

RVA-process

How will the findings be integrated in risk and crises management?

 Prioritise preventive measures etc. Identify risks and threats (what can happen and why?)

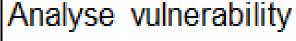


Analyse risks

- Probability
- Consequences,



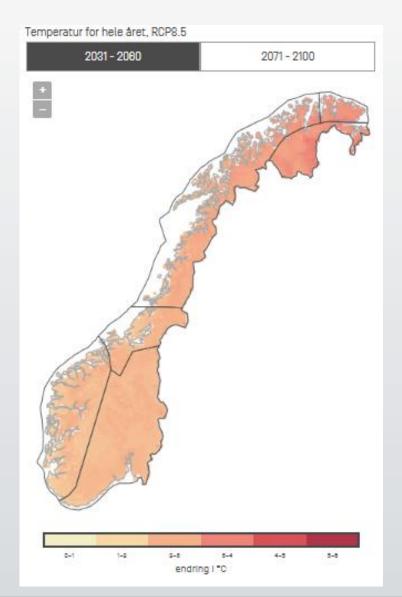
Identify measures to reduce risk and/or to reduce consequences

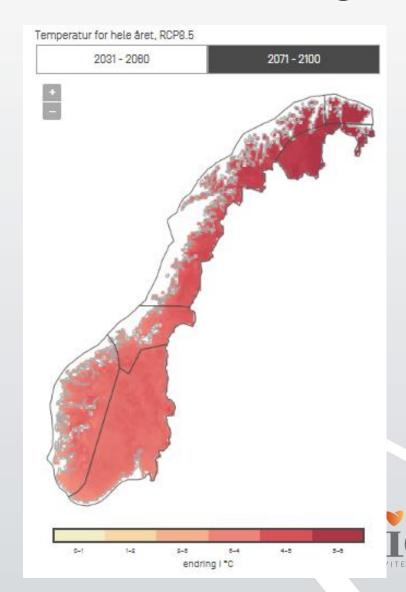


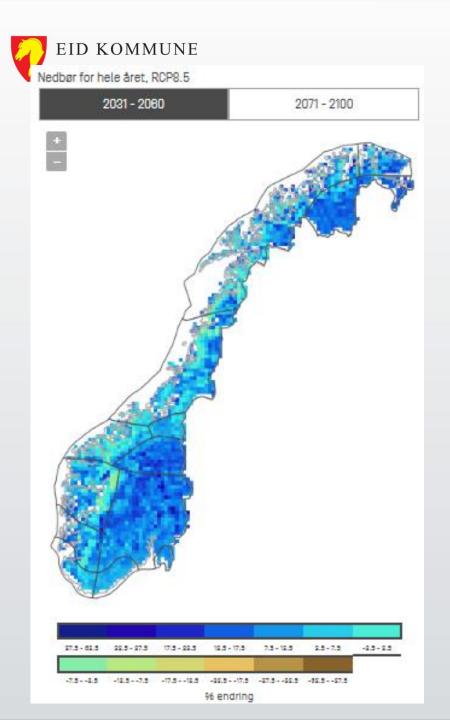
- What makes us more/less affected?
- Why?

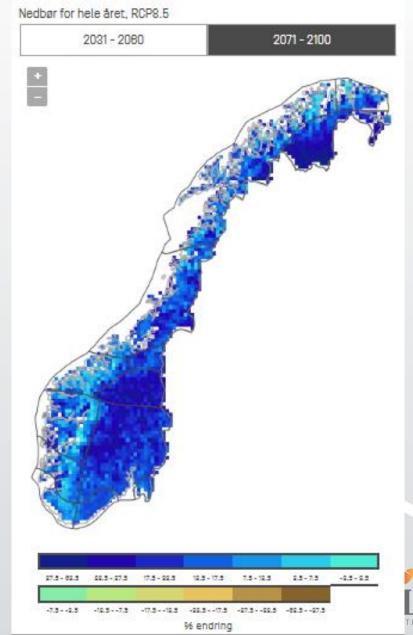


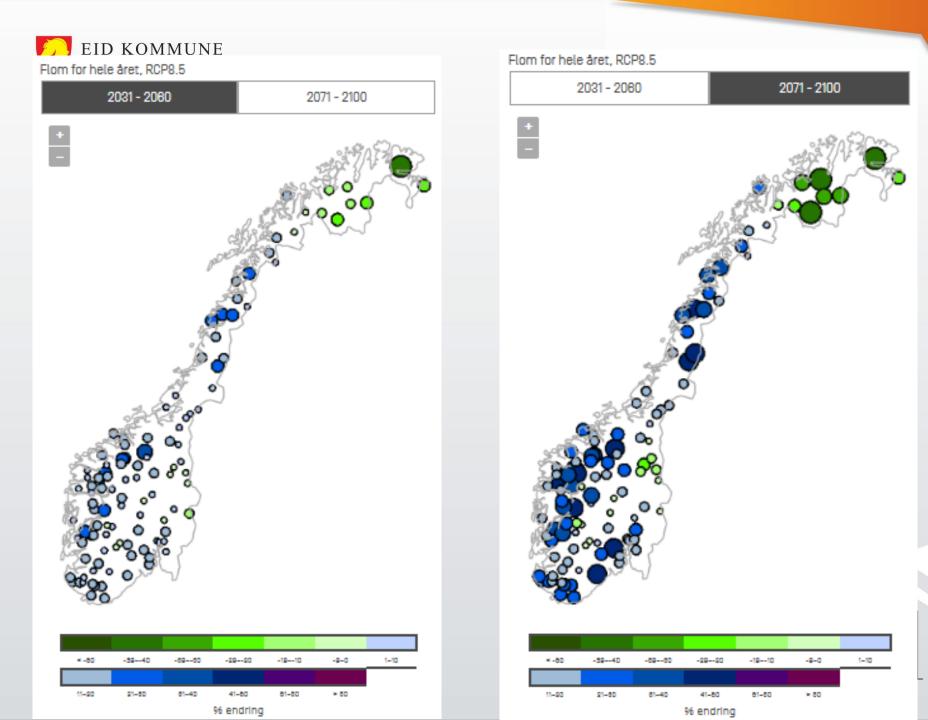
Time span and climate change













Development of risk and vulnerability assessments in Eid, Selje and Vågsøy municipalities

Municipal Director Elin Leikanger Eid Municipal Council





Civil Protection Act

"The municipality is obliged to identify undesirable incidents that could occur in the municipality, assess the probability for these incidents to occur, and how this work will be assessed and compiled into a holistic risk and vulnerability analysis...."



Background

- 2014 Municipal RVA developed, but not approved by the County Governor
- Consequence Inter district cooperation 3 municipalities
 – Eid, Selje, Vågsøy











Why cooperate?

- Simular challenges
- Same external actors
- Incidents in one municipality may have consequences for neighbours
- Share competance and resourses





Starting point - Municipal duties

- security of citizens
- secure critical society functions
- coordinate across sectors in the municipality
- be a driving force towards other actors
- have capacity to handle undesirable incidents
- work holistic and systematic with Civil Protection and Emergency Planning





How did we organise?

- Steering committee 6 persons (CEOs and deputies)
- Project leader, employed by one of the councils
- Project groups, technocrats from sectors:
 - Communications/infrastructure
 - Education
 - Health and social services
 - Planning





Preliminary work- project plan

- Define objective, limitation, method and prosess
- Clarify resources available (knowledge, fundings, tools, people...)
- Project plan approved by all 3 full councils - a clear mandate!





Preliminary work

- Description of the municipalities
- Agree on definitions
 - Risk = probability x consequence





Probability

Category	Description	Probability
High probability	More than 1 time in 10 years	> 10 %
Medium probability	1 time in 10-50 years	2-10 %
Less probable	1 time in 50-100 years	1-2 %
Low probability	1 time in 100-1000 years	0,1-1 %
Very low probability	Less than 1 time in 1000 years	< 0,1 %



Preliminary work

- Description of the municipalities
- Agree on definitions
 - Risk = probability x consequence
 - Vulnerability which critical social factors are affected, and how vulnerable are they?
 - · Life and health
 - Stability
 - Nature and environment
 - Material values





Consequenses – life and health

Category	Deaths	Injuries
Very high	> 10	More than 20 people seriously injured
High	1-10	10-20 people seriously injured
Medium	None	0-10 people seriously injured
Small	None	Minor injuries, first aid
Very low	none	Insignificant injuries





RVA-process

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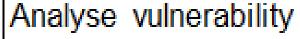
 Prioritise preventive measures etc. Identify risks and threats (what can happen and why?)



- Probability
- · Consequences,



Identify measures to reduce risk and/or to reduce consequences



- What makes us more/less affected?
- Why?



Step 1

How to identify dangers/undesirable incidents?





Workshop day 1 Internal and external participants

- Hospital
- Energy company
- Water Resources and Energy Directorate
- Road Authorities
- Harbour Authority
- Food Safety Authority
- Police
- Home Guard and Civil Defence

- Municipal Inter District departments
 - IT
 - Solid waste management
- NGOs
 - Ocean Rescue org.
 - Red Cross
 - Womens sanitary org
- CBOs





Identify risks – how?

Workshop 1

Presentations by external participants:

- From your point of view what are the most important risks in our region?
- What are your expectations to the council concerning civil protection work?
- How can your organisation contribute in the analysis phase or by undesirable incidents?





Workshop day 2 – 12 tecnocrats

- Identify risks based on:
 - Information from day 1
 - National guidelines and statistics
 - County RVA
 - Excisting RVAs from each municipality
 - Local knowledge and experiences





Identified dangers

Category	Incidents		
Nature based incidents			
Extreme weather	Wind, rain/snow, cold wave, heat wave		
Flooding water	flooding rivers, high tide		
Avalanches	Snow, quick clay, rockslides		
Epidemics	diseases, failure in provision of service, infections		
Other nature bases incidents	Earthquake, fire		
Accidents	Buss, boats, tunnels, closed roads, lack of electricity or telecom, pollution etc		
Deliberate incidents	Terror, hacking		



Prioritation

- Some incidents had very low probability or risk
- 20 incidents were common to all three municipalities, very few incidents were unique for just one municipality
- · We shared incidents: 8-10 for each municipality





Risk matrix

Konsekvens	1.Svært små	2.Små	3.Middels	4.Store	5.Svært store
Sannsyn					
E Svært sannsynleg	7,8			2?, 3, 9,	
, J				23A?	
D Sannsynleg		10,16	4?,5	12, 23B	1
C Mindre	6, 15			17, 19	13?
sannsynleg					
B Lite sannsynleg			18	14	21
A Svært lite	22			11	20
sannsynleg					





Experiences reason – incident – consequence

- 1. Storm
- 2. Loss of energy supply
- 3. Failure in cleaning system
- 4. Polluted drinking water
- 5. Diseases

Incidents are very often connected!

1 2 3 4 5



Dagmar



INVITERER



Storm – high tide – heavy rain



No access to medical journals



Experiences

- Broad involvement and anchoring
- Most risks involves several sectors
- Proposed measures to reduce risks/consequenses – valuable input in other plans
- What can be done on low cost?
- Make it simple!

