CAPABILITY FRAMEWORK

Analysis + Continuous Improvement

Impact Management + Recovery

Emergency Response

Governance

Building a Resilient WA

Resources

Planning + Mitigation

Community Involvement

Analysis + Continuous Improvement

Capability Area	Core Capabilities	Achievement Objective
Governance		
Governance	Legislation	1.1 Comprehensive emergency management legislation exists that is current, appropriate and congruent with supporting legislation.
	Policies	1.2 State level policies are appropriate, useful, usable and used and the intent of these policies flow consistently through individual supporting agencies.
	EM plans	1.3 State Hazard Plans (Westplans) are comprehensive, documented and predetermined processes and procedures are in place. 1.4 Emergency Management plans are regularly reviewed, exercised and tested.
Analysis and continuous improvement		
Analysis and continuous improvement	Risk assessment	2.1 Agencies have the ability to and regularly conduct relevant risk assessments and the findings are implemented and shared with relevant stakeholders.
	Horizon scanning	2.2 Organisations examine existing and ongoing hazard research. 2.3 Pre-emergency situational awareness occurs through examination of international and interstate events that may impact locally. 2.4 Implement best practice identified through hazard research and pre-emergency situational awareness.
	Lessons management	2.5 Performance is reviewed following an incident, emergency or exercise and appropriate treatments are implemented based upon the findings.
Community involvement		
Community involvement	Alerts and warnings	3.1 Messages to communities at all stages of emergency management are planned, coordinated, prompt, reliable and actionable. 3.2 The messages are clear, consistent, accessible, culturally and linguistically appropriate.
	Public information	3.3 Messages to communities at all stages of emergency management are planned, coordinated, prompt, reliable and actionable. 3.4 The messages are clear, consistent, accessible, culturally and linguistically appropriate.
	Risk awareness and understanding	3.5 The community is aware of the hazards that may affect them, the vulnerable elements and understands the role they should play during an emergency.
	Shared ownership	3.6 Individuals take responsibility to minimise the impacts of emergencies through the preparation and adoption of appropriate mitigation measures. This includes individuals who understand the nature of the hazard, have emergency action plans and who monitor and respond to emergency messaging and alerts.

	Sector information sharing	3.7 Engagement occurs between government, industry and communities to inform resilience through the sharing of emergency management information including risks, vulnerabilities and treatment options.
Planning and mitigation		
Planning and mitigation	Land use planning	4.1 Land use planning is in place to manage and minimise the impact of known risks.
	Ecosystem management	4.2 The natural buffers that aid community protection are identified, protected, monitored, maintained and/or enhanced.
	Infrastructure protection	4.3 Plans are in place to identify and protect critical infrastructure, community assets and individual housing. 4.4 Effective use of building codes is in place to mitigate potential hazards and insurance is considered as a treatment option.
	Essential services protection	4.5 Planning for the continuity or rapid restoration of essential services are in place including: water, food distribution, power, sewerage, telecommunications, fuel and local government services.
	Minimise single points of failure	4.6 Exposure to hazards is limited through the minimisation of single points of failure and that mitigation options or redundancy planning are in place.
	Remoteness planning	4.7 Emergency management planning takes account of emergencies occurring in remote areas of the State.
	Business continuity planning	4.8 Business continuity plans are in place across government, industry and business and consider hazard specific risks.
	Community activities	4.9 Consideration is given to the protection and rapid re-establishment of community activities. This may include cultural and community events, sporting activities and schools.
Resources		
Resources	People	5.1. Agencies have appropriate levels of trained, capable and supported people to effectively undertake all aspects of emergency management.
	Volunteering	5.2. A clear strategy exists for the recruitment, retention and ongoing training of volunteers that addresses motivation and barriers. 5.3 A strategy exists to manage good Samaritans and spontaneous volunteers.
	Finance and administration	5.4. Robust financial and administrative processes exist to capture and track emergency management expenditure. 5.5 Funding for proactive measures and mitigation is available, sufficient and accessible. 5.6 Adequate funding arrangements are in place to manage the response and recovery of a large scale emergency.

	Equipment/critical resources	5.7. Organisations have or can readily access appropriate infrastructure and equipment during an emergency. 5.8 Equipment can be mobilised during an emergency and plans are in place to address pre-deployment, peak surges and redundancies for outages.
Emergency response		
Emergency response	Command, control and coordination	6.1. Pre-established and well understood protocols and structures exist that define the interrelationships between stakeholders during an event and facilitate effective command, control and coordination.
	Situational assessment	6.2. Situational assessments are undertaken to accurately inform decision makers about the nature and extent of the hazard, vulnerable elements and what resources are required.
	Evacuation	6.3. Agencies have the resources and skills to undertake both directed and voluntary evacuation of both people and animals. 6.4. Suitable sites have been identified and are available that maintain the provision of critical goods and services (e.g. food, potable water, shelter).
	Public protection	6.5. Necessary measures exist to control access and verify the identity of personnel or members of the public seeking entry to critical locations. 6.6. Organisations have the ability to protect against unwanted activity within an impacted area.
	Agency interoperability	6.7. Effective and interoperable communication systems (including incident management systems) exist to allow seamless communications during an emergency. 6.8 Interagency cultural differences are identified and managed so as not to impede or inhibit effective response.
	Mass casualty management	6.9. Pre Hospital—mass casualty management services are available, timely and sufficient during an emergency event. This includes pre hospital treatments of first aid (physiological and psychological), ambulance, aero-medical retrieval and medical teams. 6.10 Hospital—mass casualty management is considered within workforce and surge planning including the provision and maintenance of specialist services, community health and early discharge programs.

Impact management and recovery coordination		
Impact management and recovery coordination	Mass fatality management	7.1 Services are available to deal with a mass fatality incident. This includes: body recovery, disaster victim identification, mortuary, burial and cremation services and the management of information.
	Welfare	7.2 Welfare and social services are available, timely and sufficient during or immediately after an emergency event. This includes critical support services and communication plans to inform affected people of impacts.
	Impact assessment	7.3. Agencies have the ability to undertake and complete comprehensive impact assessments across the natural, built, social and economic environments. These findings inform recovery coordination and future emergency management planning.
	Recovery coordination	7.4. Agencies have the resources and skills to support impacted communities to manage their own recovery and achieve the best possible outcome. This includes reconstruction and restoration of natural, built, social and economic environments. 7.5 Recovery arrangements are in place following a major emergency. This should include engagement between HMAs, local government, NGOs, industry and communities and should consider long term impacts.