

# INTRODUCING THE RISK OWNERSHIP FRAMEWORK FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT POLICY AND PRACTICE



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## THE PROJECT

### MAPPING AND UNDERSTANDING BUSHFIRE AND NATURAL HAZARD VULNERABILITY AND RISKS AT THE INSTITUTIONAL SCALE

## THE PROBLEM

Natural hazard risks affect whole systems, crossing boundaries and exceeding critical thresholds, leaving a legacy of loss and damage that can have long-term consequences.

## THE OBJECTIVE

To develop a framework for understanding the ownership of risks from bushfires and natural hazards at the institutional level in order to improve risk governance.

## HOW WE DID THIS

1. Mapped and allocated ownership of natural hazard risks at individual, community- organisation and institutional scales, covering assets and values at risk, and risk management.

2. Mapped vulnerability to natural hazards using a range of economic values. Constructed a broad framework for linking individual, collective and institutional values as they relate to risk ownership.

3. Developed a framework for implementation that complements the NERAG by building on existing decision-making processes to assess risk prevention, preparedness, resilience and recovery

## A VALUE-BASED FRAMEWORK FOR THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL HAZARD RISK

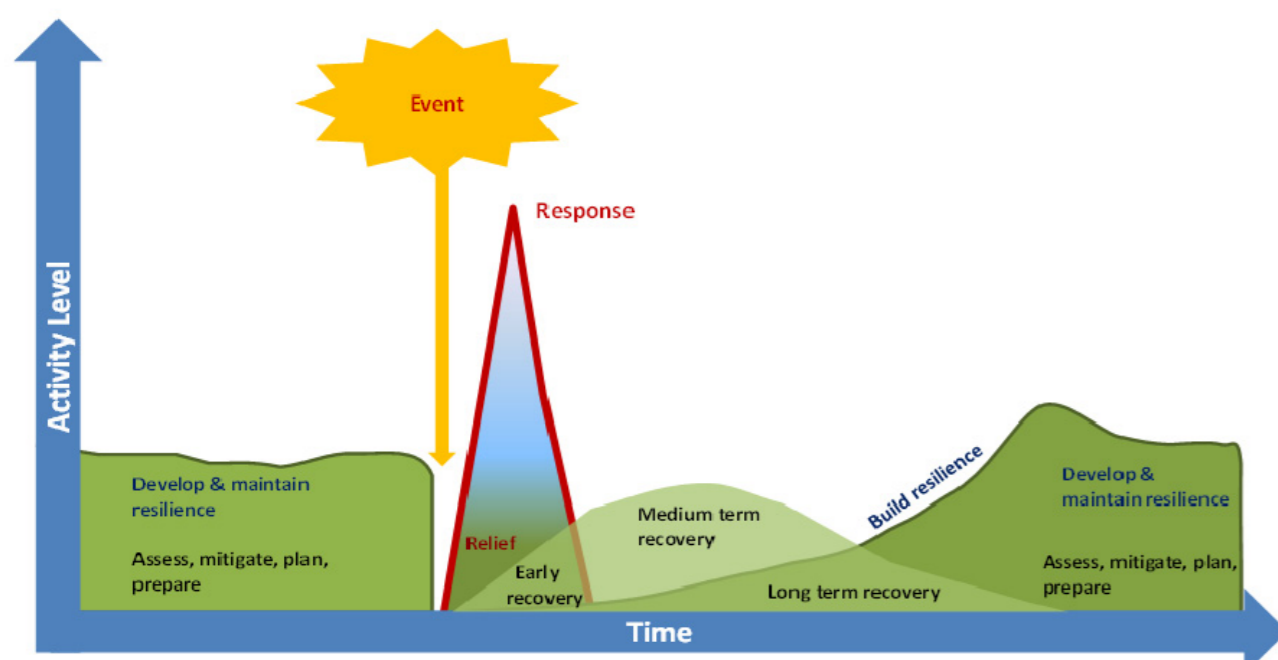


Figure 1: Natural hazard timeline for pre- and post-event planning.

Scenario-based workshops map short to long-term impact, consequence and risk, then map and allocating ownership.



Figure 2: The three main phases of natural hazard risk ownership.

Mapping and allocating ownership – the **RAP** criteria

Who's **R**esponsible?  
Who's **A**ccountable?  
Who **P**ays?

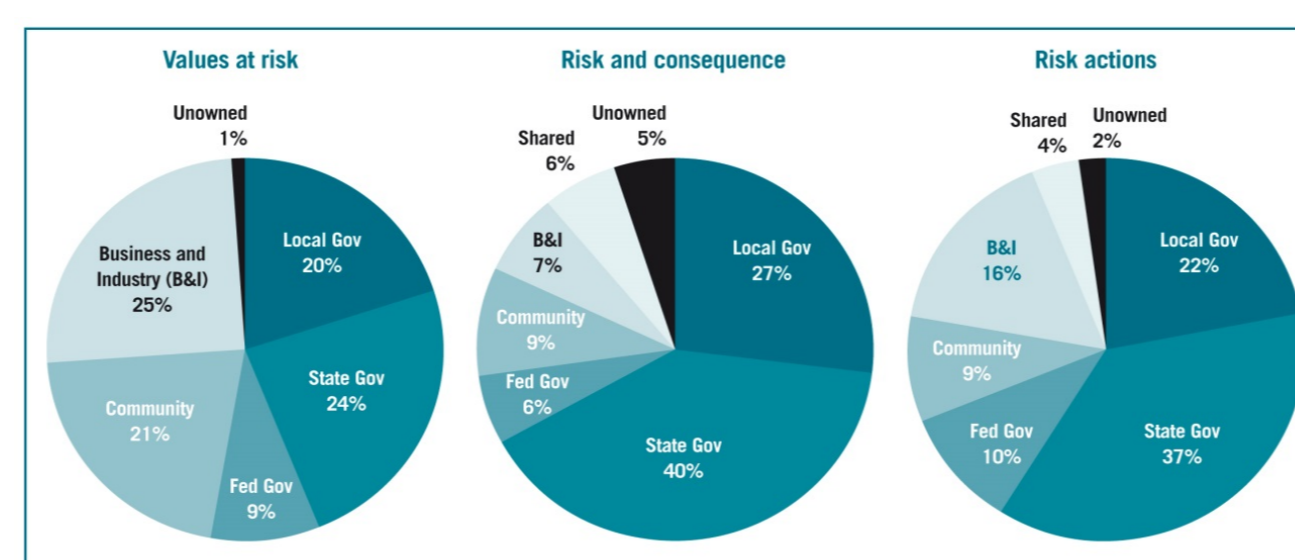


Figure 3: Distribution of current risk ownership from workshops shows bias to government for risk actions.

The framework provides a safe space for risk owners to explore, discuss and negotiate a consensus on their preferred strategies for managing natural hazard risks. If a risk is not owned, the chances are, it is not being managed.

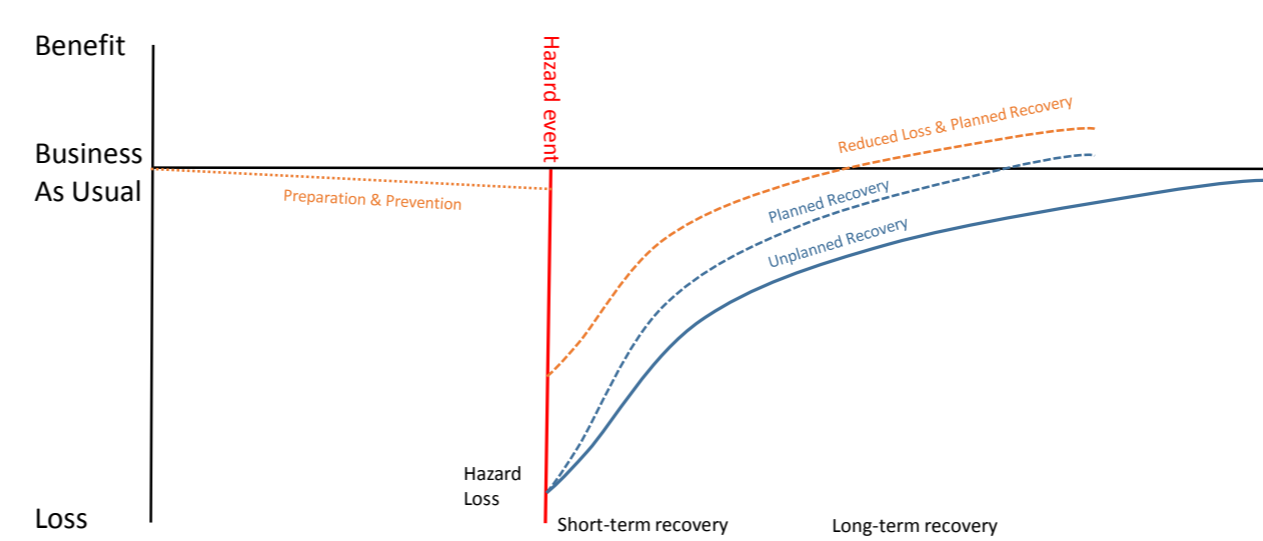
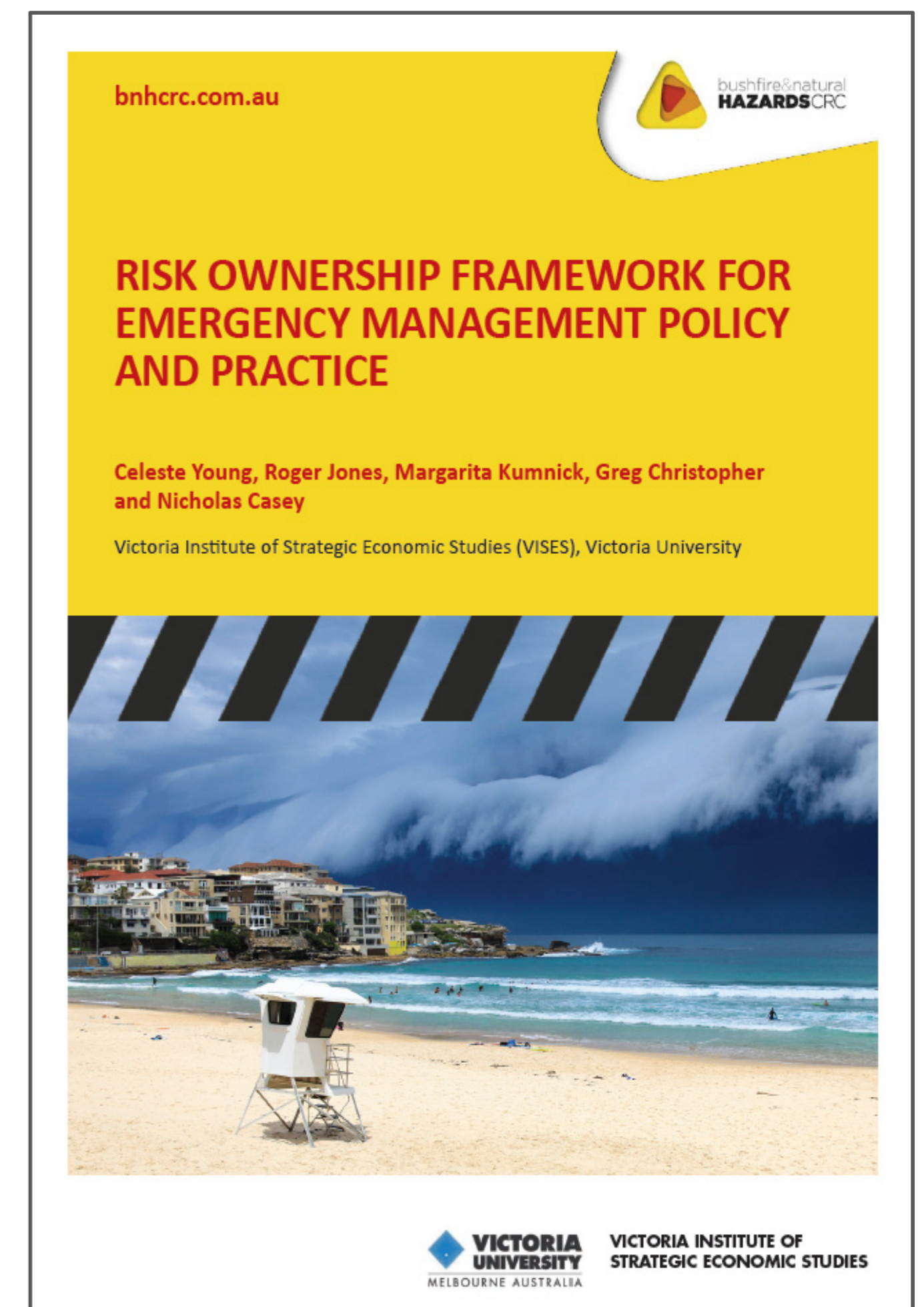


Figure 4: Schematic of benefit and loss against business as usual showing the benefits of strategic planning on recovery.

Individual ownership – people and business are prepared and resilient  
Collective ownership – communities and groups ensure ownership is shared  
Institutional ownership – policies and plans in place, providing effective governance



**GET THE ROF!  
DO THE RAP!  
OWN THE RISK!**

## ENDORSEMENTS

"I commend the Risk Ownership Framework to agencies/organisations involved in emergency risk management. It makes sense of the complexity of risk ownership and has the potential to significantly improve the outcomes of emergency risk assessments, and enhance community resilience."

**Greg Christopher, Senior Officer, Emergency Risk, Emergency Management Victoria**

"The project team actively considered end-user needs and effectively collaborated with end-users to deliver outputs that were of direct benefit to the emergency management sector and wider community."

**Chris Irvine, Senior Planning and Education Officer, State Emergency Service, DPfEM, Tasmania**

### Queries and contact

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## NEXT STEPS AND IMPACTS

- A training package on applying the risk ownership framework is being developed for the BNH CRC
- Key concepts have influenced the development of the draft Victorian Emergency Risk Management Framework
- The economic geography is being developed in a vulnerability assessment to changing climate risk for the Victorian Government.



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