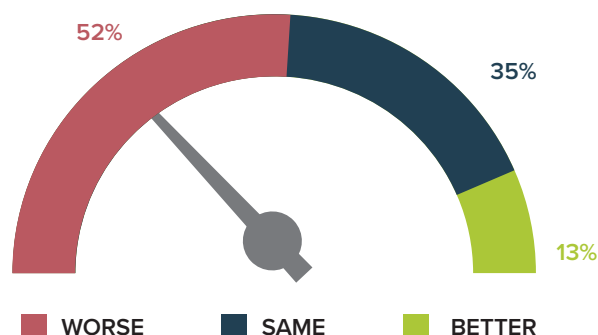


Figure 5: How respondents said that the poor mental health and wellness of staff and volunteers had changed over the past 12 months (n=40)

“

I observe from grassroots groups we work with how the community-led response in many places is led by volunteers who are on the edge of burn out and have not been given the space to recover since 2022. – SEED Northern Rivers

Attracting and retaining members and volunteers

About one-third of respondents (32%) told us that attracting and retaining members and volunteers remained a challenge for their organisation. Of these, more than two-thirds (68%) said the situation had gotten worse in the past 12 months and only 8% said the issue had improved.

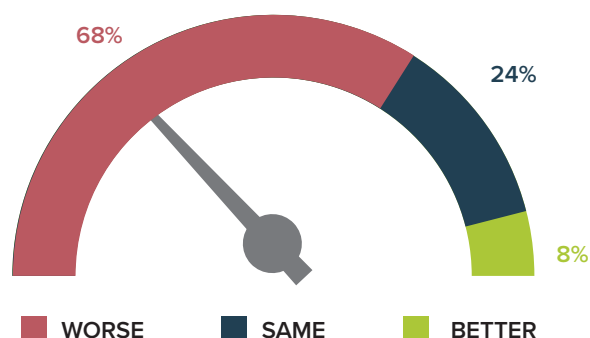


Figure 6: How respondents said that their ability to attract and retain members and volunteers had changed over the past 12 months (n=25)

“

The ongoing stress affects people's ability to commit to volunteering. We are much more involved in mental health and community support (since the floods). Sponsorship is harder to come by as local businesses are also struggling or have left the area. – LightnUp Inc.

After the floods there was a loss of volunteers, and it has been ongoing. It has been difficult, with people having to move away, with so many not in Lismore anymore, to acquire new volunteers. The number of flood recovery groups attracting volunteers may also have diminished the pool to source volunteers from. People are still not in homes or have ongoing depression and anxiety when heavy rains are predicted. – Friends of the Koala Inc.

Attracting and retaining staff

About one quarter of respondents (27%) told us that the ability to attract and retain staff was still negatively affecting their organisation three years after the floods. This was the only issue that the majority (43%) of respondents said was getting better, with 24% saying it was getting worse. The broader housing crisis (exacerbated by the floods, which destroyed a substantial amount of low-cost housing) was also mentioned as a driving factor behind the ability to attract and retain staff.

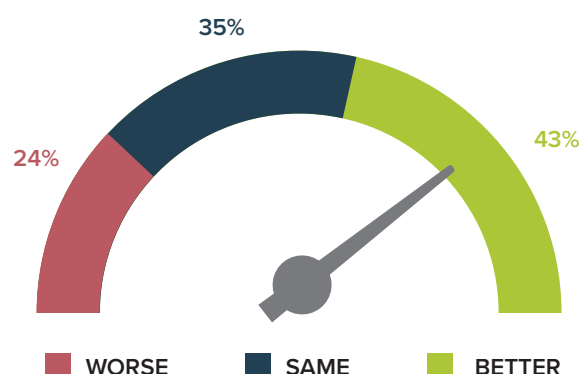


Figure 7: How respondents said that their ability to attract and retain staff had changed over the past 12 months (n=21)

“

Our organisation had a complete change of staff from the impacts of the floods, almost 90% of the team had lost homes, or been dramatically affected meaning that they could not hold down ongoing employment as the recovery of their personal situations had to take precedence. – **Arts Northern Rivers**

All of our staff were impacted personally to some extent, with four experiencing significant personal losses. They had to navigate this at the same time as mounting a crisis response for our participants. The resultant housing shortage also impacted existing staff and limited our field of applicants for vacancies as they could not secure stable housing. – **Human Nature**

How have organisational impacts changed over time?

A question regarding organisational impacts was asked across different survey years, although there were some small changes to response options and wording of the question. Figure 8 shows a comparison of responses between 2023 and 2025. It shows that the mental health of staff and volunteers has reduced and stabilised since 2023 but remains a key issue for community organisations. High demand for services and complexity of cases appear to have increased since 2023, while difficulties securing funding are stable.

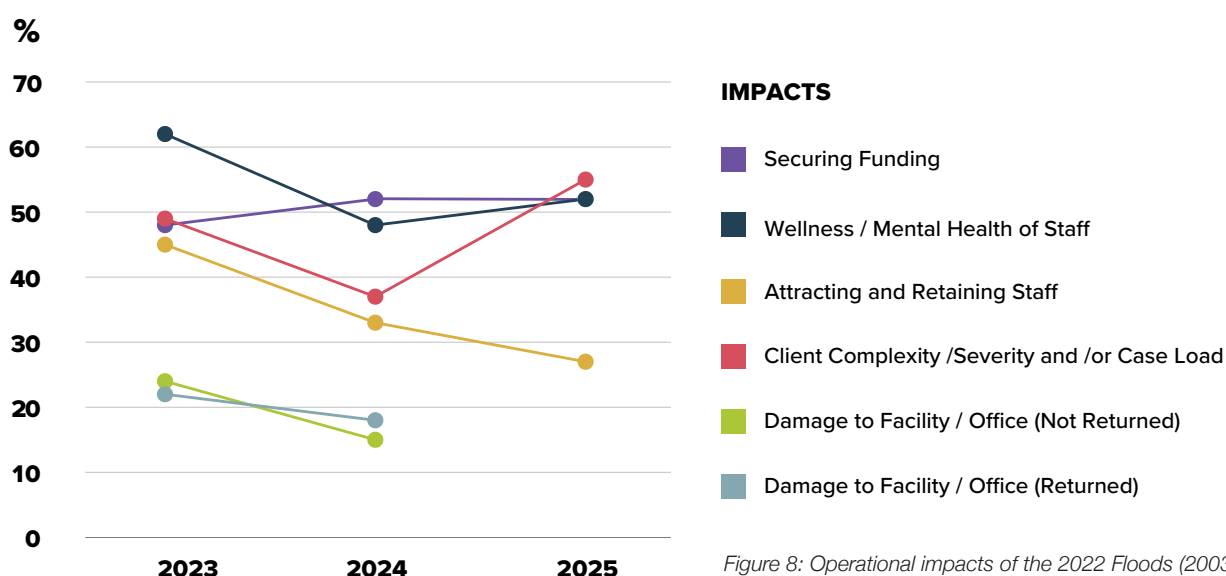


Figure 8: Operational impacts of the 2022 Floods (2023-2025)

Research Question 2

To what extent did community organisations in the Northern Rivers contribute to disaster response and recovery efforts following the 2022 Floods?

84% of community organisations surveyed reported that they supported communities to recover from the 2022 Floods. Of the organisations that supported communities to recover, 68% are still undertaking this work, while 27% no longer support community recovery.

Around two-thirds of respondents (67%) said they were supporting communities to prepare for and build resilience against future disasters. This clearly shows that the community sector is making an important contribution to disaster response, recovery and resilience in the Northern Rivers.

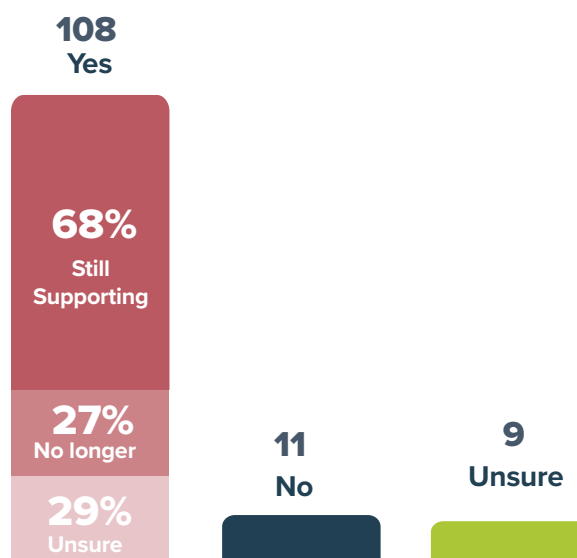


Figure 9: Number of respondents that supported communities to recover following the 2022 Floods (n=128) and are still supporting communities to recover.

Barriers to response

Survey participants were asked whether they experienced any barriers to contributing to disaster response, recovery and resilience. Eighty-two per cent of respondents (n=105) selected at least one barrier.

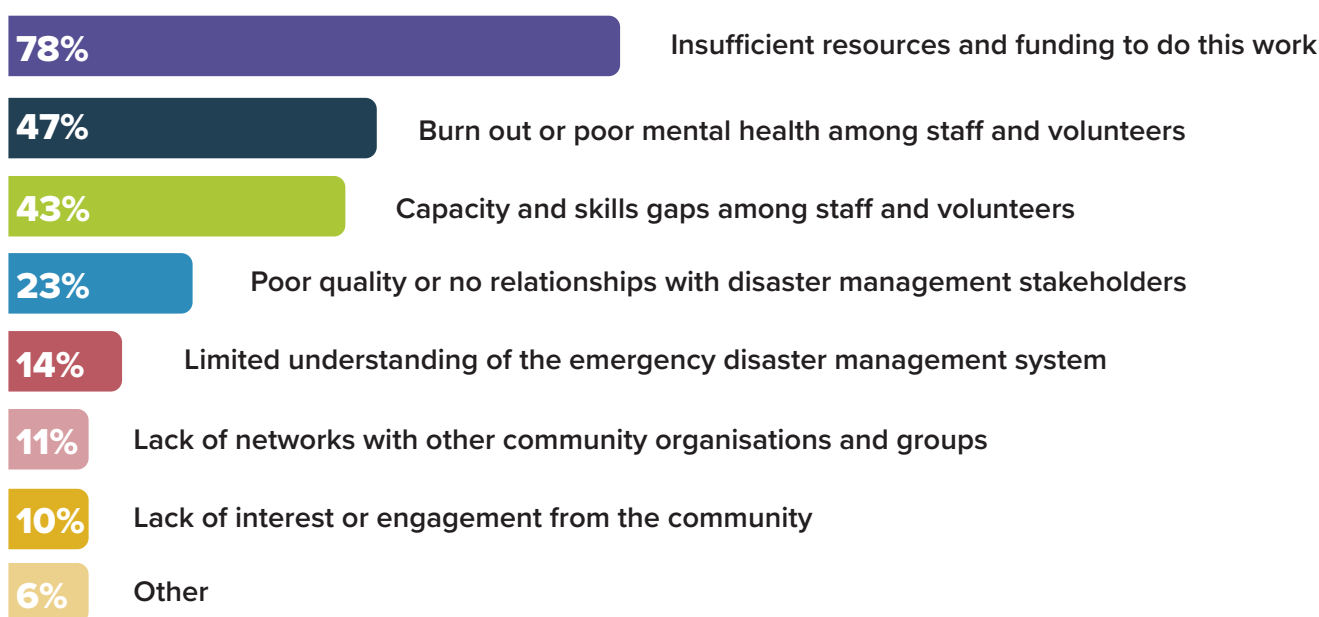


Figure 10: Barriers to contributing to disaster response, recovery and preparedness reported by all organisations (n=105)

The most significant barriers preventing organisations from contributing to disaster response, recovery and preparedness were insufficient resources and funding to do this work (78%). This was followed by burn out or poor mental health among staff and volunteers (47%). These issues are consistent with the organisational impacts reported earlier in this report.

“

We have identified an expectation from paid employees of the key organisations and agencies that we interact with, that our volunteer community members are asked to provide information and services that meet their objectives, and this has become a constant pressure on our team. – Main Arm Disaster Recovery Inc.

We badly need new volunteers to help. We have around 10 volunteers who work hard physically, drive the van, sort the shed, prepare jobs for delivery etc but more volunteers would give us time off and lighten the load. – Mental Health Support Group

Other significant barriers include capacity and skills gaps among staff and volunteers (43%) and poor-quality relationships with disaster management stakeholders (23%).

“

We understand that during disasters, we will be left to fend for ourselves as emergency responders will be stretched and/or unable to reach us. As the disaster eases, we need to manage the nexus between top-down approaches from authorities and resolving issues within the community. Better links between government authorities and community groups such as ours are required so that we can make clear to them what resources and capabilities are available from within the community to support agencies in their service delivery. - Resilient Uki

Barriers by size of organisation

When the organisational barriers to contributing to disaster response, recovery and preparedness were disaggregated by the number of paid staff it was revealed that insufficient funding and resources was of greatest concern for small organisations with 1-5 staff (92%) compared to volunteer-led organisations (63%).

Burn out and poor mental health among staff and volunteers was of greater concern to organisations with paid staff, while volunteer-led organisations were more likely to report capacity and skills gaps, lack of networks with other organisations, lack of interest and engagement from the community and limited understanding of the emergency/disaster management system as key barriers.

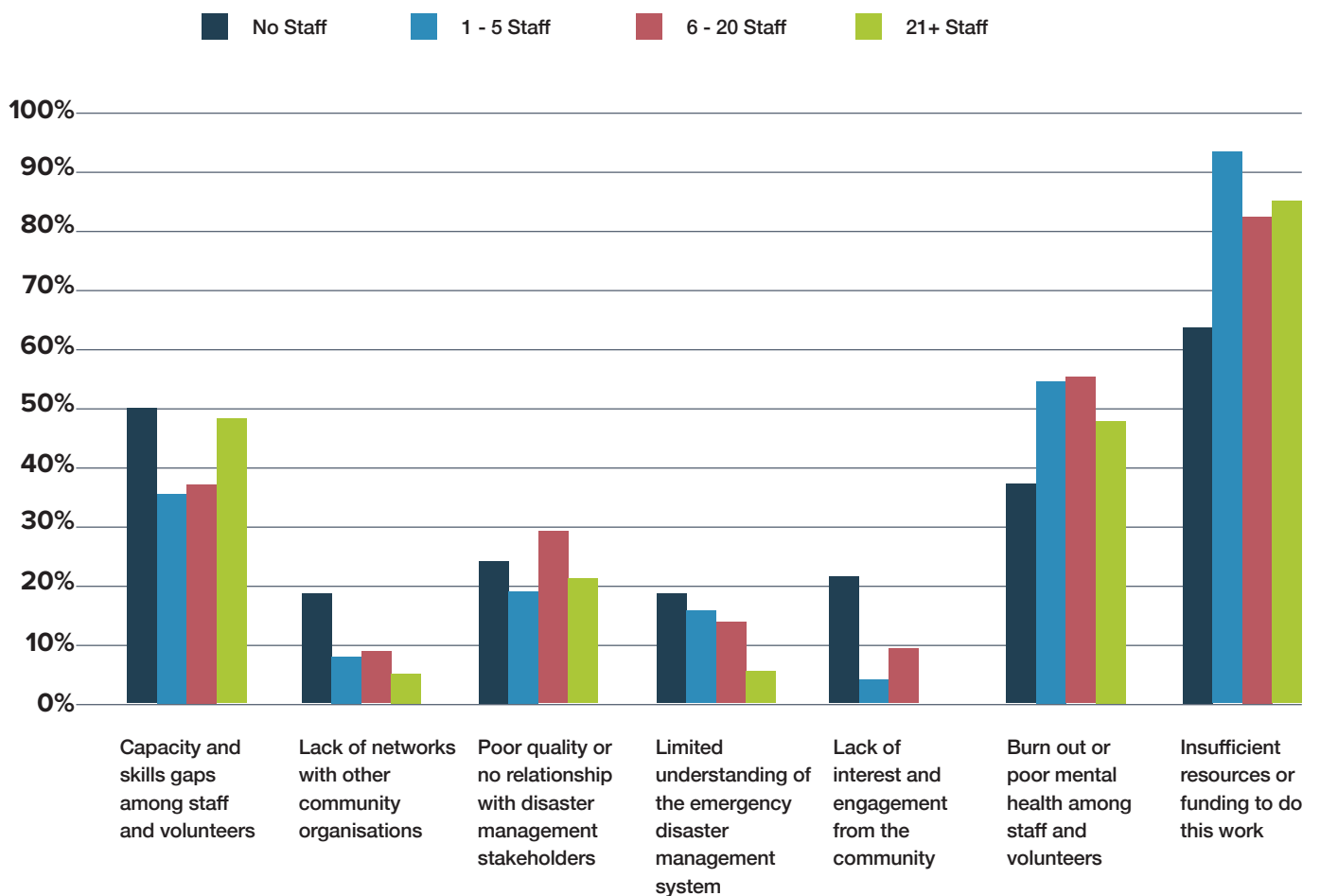
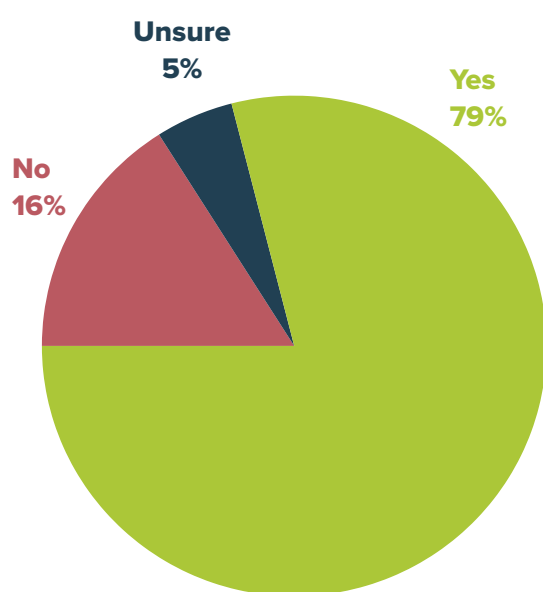


Figure 11: Barriers to contributing to disaster response, recovery and preparedness by number of paid staff.

Research Question 3

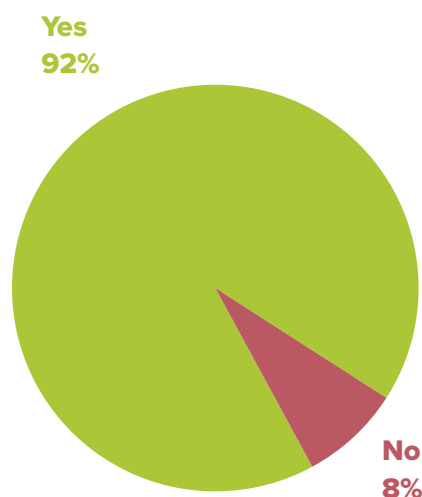
To what extent are community organisations being resourced to support their role in disaster response and recovery and how have funding patterns changed over time?

More than three quarters (79%) of respondents said they had applied for funding to support their disaster recovery and resilience work since the 2022 Floods. 92% of organisations that had applied for funding said they had received funding (n=93) and 8% said they had not.



Applied for Funding

Figure 12: Percentage of respondents that have ever applied for grant funding to support disaster recovery and resilience since the 2022 Floods (n=128)



Received Funding

Figure 13: Percentage of respondents that have ever received grant funding to support disaster recovery and resilience since the 2022 Floods (of those who had ever applied) (n=101)

Funding Sources

Respondents were also asked about the sources of funding they both applied for and received. Figure 14 shows a comparison between the sources that respondents applied for funding from, along with the sources of funding that respondents (who applied for funding) received funding from. This shows that the main sources of funding for disaster response and recovery were NSW State Government agencies (66%) followed by trusts and foundations (59%) and other not-for-profit grants (48%).

Funding Sources

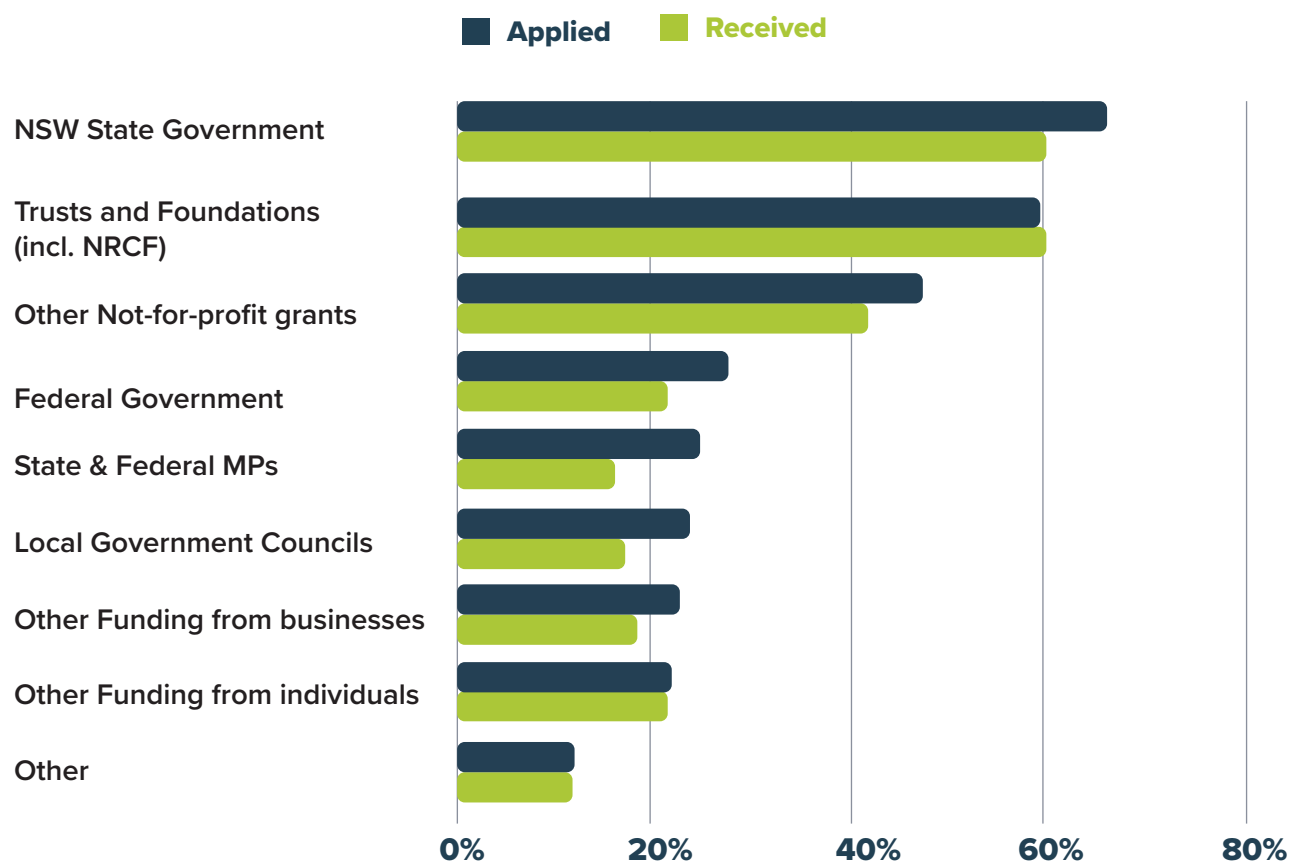


Figure 14: Sources of funding for those respondents that had ever applied for grant funding to support disaster recovery and resilience (n=101), compared to those that applied and received funding (n=93) as a percentage of all respondents.

Funding Amounts

Finally, respondents were asked how the amount of funding they had received to support disaster recovery and resilience had changed in the last 12 months. Of those that had both applied for and received funding (n=93), 70% said the amount of funding had decreased (either slightly or significantly) in the past 12 months, while 18% said it had remained mostly unchanged.

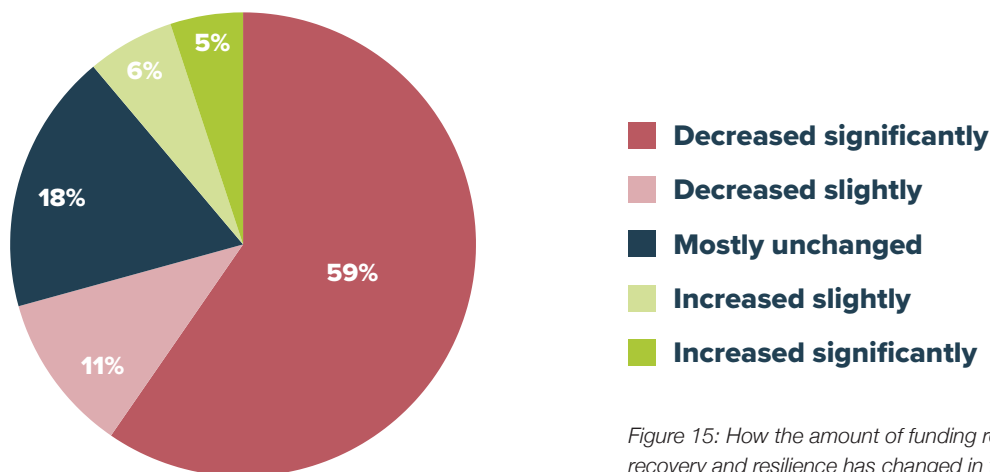


Figure 15: How the amount of funding received to support disaster recovery and resilience has changed in the last 12 months (n=93)

Barriers to funding and resources

Respondents were asked to list the different barriers they experienced in securing funding and resources to support disaster response, recovery and preparedness. 87% of respondents (n=112) reported at least one barrier.

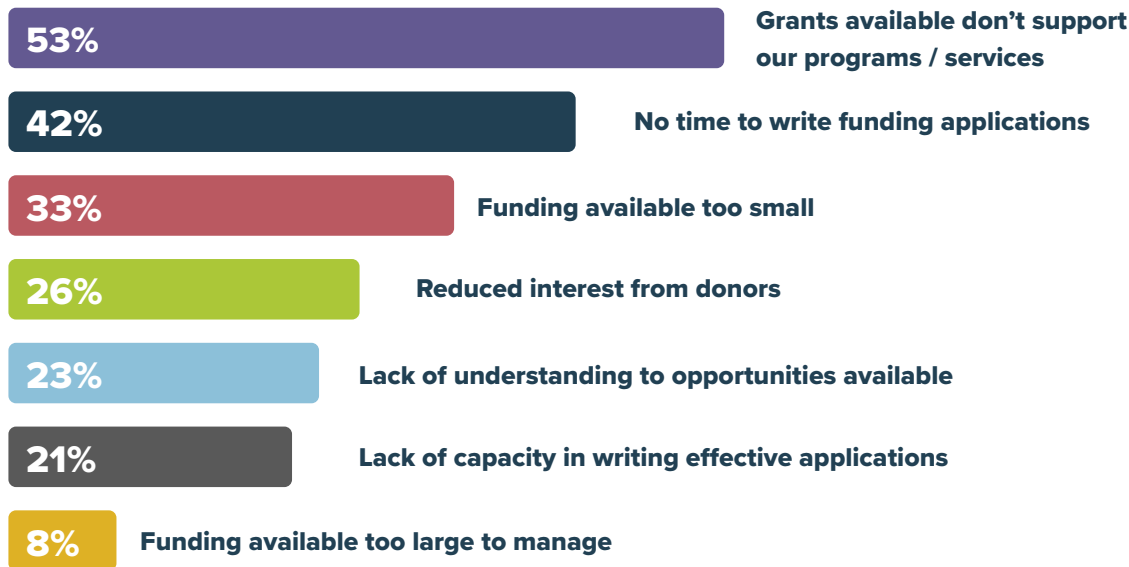


Figure 16: Barriers faced by community organisations in securing funding to support disaster response, recovery and resilience (n=112).

The most significant barrier, selected by 53% of respondents, was that the funding available didn't support the kinds of programs and services organisations offered. Qualitative insights revealed several possible reasons, including a preference by donors to fund new "projects" rather than rather than covering core costs or providing ongoing funding to existing ones.

“

...we are underfunded to continue to provide front-facing community recovery support, and we are currently winding that up, even though there is still a need in our community. We haven't been able to identify any opportunities to fund that work from anywhere as it isn't a 'new program'. – **Resilient Lismore**

We seem to be able to find grants for 'things' or 'events' but what we really need is a small amount of annual ongoing money to get the organisation administratively ticking over...It's not very exciting to fund (you can't cut a ribbon in front of it) but it is integral to our long-term survival. – **Wilsons Creek, Huonbrooke, Wanganui Community Association**

The delayed and short-term nature of disaster funding compared to the long-term nature of community recovery was also raised by several respondents.

“

The main issue we see is that the time period of support funding for affected people and communities is not long enough to support full recovery. Support needs to be in place for five years. Subsequent severe weather events like Cyclone Alfred repeatedly re-traumatise communities, extending the recovery period. A further concern has been that the time frame to get support programs in place was too long post-event. Research following the 2017 flood event demonstrated that failure to provide comprehensive mental health support within 6 months of the event significantly increased the duration and severity of mental health issues for people who were affected by the natural disaster. – **Social Futures**

In relation to the size of grants available to support disaster response, recovery and resilience, 32% of respondents said they were too small to be worthwhile and only 9% said they were too large to manage. Qualitative insights revealed that this was closely related to the investment of time required to write funding applications.

“

We are volunteer run, so we have limited capacity to implement numerous grants simultaneously. We have to work at the pace and scale that our volunteers can manage.

– **Our Neighbourhood**

Applying for a grant isn't just about whether the funding amount is too large to manage or too small to be worthwhile. It also depends on the capacity and resources available, not just to apply, but to meet all the grant requirements if successful...Each grant opportunity needs to be assessed not just for financial benefit but also for the realistic capacity to deliver on its obligations. –**Resilient Uki**

Other, less significant barriers included reduced interest from donors in funding this sort of work (28%); lack of understanding about available funding opportunities (25%); lack of capacity in writing effective funding applications (22%).

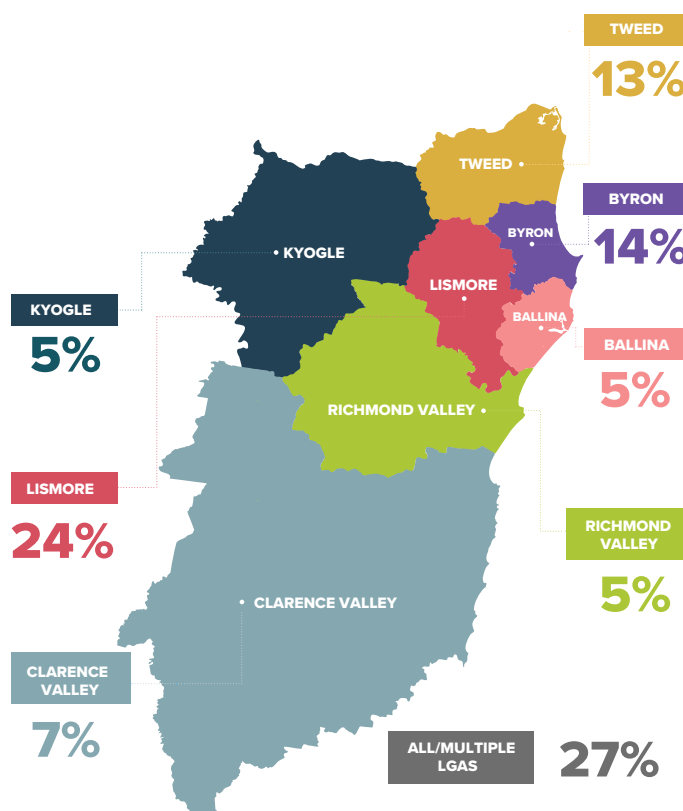
Profile of Respondents

Location

A total of 128 organisations responded to the survey, with representation from all local government areas in the Northern Rivers.

Eleven per cent (n=14) of respondents were Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander-led organisations.

Figure 17: Respondents by local government area (n=128)



Size of organisations

The majority of respondents were small organisations. Just over one-third (37%) had no paid staff and a further 23% had fewer than 5 paid staff. Almost all (91%) respondents had active volunteers.

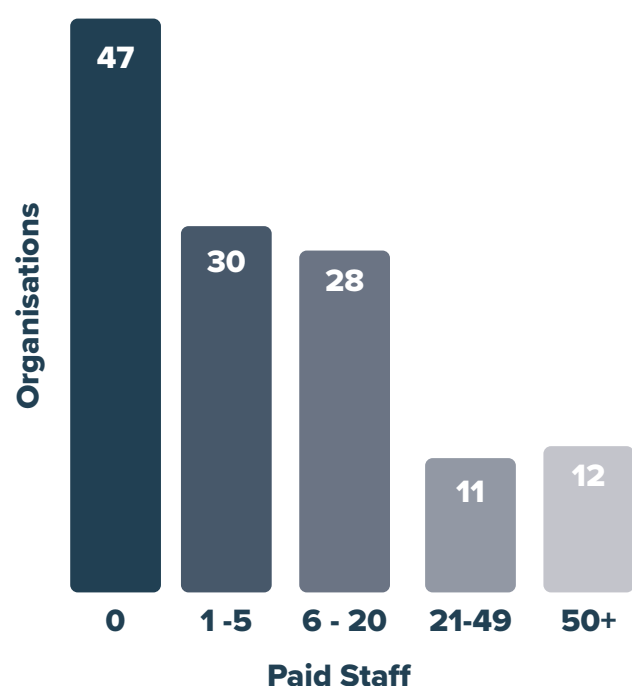


Figure 18: Respondents by number of paid staff (n=128)

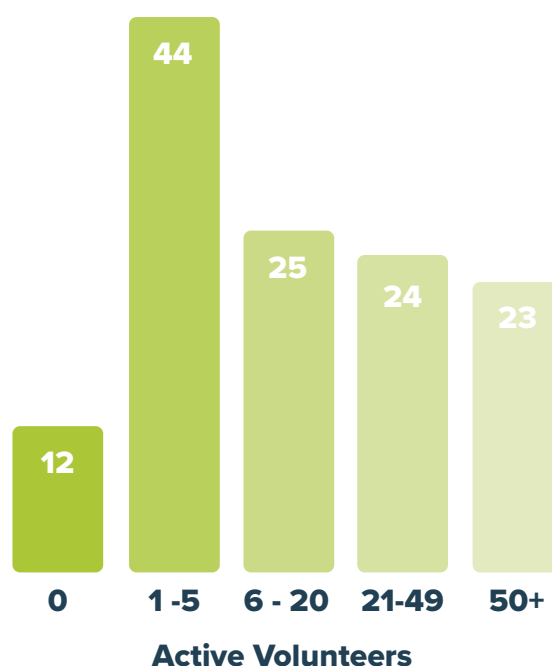


Figure 19: Respondents by number of active volunteers (n=128)

Final Thoughts

This project began in the days following the 2022 Floods, with NRCF staff and volunteers making calls to community organisations to assess their needs and capacity to respond to what would turn out to be one of the worst natural disasters in Australian history.

With the support of the Paul Ramsay Foundation, the work was transformed into a three-year research project, capturing critical data on the contribution of community organisations to disaster response, recovery and resilience in the Northern Rivers.

While we move forward as a community, there is a lingering sense that the 2022 Floods forever altered the socio-economic and environmental conditions in the Northern Rivers. Community organisations are seeing an increasing number of people pushed into poverty, homelessness and poor mental and physical health. Environmental organisations are fighting a new wave of invasive species that are threatening sensitive ecosystems. For many of these organisations, supporting disaster recovery and resilience is now a core part of their business.

Through a combination of research and practice, NRCF continues to build the evidence base on what good grant-making during disasters looks like and what it can achieve. We are now consolidating our lessons learned in the last three years to develop a protocol for fast and flexible grant-making during disasters to support other community organisations working in similar contexts.



List of survey respondents

Our sincere appreciation to the following organisations and groups that completed the 2025 survey:

88.9 FM - Community Radio Coraki Association Inc.	Byron Youth Service	Hub 2484
Ace Community Colleges Ltd.	Byron Youth Theatre	Human Nature Adventure
Agape Outreach Inc.	Budjaram Aboriginal Corporation	ICOPE
Anglicare North Coast	CASPA Services Ltd	Iluka Emporium Inc.
Arts Northern Rivers Inc.	Chinderah Community Hub Inc.	Indigenous Futures Foundation
Australian Seabird and Turtle Rescue	Christian Life Church Kyogle	It Takes a Town 2484 Thrive
Autism Camp Australia	Clarence Catchment Alliance	Jumbunna Community Preschool
Baby Give Back	Coolamon Community	Katia Project Inc.
Ballina Hot Meal Centre	Country As Teacher	Kats In Traumatic Times Emergency Network Inc.
Ballina On Richmond Rotary Club	Crabbes Creek Community Hall Committee	Kyogle Family Support Services Inc.
Ballina Region For Refugees	Creative Caldera Inc.	Kyogle Together Inc.
Bangalow Community Children's Centre	Dementia Inclusive Ballina Alliance	Lennox Head Lions Club Inc.
Bangalow Koalas Inc.	Dunoon Preschool Inc.	LightnUp Inc.
Bay FM	East Lismore Community Pre- School Inc.	Lismore and District Financial Counselling Service Inc Lismore Environment Centre
BFEAG MRA	Evans Area Resilience Network	Lismore Home Modification Service Inc.
Bonalbo Community Men's Shed Inc.	Evans Head Preschool Association Inc.	Maclean Lions Club Inc.
Border Ranges Richmond Valley Landcare Network	Friends Of the Koala Inc.	Magpie Centre Indigenous Corporation Limited
Brunswick Valley Landcare Inc.	Githabul Rangers	Main Arm Disaster Recovery Inc.
Burringbar Community Association	Happy Paws Haven Inc.	Men and Family Centre
Byron Bay Wildlife Hospital Ltd.	Harding Miller Education Foundation	Mental Health Support Group
Byron School Of Arts	Heart2Heart Project	Mid Richmond Neighbourhood Centre
Byron Writers Festival	Home Assistance and Regional Transport	

Mullum Cares Inc.	Nungera Co-Operative Society	The North Coast Community Housing Company
Mullum Seed	Nurtured Village Hampers	
Mullumbimby & District Neighbourhood Centre Inc.	Orange Sky	The Northern Rivers Conservatorium Arts Centre
Multi-Task Human Resource Foundation Limited Murwillumbah Core Inc. Namatjira Haven	Our Neighbourhood Plan C	The Returning Indigenous Corporation
New School of Arts Neighbourhood House Inc.	Pottsville Beach Neighbourhood Centre	The Shift Project Byron Inc.
Nimbin Aquarius Foundation Inc.	Queer Family Inc.	Together Pottsville
Nimbin Community Centre Inc.	RealArtworks Inc.	Tropical Fruits Inc.
Nimbin Independent Media Inc.	Realising Every Dream Limited	Tweed Coast Youth Service Inc.
Nimbin Neighbourhood & Information Centre Inc.	Rekindling The Spirit Limited	Tweed Valley Wildlife Carers
NORPA	Resilient Lismore Incorporated	Vibe Care Ltd
Northern Rivers Children's Services Ltd	Resilient Uki	Wardell Community Organised Resilience Effort
Northern Rivers Community Gateway Inc.	Riding for the Disabled Tweed Valley	We AI-Li
Northern Rivers Community Healing Hub	Rotary Club of Banora-Tweed Inc.	Wildlife Information Rescue & Education Service
Northern Rivers Wildlife Carers Inc.	Rotary Club of Murwillumbah Inc.	Whian Whian Memorial Hall Inc.
Northern Rivers Wildlife Hospital Ltd	Social Futures	Wilson's Creek, Huonbrook, Wanganui Community Association
Northern Rivers Women's and Children's Services	Spaghetti Circus Inc.	Windara Communities Limited
Northern United RLFC	Sprung!! Integrated Dance Theatre	Woodenbong Community Men's Shed Inc.
Numulgi Memorial Hall	St Vincent De Paul Society NSW	Women Up North Inc.
	The Lismore Soup Kitchen Inc.	Zephyr Education Inc.
	The Lower Clarence Community Garden Inc.	Zero Emissions Byron Limited
	The Men and Family Centre Inc.	



Contact Us

Northern Rivers Community Foundation

PO Box 304 CLUNES NSW 2480



0499 862 886



info@nrcf.org.au



nrcf.org.au

This report by the Northern Rivers Community Foundation has been made publicly available through our website and distributed to our partner organisations. It is intended as general information only and we do not accept any duty, liability or responsibility to any other person or entity in relation to this report. Information contained in this report is current as at the date of the report and may not reflect any event or circumstances which occur after the date of the report.

supported by

PRF PAUL
RAMSAY
FOUNDATION