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net risk work

NATURAL HAZARDS RISK MANAGEMENT 1ST WORKSHOP

Project outcomes

Best practices compilation

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(Solsona, 5th of October 2017)





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Objectives

- Collection of tools, best practices, methodologies, guidelines, cases studies
 - Related to wildfires, storms, floods and avalanches
 - Based on partners' expertise
- To share knowledge and experience about different risks among partners and beyond
- To foster adaptation for implementation in other risks and other regions

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Approach

- A common template to describe the tools and best practices
 - User friendly – understandable – manageable - processable - useful
- Providing a general overview of the best practice or operational tool
 - A brief summary
 - Basic information
 - Additional information (optional): useful for transferring the best practices
- Allowing a classification of the cases (topic/phase/domain, etc.)
 - In order to be easily searchable in a repository
- Allowing the comparison of best practices and tools among different risks, phases of the DRM cycle, etc.

Best practices compilation





Identification of best practices

- Choice to favor the expertise and core business of the partners
 - In place of seeking a perfect balance between risks or Disaster Risk Management (DRM) cycle phases or domains, etc.
 - This is reflected in the variety of the best practices and operational tools collected
- Focus on sharing operational knowledge between practitioners
 - In contrast with research work
- The description cards have been either totally completed by the partners or with the support of external experts

Best practices compilation





Results

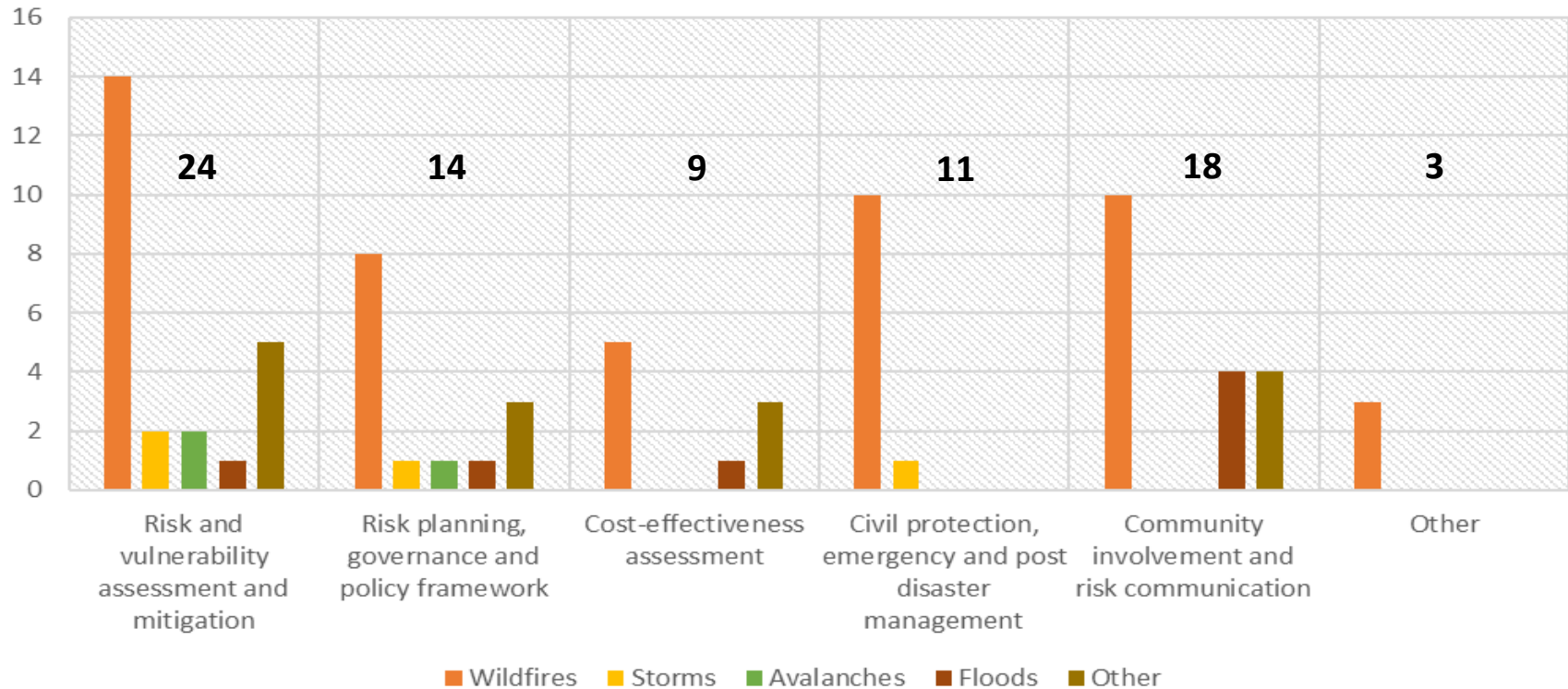
- 41 cards have been collected
- Summary report available on the project's website
 - http://netriskwork.ctfc.cat/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/NRW-Del-ActionB1_V1-29june2017.pdf
- Full collection of cards available on the project's website to all interested actors, from experts to the larger public
 - <http://netriskwork.ctfc.cat/reports-tools-best-practices-risk-planning-management-fire-storms-floods-avalanches/>
- Uploaded on the RISKPLATFORM when available

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Distribution of best practices by cross-sectorial topic

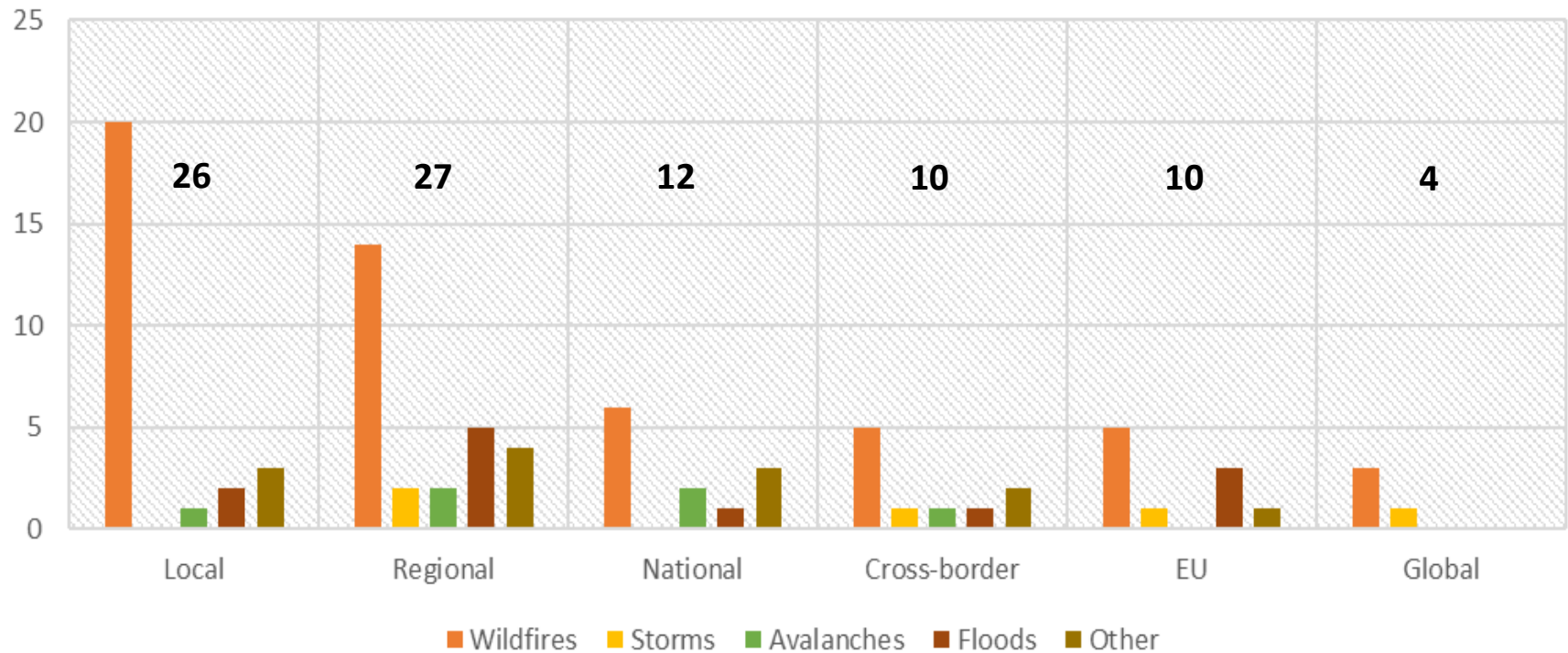


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Distribution of best practices by geographic level

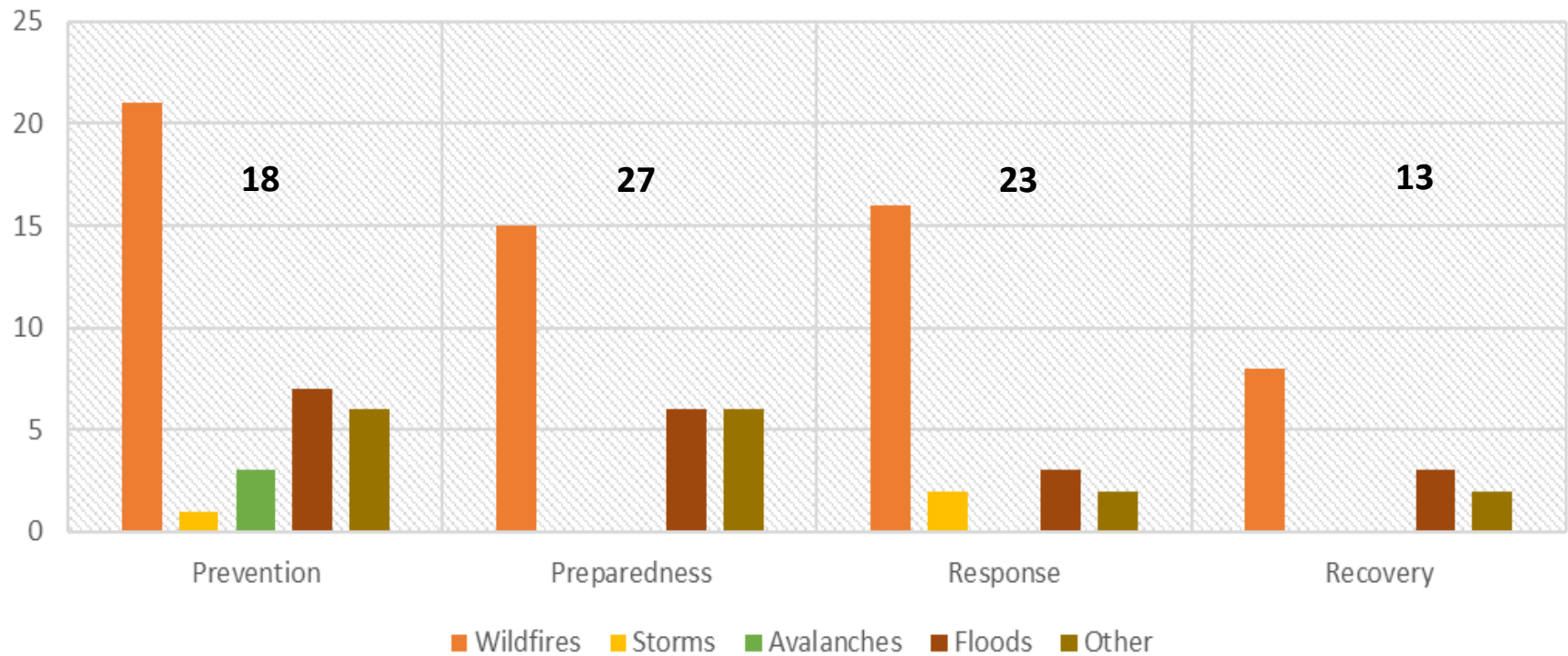


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Distribution of best practices by DRM cycle phase



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Examples

Goal oriented risk management with the Influence-Change-Exposure FVA method

Multi-Risk assessment and management tool for forest practitioners and decision-makers based on management objectives. The ICE-method is a criteria-based risk assessment based on the factors “natural incident”, “vulnerability” and “exposure” (common definitions of risk determinants by the IPCC and UNISDR).

The method aims to help forest owners or enterprises to assess their individual risk factors based on their management goals and priorities. The method is based on the idea that different management goals require different measures since the vulnerability and exposure of a forest enterprise is dependent on those goals. Furthermore, efforts to adapt to climate change will emphasize prevention rather than crisis management.

The method is usually implemented as follows: (1) A first informational interview to discuss the analysis method and the individual situation of the forest enterprise; (2) a first assessment phase conducted by a staff member of the KoNeKKTiW project based on enterprise data; (3) a second interview to evaluate the data and to discuss unclear points; (4) a second assessment phase; (5) a final meeting and handover of the final printed product and the individual database (MS Access). The full process takes a net time of approximately two to four weeks.



- ✓ Germany
- ✓ Local
- ✓ Risk and vulnerability assessment and mitigation
- ✓ Cost effectiveness assessment
- ✓ Prevention
- ✓ Preparedness

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Examples

Use and classification of the land according to avalanche risk (case of CTFC Andorra)

The land planning law specifies that the limits of urban development are defined according to the avalanche risk information. The Decree on classification and use of land according to the danger of avalanches, and mapping of regulatory zoning of the danger of avalanches contributed to create an official cartography at national level (avalanche risk zoning), to provide delimitation of different levels of hazard, to create a specific regulation for each level (conditions for urban development, establishing technical issues, etc.), and to identify the key actors involved. The Decree:

- States the classification and use of land as well as technical and administrative conditions for the regulation and protection of urban development and affected land by avalanche risk.
- Gives a new protection classification for the "avalanche defense forest" and conceives it as a "natural prevention". Therefore, protecting them from other natural hazards (i.e. forest fires), urban development or any action that reduce significantly their surface is necessary.

It has come into force in 2016. The regulations must be applied before building or modifying the buildings.



- ✓ Andorra
- ✓ National
- ✓ Risk planning, governance and policy framework
- ✓ Prevention

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Examples

FRISK Assistance in Slovenia

EFI

Presenting a case study on good practice of cooperation, connect-collect-exchange for crisis support.

Snow and Ice break of magnitude hit Slovenia, overwhelming local forest authorities. FRISK Secretariat did send C Hartebrodt of FVA / PUMA network to Slovenia on a reconnaissance mission, damage evaluation. Following that mission, a delegation from Slovenia, funded through EoE programme, could visit Baden Württemberg for a knowledge exchange visit.

Goal was to support Slovenian decision makers in managing the response activities after the ice sleet / snow break. Baden Württemberg could provide the experiences from two major storm events, and the management of crisis response as well as lessons learned.

Basically, the whole forestry sector of Slovenia was represented, from university to forest administration, owner associations, ministry, etc.

The big lesson was that it needs a combination of Coordination, network and budget to make things happen. The motivation of people is high, the willingness to share is there, but it needs someone to drive the process and to cover costs.



- ✓ Germany/Slovenia
- ✓ National
- ✓ Civil protection, emergency and post-disaster management
- ✓ Response
- ✓ Recovery

Best practices compilation





Examples

Clearing legal obligations

CEREN

In France, clearing is the main prevention measure against forest fires. It aims at limiting the damage due to forest fires and facilitating fire-fighters operations. Clearing and maintenance in cleared conditions is not a clear-cut, meaning it does not aim at removing all the vegetation. Rather, clearing must allow for a normal development of existing forest stands. It includes the operations aiming at reducing the fuel volume in order to limit wildfire intensity (horizontal discontinuity) and propagation (vertical discontinuity):

The Forestry Code states that there is a legal clearing obligation in the three following cases:

- around buildings, worksites, and any type of installation, with a depth of 50m
- around private roads providing access to building sites and any type of installations, with a depth of 10m on each side and a minimum height of 4m
- on all urban areas characterized as such in urban planning documents (PLU, POS)

Clearing legal obligation work is incumbent upon the owners of the goods to be protected. The mayor must control the implementation of such obligations.



- ✓ France
- ✓ Local
- ✓ Risk and vulnerability assessment and mitigation
- ✓ Prevention
- ✓ Preparedness

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Examples

Multiplatform alert system to deliver bulletins of meteorological and hydrogeological risk. DGPC-RAS

The alert system framework states the transmission mode to deliver the meteorological bulletin, the hydrogeological and hydraulic criticality bulletin, the meteo and hydro alerts through the civil protection website. Moreover, the hydraulic and hydrogeological bulletin is also uploaded on the national website.

On the basis of Regional plan for prediction, prevention and active fight against forest fires valid for the three-year period 2017-2019 is implemented a similar procedure to spread the wildfire hazard bulletin.

The aims of this resolution are to facilitate the spread of alert messages. So, mayors can alert citizens quickly about potential risks and alert civil protection operational teams. For these reasons, the resolution provides also the list of the actors to be alerted. To achieve in time this goal, at least six hours of advantage is scheduled.

The implementation phase is ongoing. The multiplatform is based on three systems:

- Institutional web page alert
- Sirsam (this software permits to send sms, e-mail and pec)
- ZeroGIS (even this web portal permits to spread alert bulletin)



- ✓ Italy
- ✓ Regional
- ✓ Community involvement and risk communication
- ✓ Prevention
- ✓ Preparedness

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Examples

Journal Club Program

PCF

The Journal Club Program opens debate spaces for stakeholders and local communities on fire risk prevention and awareness. It provides review and recommendations for the regional fire prevention policy. It aims at disseminating challenges of fire resilient landscapes among policy makers and land manager, at fostering fire risk awareness among population and land owners and at engaging local population.

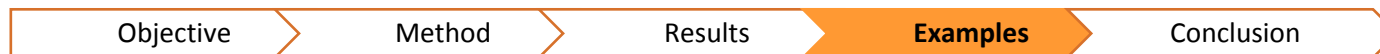
It was implemented for the first time after a remarkable fire event. The Journal Clubs are organized by professional staff, experts of forest fires. They are held on the field “post-fire”. Each Journal Club has a topic related to a local/regional remarkable event (wildfire event, forest management issue, etc.). Guest experts on the topic of the Journal Club are invited to actively present their knowledge on the topic to foster discussion.

The need for such discussion space emerged because of non-adapted fire prevention policies to fire behaviour context and wildland-urban interface areas, only basic dissemination actions about fire risk awareness and lack of intersectoral discussion spaces among policy makers and technicians.



- ✓ Spain
- ✓ Local
- ✓ Risk and vulnerability assessment
- ✓ Civil protection, emergency and post-disaster management
- ✓ Community involvement and risk communication
- ✓ Prevention
- ✓ Preparedness

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Next steps

- Work in progress
 - The partners will continue to collect good practices and operational tools throughout the whole project
- Inclusive process
 - Other experts from the partner's network will be invited to provide best practices and operational tools to enlarge the database (template accessible on the project website)
- Action serving the overall NET RISK WORK purpose
 - To connect experts, collect knowledge and experience, and based on both of these, foster exchanges.
- Development of a key enabling tool
 - The sustainable RISKPLATFORM (next presentation)

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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