

"Heat Waves: whose problem are they?" From sharing responsibility to accepting accountability.

Iain S Mackenzie Inspector-General Emergency Management Queensland

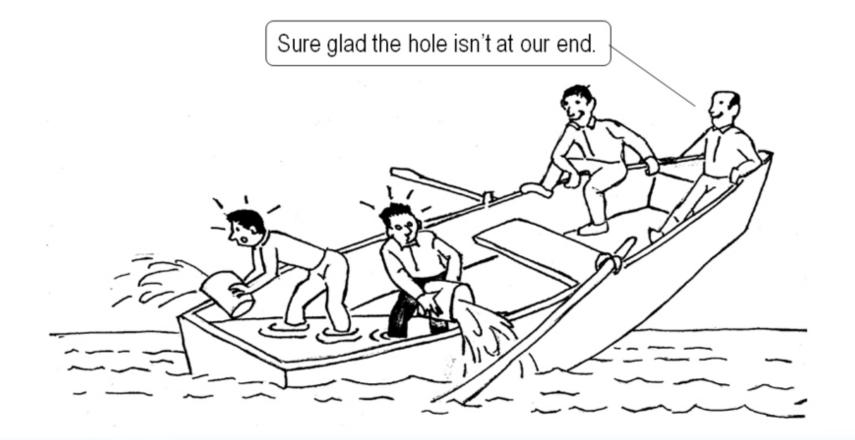
Session V - Keynotes speeches on Key Challenges for Disaster and Emergency Management in the Health Care Sector "Disaster and Emergency Management in the Health Care Sector"

23 February 2016

copyright © 2007 Bill Frymire



Shared Responsibility



Heat is Australia's number one natural killer

BY SARA PHILLIPS

ABC Environment | 4 SEP 2014

Comments

Heatwaves have killed more Australians than all other natural hazards combined. It's a situation that has the community sector calling for action.

TABLE 2: NATURAL HAZARD FATALITIES IN AUSTRALIA, 1900-2011*

NATURAL HAZARD	DEATHS 1900-2011	% TOTAL NATURAL HAZARD DEATHS 1900-2011			
Extreme heat	4,555	55.2			
Flood	1,221	14.8			
Tropical cyclone	1,285	15.6			
Bush/grassfire	866	10.5			
Lightning	85	1			
Landslide	88	1.1			
Wind storm	68	0.8			
Tornado	42	0.5			
Hail storm	16	0.2			
Earthquake	16	0.2			
Rain storm	14	0.2			
Data source: Coates et al. 2014					

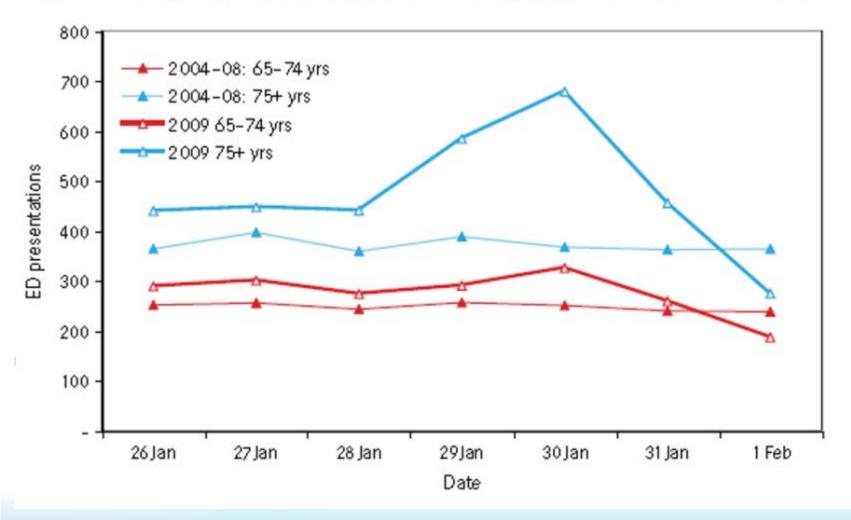
*Data source: Coates et al., 2014

Sydney set for sizzling end to summer as temps to reach 40c in west

February 22, 2016 12:38pm
 The Daily Telegraph









Queensland

Queensland Brisbane Live Brisbane Traffic About Town

You are here: Home » Queensland News »

Hospital admissions rise as south-east Queensland swelters in the heat

February 2, 2016 - 7:08AM

136 reading now Com

Comments



Figure 1B

Impact on public health and services – 2009 and 2014 heatwaves

Nature of impact	2009 (26 J anuary to 1 February)	2014 (12-18 J anuary)
Excess deaths ^(a)	374	167
Heat-related emergency department presentations	714	621
After Hours doctor consultations	1 955	3 687
A mbulance dispatches (metropolitan Melbourne)	7 035	8 359

(a) Excess deaths are the number of deaths over what would normally be expected for the same period.

Source: Victorian Auditor-General's Office, using Department of Health information.



The 2009 heatwave in Victoria

Infrastructure impacts of 2009 heatwave in Melbourne

Sector	Sub-sector	Impact Ievel	Description	Trigger point and thresholds
	Electricity	High	 Record demand Compromised supply Reduced transmission efficiency and faults 	 Full operation & distribution capacity Heat lowers performance
Energy	Gas	Min	Resilient	No reported sensitivities
	Generator	Min	 Impaired cooling for thermal stations Reduced coal production on high risk days 	Limits on available water for cooling Flisk of bushfire
Transport	Train	High	29 points of buckling lines Air con failure	Signal equipment susceptible to heat
	Trams	Mod	Some trams failed	Engines sensitive to heat
	Buses	Min	Busses served as backup to train cancellations	Air conditioners struggle above 35 degrees











October 14, 2014

Re Re

- Governance arrangements are not clear
- Quality of planning for heatwaves is variable
- Public health messages are not always well targeted
- Heatwave plans activation is not well understood

Queensland's heatwave sees concerns for western rail lines as temperatures soar

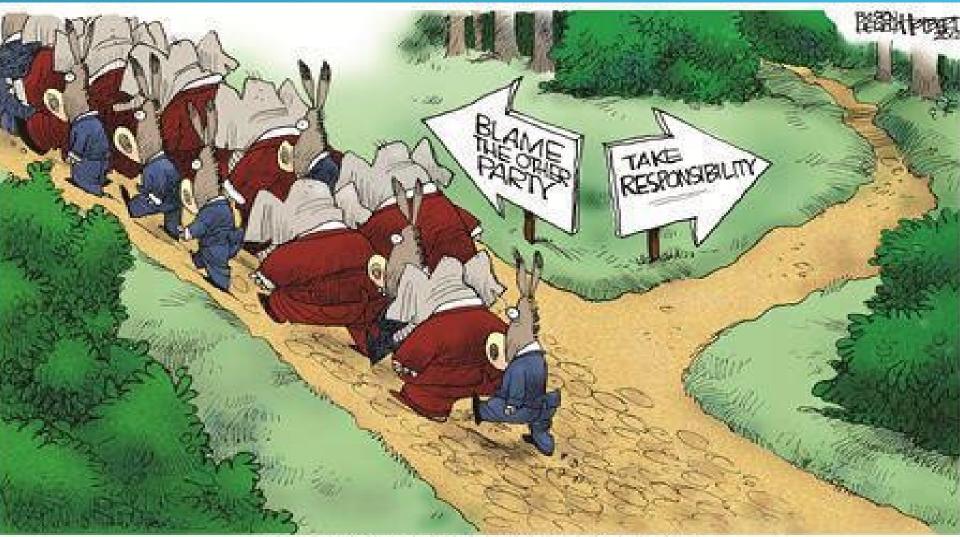
ROSE BRENNAN THE COURIER-MAIL JANUARY 14, 2013 12:00AM



Ads By Google

Fiji Hotels -78% Rooms from \$79 per Night. Compare Rates for 340 Hotels Now! www.trivago.com.au





THE ROAD FAR LESS TRAVELED



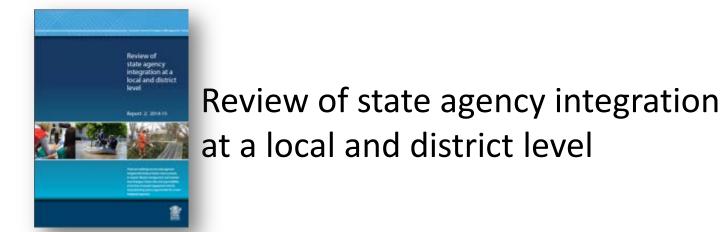
The Next Royal Commission:



- Insufficient regard to hazard and likely risk faced
- Planning process was inadequate & plans were not sufficiently communicated and tested
- Significant examples of poor communication
- Confused command and control arrangements
- Insufficient training to critical staff
- Need for more cooperation and collaboration
- Lack of accurate, timely and relevant information available
- Poor capability to exchange vital information
- Insufficient public information and warnings
- Recovery was not well planned or documented

IGEM Reviews conducted 2014-15

Review of cyclone and storm tide sheltering arrangements



Review of local governments' emergency



IGEM Reviews conducted 2014-15

- common themes across IGEM reviews
- Integrated risk-based planning approach applied to all levels of the arrangements
- Clarification of roles and responsibilities
- Use of a common language (or consistent disaster management terminology)
- Improved community profiling required to plan for needs of the vulnerable
- Need for improved warnings







Protecting and improving the nation's health



Perceptions

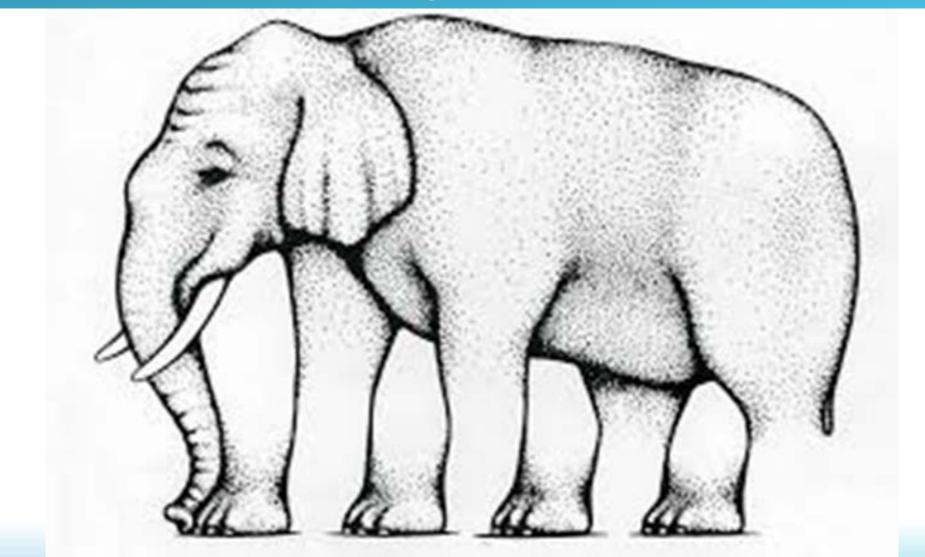
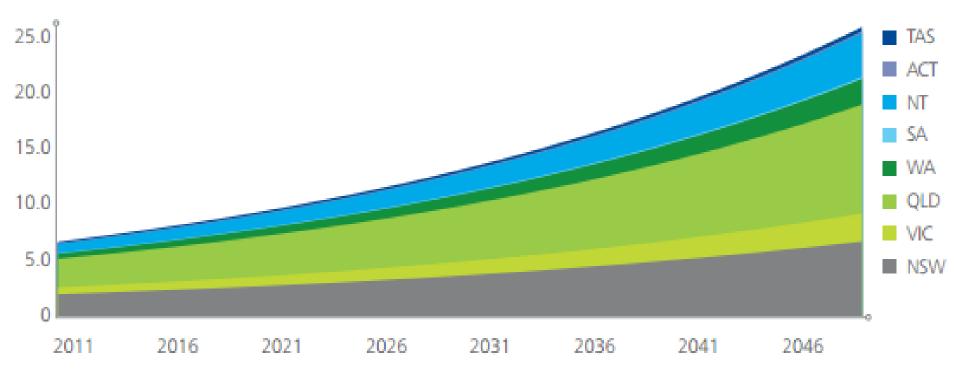


Chart 2.2: Forecast total economic cost of natural disasters: 2011 – 2050





Source: Deloitte Access Economics (2013)



"the judgment of leaders will be not only for what we said, not only for what we did, but more importantly for how we made people feel" (Jansz 2005) Phone: (07) 3227 6588 Email: <u>Info@igem.qld.gov.au</u> Web: <u>www.igem.qld.gov.au</u>

Postal Address: GPO Box 1425, Mail Cluster 15.7 Brisbane, Queensland 4001

Location:

Level 23, State Law Building 50 Ann Street, Brisbane





International Network for Health Promoting Hospitals & Health Services

The Task Force on Health Promoting Hospitals and Environment

Asia-Pacific Regional Symposium 2016 Eco-Friendly Hospitals For a Sustainable World

22-23 February 2016 | Griffith University | Brisbane | Queensland | Australia



Program BOOKLET



AN INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON

"DISASTER and EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT in the HEALTH CARE SECTOR"

TUESDAY, Feb 23rd 2016 Griffith University, Southbank Campus

Hosted by Centre for Environment and Population Health, Griffith University and co-hosted by Tzu Chi Medical Foundation, Tzu Chi University

Venue: Griffith University South Bank Campus, Griffith Graduate Centre Building (S07) Room 1.23

Iain S Mackenzie

Flood

Inspector General Emergency Management GPO Box 1425, Cluster 15.7, Brisbane, QLD 4001 Level 23, State Law Building, 50 Ann St, Brisbane Queensland 4000

lain.Mackenzie@igem.qld.gov.au