

Getting to know the Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland Info Sheet: Indicators of Outcome 1

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Managing risk

The management of risk is fundamental to making the community safer. Risks need to be identified for both natural and human-caused hazards. Entities have a shared responsibility to work together with their community to develop integrated strategies to manage these risks.

Outcome 1: There is a shared understanding of risks for all relevant hazards

Examples of the Indicators of Outcome 1

Please note: the following are examples only and should be used to inform understanding of how Indicators might be interpreted for individual circumstances rather than as a checklist

The risk assessment process

The risk assessment process involves all relevant entities

- The process that disaster management groups go through to develop or update their risk assessment involves all the entities of the group
- Entities include all of the relevant internal stakeholders in the process of developing or updating their risk assessment

The risk assessment process follows a recognised methodology

- Entities use a recognised methodology such as the [Queensland Emergency Risk Management Framework Risk Assessment Tool](#) when developing their risk assessment
- Entities enlist consultants who follow an accredited risk assessment process such as [ISO 31000 Risk Management](#) to undertake the risk assessment on their behalf

The risk assessment process considers all hazards and potential risks

- Entities have a recent, comprehensive hazard assessment that is used during the risk assessment process, so that all hazards and potential risks are being considered
- The risk assessment process considers both hazards that have already occurred, and those with the potential to occur that create a risk
- The risk assessment considers concurrent and converging events (i.e. the potential for multiple different hazards to unfold in the same location during the same time period)

The risk assessment process is evidence-based

- Entities reference flood modelling and data to support the level of flood risk determined for at-risk areas
- Entities refer to bushfire hazard mapping when determining bushfire risk

The risk assessment process draws on local knowledge and experiences

- Entities consider what has happened in the past as a factor in assessing the risk posed by hazards

- Entities engage with Traditional Owners regarding the hazards that have the potential to impact on the area, and draws on local knowledge and experience of First Nations peoples to inform the risk assessment

Risk assessments

Risk assessments incorporate community values and priorities

- Risk assessments consider the potential impact of hazards and hazard mitigation measures on places of cultural significance
- Risk assessments consider the potential impact of hazards on both critical infrastructure (such as roads, bridges and utilities) and infrastructure identified by the community as being of social importance

Risk assessments are fit for purpose and relevant to the local context

- Risk assessments are developed for a specific entity, and for a specific local context
- Risk assessments contain the information that entities need to make decisions about how to address the impacts of hazards and the risks that they cause to the community

Risk assessments are accessible to all relevant entities

- Risk assessments are available on entities' websites and can be accessed by other entities and the community
- Risk assessments are available in the different languages common in major proportions of the relevant community, making it accessible to people of culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds

Risk assessments inform all phases of disaster management

- The risk assessment informs the actions that entities take during prevention, preparedness, response and recovery

Risk assessments underpin all disaster management activities

- Entities choose which risk reduction activities to prioritise based on the risk assessment
- Plans are updated based on changes to the risk assessment
- Response activities and the decisions that entities make are influenced by the information contained in the risk assessment

Risk assessments inform business continuity planning

- The hazards and potential impacts in the risk assessment inform entities' business continuity planning

Risk assessments identify, refer or accept residual risk

- The risk assessment identifies the residual risk posed by the impacts of each relevant hazard after the proposed treatment has been applied, and whether residual risk will be accepted or transferred to another entity
- Entities advise other entities that they are referring the residual risk identified in the risk assessment to them, what that residual risk is, and the treatments that have already been applied

Contact

Contact us for more information or to share your good practice ideas:

info@igem.qld.gov.au

www.igem.qld.gov.au