MSB’s roles, responsibilities, and interaction

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Risk and Vulnerability Reduction Department

and

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Research Department

Making Cities Resilient International Exchange with
City of New Orleans and Louisiana State University
26-28th of May, 2015
Gothenburg
Swedish Government objectives for safety and security

To protect:

- Life and health of the population,
- Functionality of society, and
- Our ability to maintain our fundamental values, such as democracy, law and order, human rights.
Every day accidents

Large emergencies

Catastrophes

Probability

Consequences

Range of Emergencies
Civil Contingencies

- Falls
- Drowning
- Power cuts
- Pandemics
- Fires in buildings
- Transport accidents
- Incidents involving flammables and explosives
- Large scale chemical emergencies
- Landslides
- Woodland fires
- Storms
- Flooding
- Disruptions to vital societal functions
- Attacks on IT
- The unexpected
In Sweden extreme weather and natural events have caused several serious emergencies and crises. Marked on the map are examples of events in recent years, which have led to damage and injury and to disruptions in society and to the lives of individual citizens.

1. **Forest fire**, Bodträskfors, Norrbotten, August-September 2006
2. **Spring flood**, Norrland, April-May 2011
3. **Storm Ivar**, Jämtland an Härjedalen, December 2013
4. **Forest fire**, Hassela, Hälsingland, June 2008
5. **Storm Dagmar**, Southern Norrland, December 2011
6. **Torrential rain**, Söderhamn, Hälsingland, July 2013
7. **Torrential rain**, Hagfors, Värmland, August 2004
8. **Flooding**, Arvika, Värmland, November-December 2000
11. **Torrential rain**, Orust, Bohuslän, August 2002
12. **High watercourse levels**, Western Sweden, December 2011
13. **Torrential rain**, Jönköping, Småland, July 2013
15. **Storm Per**, Southern Sweden, January 2005
16. **Storm Simone**, Southern Sweden, October 2013
17. **Coastal erosion**, Southern coastline, ongoing
18. **Forest fire**, Västmanland, July-Sept. 2014
3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

14-18 March 2015, Sendai, Japan
FOUR PRIORITIES FOR ACTION AT THE LOCAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL LEVELS

1. Understanding disaster risk

2. Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk

3. Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience

4. Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction
Sendai’s New 10 Essentials

1. Organise for disaster resilience
2. Identify, understand and use current and future risk scenarios
3. Strengthen financial capacity for resilience
4. Pursue resilient urban development and design
5. Safeguard natural buffers to enhance the protective functions offered by natural ecosystems
6. Strengthen institutional capacity for resilience
7. Understand and strengthen societal capacity for resilience
8. Increase infrastructure resilience
9. Ensure effective disaster response
10. Expedite recovery and build back better
10 Swedish Cities in the Campaign

1. Gothenburg
2. Malmö
3. Karlstad
4. Kristianstad
5. Jönköping
6. Arvika
7. Vellinge
8. Jokkmokk
9. Ängelholm
10. Vansbro
# Swedish legislation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civil Protection</th>
<th>Act on municipal and county council measures prior to and during extra ordinary events in peacetime and during periods of heightened alert</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *Civil Protection Act 2003:778* | Civil protection for the whole country  
Emergency response  
Municipal action plans for prevention and mitigation |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crisis management</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| *Act on municipal and county council measures prior to and during extra ordinary events in peacetime and during periods of heightened alert 2006: 544* | Risk and vulnerability assessments at national, county and local levels  
Crisis management systems plans at county and local level in peacetime.  
Rules for heightened alert (risk for war). |
### Swedish legislation (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crisis management</td>
<td>Appropriated 2:4 funds for crisis preparedness action</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Management and Heightened Alert Ordinance 2006:942</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>Environmental impact assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Code 1998</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land use planning</td>
<td>Building codes and consideration of flood risk and erosion risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning and Building Act 2010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Government Appropriations

Climate Change (Proposition 1:10 Climate Change Adaptation 2014)  
Gov. Dept. of Environment

- **MSB, Dept. of Justice**: Funds can be used for risk maps, consequence analyses, risk management plans
- **Swedish Geotechnical Institute**: Landslide, slope failure, erosion risk maps
- **Swedish Land Survey Office**: Elevation data and digital maps
- **Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute**: Knowledge enhancement
- **County**: Coordination with local authorities
Fundamental principles for emergency preparedness

- Responsibility
- Equality / Conformity
- Proximity

Local Level Crisis Management

An incident or emergency always happens in some municipality.
# Level of responsibility in case of emergencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Responsibilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Municipal</td>
<td>risk inventory and analysis, prevention, preparedness &amp; response (first responders), education and training, land use planning, climate change adaptation, building permits, environmental protection, civil protection, social welfare, lessons learned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Support and supervision of local level and can &quot;take over&quot; responsibility for response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National</td>
<td>Support with training, exercises, materiel support from national level (flood barriers, forest fires modules). Finance research and development of methods and technology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European/International</td>
<td>Resources from neighbouring countries and other EU countries - MIC and NATO/EARDRCC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
European Union Action

- EU Floods Directive
- EU Critical Infrastructure Protection Directive
- EU Civil Protection Act includes Disaster Prevention
- EU Climate Change Adaptation Strategy
EU Floods Directive

18 areas identified in Sweden

- Human life and health
- Environmental impact
- Cultural heritage
- Economic activity
More European Union Action

EU Seveso Directive (Safety at industrial plants)

EU Information Security

EU CBRN
## European Union’s Disaster Management

- Prevention is part of the EU Civil Protection Act
- National Risk Assessments
- Assess Capacity to Manage Risks
- Emergency Operation Assistance (MIC)
- Exchange of Experts Program
- Training Courses
- Exercises
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NATO</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden not a full member of NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>But a member of Partners for Peace since 1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden participates in EARDRCC exercise Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Sweden participates in CEPC Civil Emergency Planning Committee | • MSB member of expert group on industrial resources  
• civil protection group |
| National cooperation (15 agencies) for the purpose of effective use of resources and humanitarian operations in conjunction with a catastrophe | |
Research for a safer society
– New knowledge for future challenges
MSB Research Funding

- MSB is both a research funding agency as well as a stakeholder
- Research with the purpose to generate practical applicable results aiming to solve societal problems
- MSB is funding research on its own and in cooperation with others, nationally and internationally
  - EU
  - US Department of Homeland Security
  - Nordic countries
Research for a safer society
– New knowledge for future challenges

- Individual and public safety
- Protection from fire, emergencies and hazardous substances
- Societal continuity and resilience
- Strengthened emergency preparedness and civil defence
- Information security
Areas of cooperation and joint research projects

- CBRN Forensics
- Explosives Detection & Defeat
- Strategic Decision making
- Effective communication during crisis
- Strengthened abilities of first responders
- Cyber Security