Strategic overview of emergency preparedness

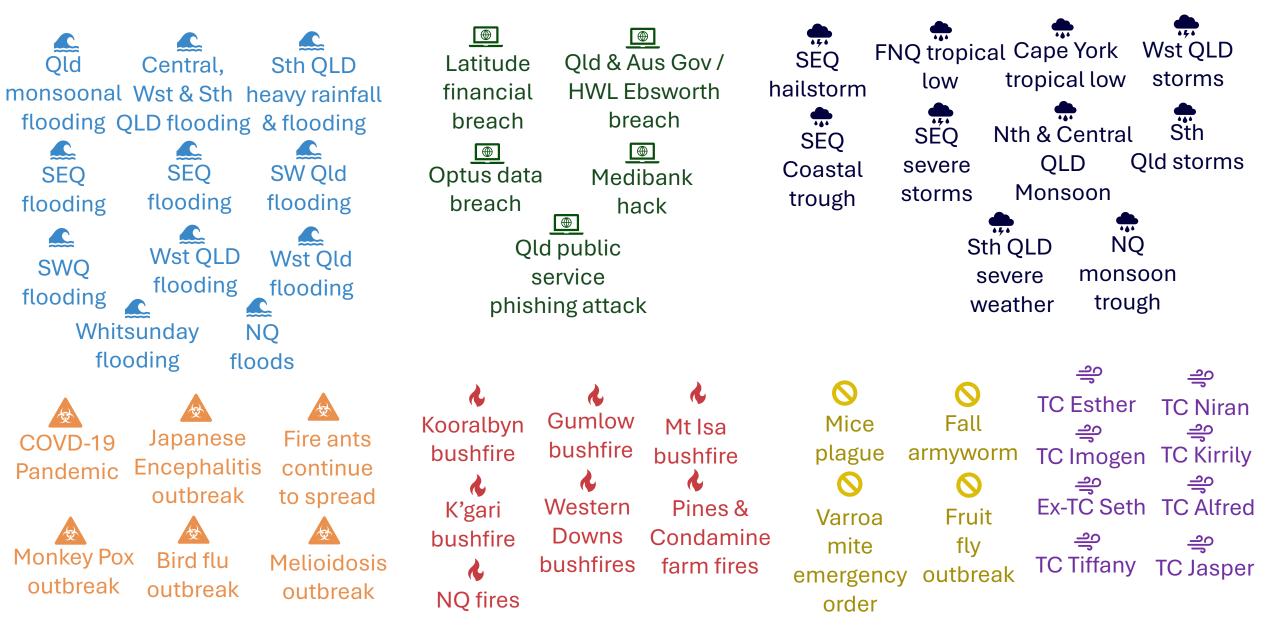
Alistair Dawson APM

Inspector-General of Emergency Management

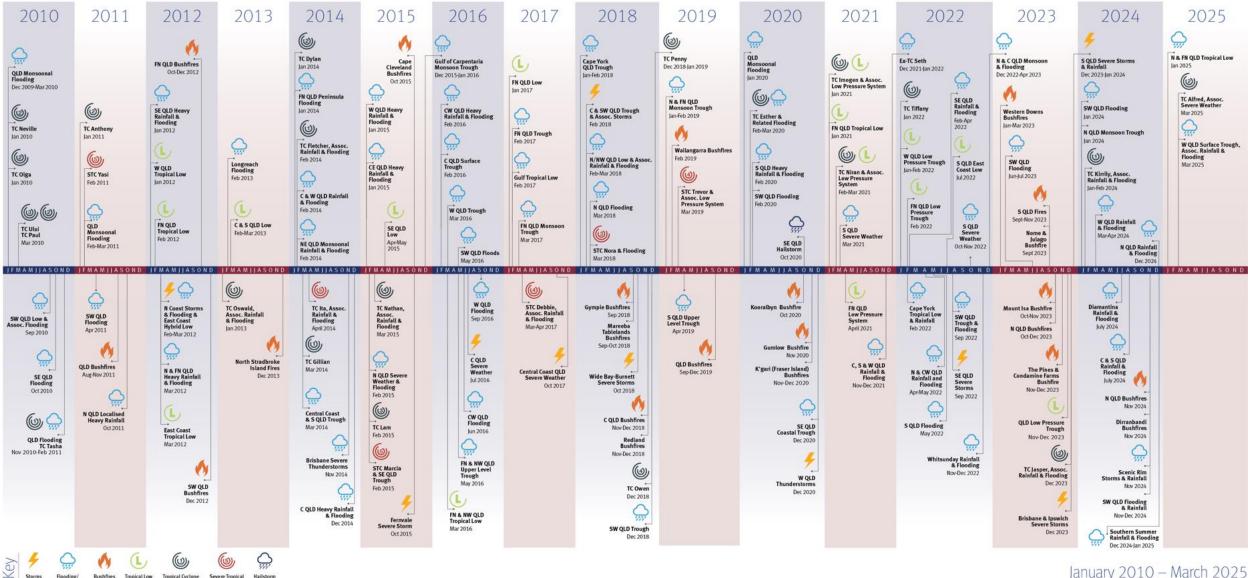
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Hazards: 2020-2025



Natural disaster events in Queensland



January 2010 - March 2025

Flooding/ Heavy Rainfall Tropical Cyclone (TC) Severe Tropical Cyclone (STC) Bushfires Tropical Low Hailstorm

Storms

The Changing Face of Crises – Complicated vs Complex

Complicated problems originate from causes that can be individually distinguished. They can be addressed piece by piece for each input to the system there is a proportionate output. The relevant systems can be controlled and the problems they present admit permanent solutions.

Complex problems result from networks of multiple interacting causes that cannot be individually distinguished. They cannot be addressed in a piecemeal way, and they are such that small inputs may result in disproportionate effects. The problems they present cannot be solved once and forever but need to be systematically managed.

Poli, R. (2022). Working with the future: Ideas and tools to govern uncertainty. EGEA spa). As cited in the Crisis Appreciation and Strategic Planning (CASP), NEMA, November 2024

Preparedness

Traditional Crisis Management

- Risk assessments based on historical events
- Scenario based emergency planning
- Training to test plans and procedures
- Early warning systems based on monitoring, forecasting, warning, communication and
- Linked with emergency response.

Contemporary Crisis Management

- Risk assessment through horizon scanning, risk radars and forward-looking analysis to detect emerging threats.
- Frequent updates and different time scales, international analysis sharing and multi-disciplinary approaches.
- Capability-based planning and network building
- Strategic crisis management training to enhance agility and adaptability and develop and strengthen partnerships
- Strategic engagement from government.

Planning

- Planning is a continuous ongoing process
- Planning aims to mitigate problems and challenges through different mediums.
 - partnerships with those who have ownership / vested interest,
 - situational awareness resource availability – vulnerabilities, impacting factors
 - o communication
- Planning does not guarantee success, yet it is absolutely necessary to create the optimum opportunity for success.

Plans

- A plan(s) is the documentation of planning discussions at a point in time.
- Plans are <u>NOT</u> set and forget, need to be dynamic.
- Require regular review exercise communicating up and out / down and in.
- Are the right people empowered to make decisions to operationalise the plan and broad enough to allow for leadership / initiative to shine through in a VUCA environment.
- What is the intent of the plan.
- Who is the plan aimed at Practitioner / Industry / Market / Community?

Queensland Reconstruction Authority – recovery & resilience

Current statewide program



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Questions

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