The Risk ownership Framework for Emergency Management Policy and Practice

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Roger Jones, John Symons, Greg Christopher, Chris Irvine, Nick Casey, Margarita Kumnick.
Liam Fogharty, Pauline Cole, Patrick Schell, Joe Buffone, Elizabeth Calder, Gwynne Brennan.
Risk ownership is the one constant in a highly changeable risk landscape. If a risk is not owned then it very likely it is not being managed.
Robust risk culture

Systemic risk

Strategic planning

Values-based decision making

Values
Develop scenarios
Identify values (assets)-at-risk and map dependencies

Map benefits and beneficiaries of values

Select priority values and allocate ownership

Map hazard(s), impact and consequence
Identify risks

Select priority risks, allocate ownership

Identify mitigation, resilience and preparation activities for priority risks

Assess cost, benefits and effectiveness of activities
Evaluate trade-offs

Select priority treatments/actions
Evaluate
Allocate ownership of activities

Develop indicators for values ownership and activities

Integrate indicators into operational monitoring and evaluation programs
NERAG

Establish the context
- 1. Develop hazard-based scenarios
- 2. Identify values (assets) and map dependencies
- 3. Map benefits and who benefits from values
- 4. Select priority values
- 5. Allocate ownership of values

Identify, analyse and evaluate risk
- 6. Map hazard(s), impact and consequences across short and long-term timeframes
- 7. Map ownership of impact and consequence
- 8. Identify risk
- 9. Select priority risks
- 10. Allocate ownership of risk

Risk treatment
- 11. Identify risk mitigation/resilience/preparation activities
- 12. Assess potential cost, benefits and effectiveness of actions
- 13. Evaluate trade-offs
- 14. Select treatments/actions for priority risks
- 15. Evaluate and allocate ownership of actions

Monitor and review
- 16. Develop indicators to monitor progress and outcomes
- 17. Integrate indicators into ongoing monitoring and evaluation programs
Ownership of values at risk (assets) → Ownership of consequence impact, risk → Ownership of risk actions
Who is responsible, who is accountable and who pays?
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institutions</th>
<th>Timeframe</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Government</td>
<td>Immediate (0–2 months)</td>
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<td>Emergency funds</td>
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<td>Coordination emergency response</td>
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<td>Relocation coordination</td>
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<td>Fresh water provision</td>
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<td>State Government</td>
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<td>Local hospital capacity – access to hospital effects patients, employees</td>
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<td>Relocation of people</td>
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<td>Road and transport infrastructure</td>
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<td>Damaged ports, roads</td>
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<td>Public transport</td>
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<td>Elderly people – lack of services</td>
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<td>Dead and injured people</td>
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<td>Emergency services to community</td>
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<td>Environmental health: food quality and health risks, water quality affected provision of fresh water, food shortages</td>
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<td>Local Government</td>
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<td>Private (Community, Business and Industry)</td>
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<td>Tourists and local people stranded</td>
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<td>Utilities – blackouts, secondary issues of loss of food and potential health issues</td>
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<td>Logistics and businesses interruption</td>
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<td>Tourism industry loss/interrupt ports</td>
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<td>Damage to business assets</td>
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<td>Crime and looting</td>
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<td>Unowned</td>
<td>Managing those with chronic health issues</td>
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Valuing and trading off tangible and intangible values:
• Social
• Economic
• Environmental
• Built environment
- Included in policy by Victorian Emergency Management Framework, Emergency Management Victoria
- Used in NERAG training by Tasmania State Emergency Services.
- Key concepts and aspects of the framework have been incorporated into two Federal policies by the Department of Home Affairs.
- Training Pilots – Average score of 9 for pilot practitioner training workshop, Karratha Community in WA.
- Won Best Poster Prize at the European Climate Change Adaptation Conference 2018, Glasgow, Scotland.
All reports available on the BNHCRC website

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