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Storm Disasters Too Seldom – Too Often

Present Stage of Crisis Management Related to Large Scale Storm Disasters

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Outline



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Crisis Management Cycle

Characteristics of large scale storm disasters

- Time – spatial distance → Frequency (in a certain region)
- Option of direct influence
- Indirect impacts
- Technical preventive measures
- Probability of secondary damages
- Levels of proactive crisis management

Gap Analysis Crisis Management Risk Driver Storm

- Gaps or Fragments – The 4 Phase 3 Level 2 Parties Crisis Management Concept
- The Analysis

Questions and Discussion



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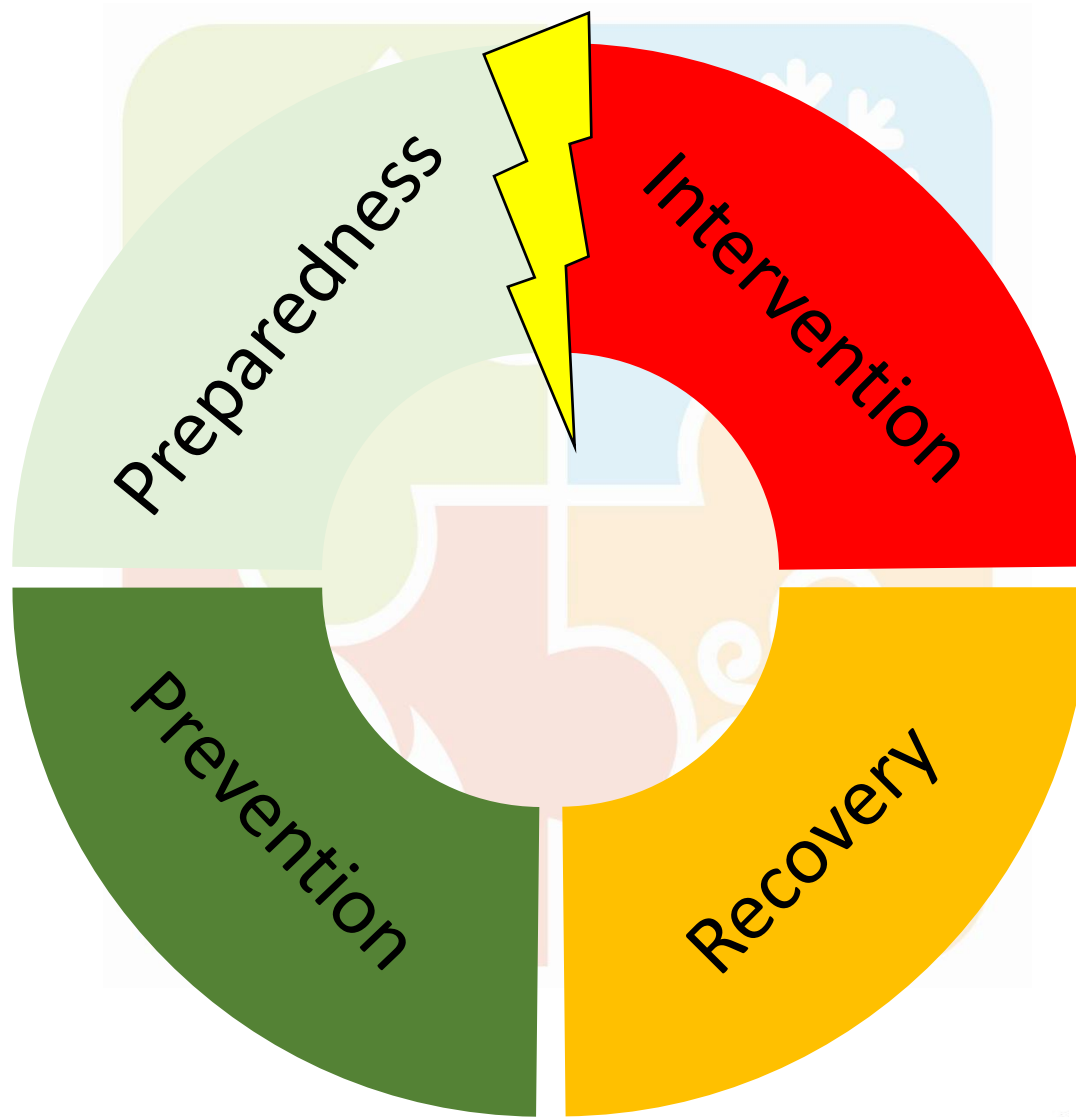


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Crisis Management Cycle



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Time Spatial Distance - Frequency of storms

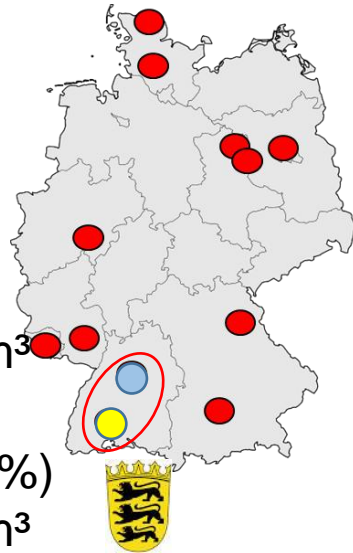


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Too often – too seldom

Storm events in Germany



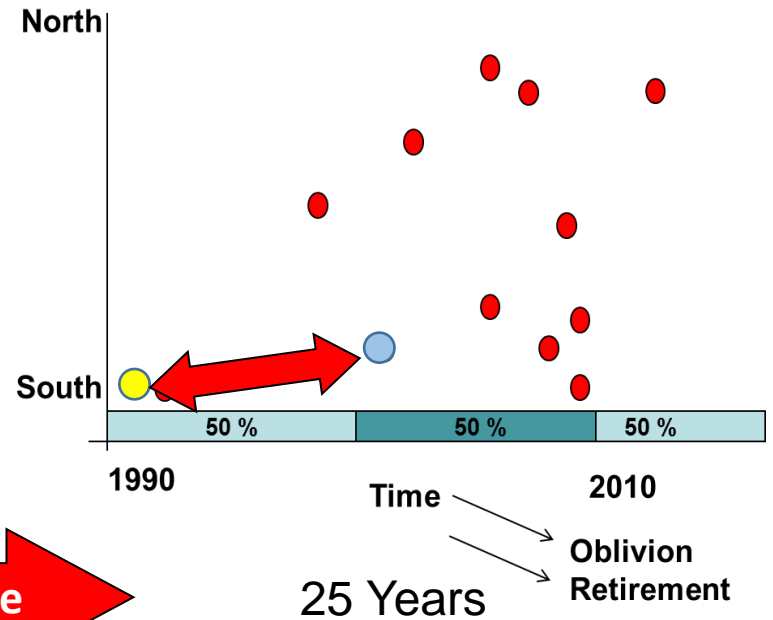
Spatial Distance
1000 Km

1990 (150 %)

about 15 Mio. m³

1999/2000 (300 %)

about 30 Mio. m³



Take Home Message 01

Due to a low local frequency normally no substantial practical experience in place.

→ Institutional memory and experience needed for professional support.



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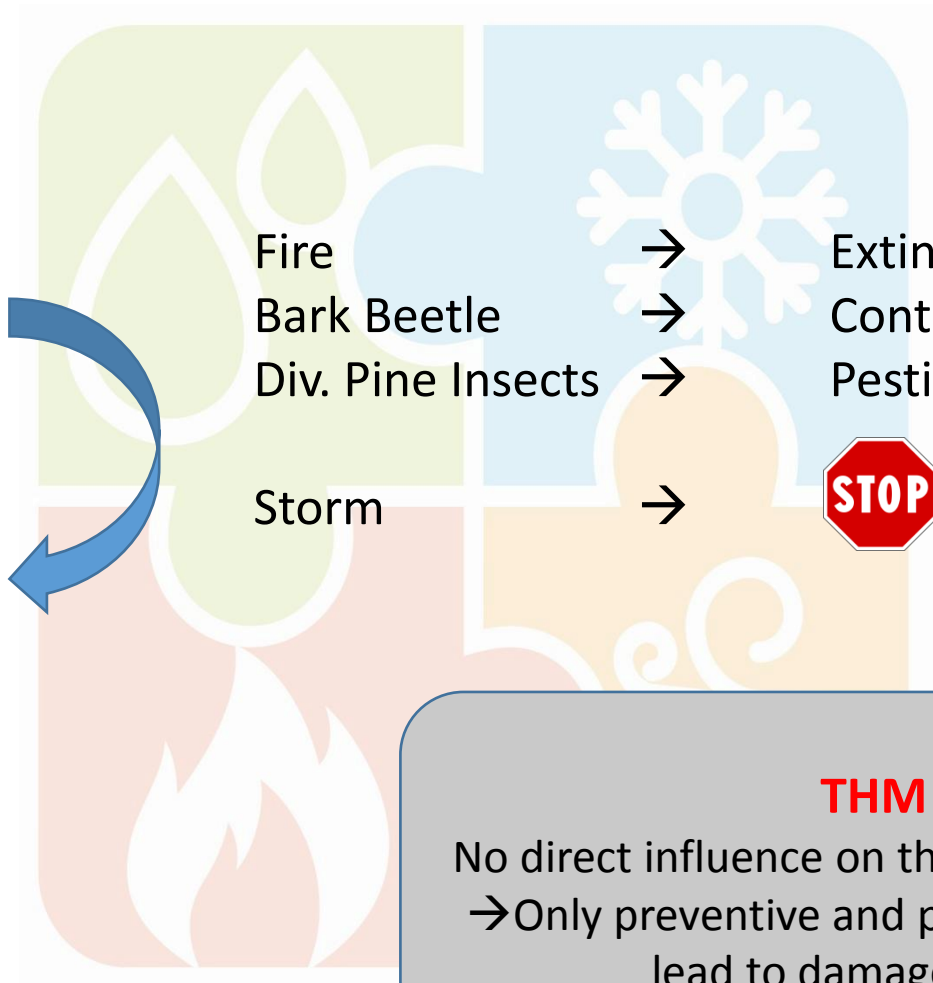
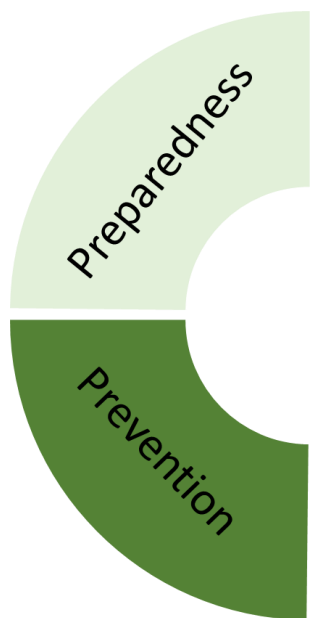
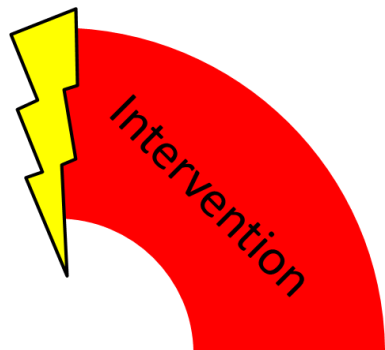


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Direct Influence on Risk Driver Storm



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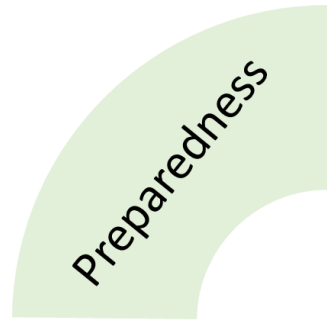
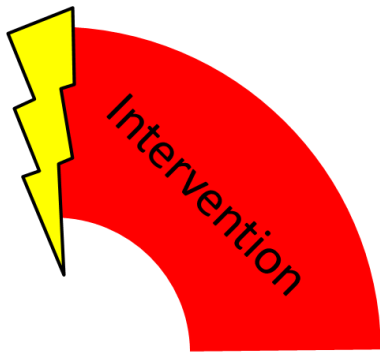


THM 02

No direct influence on the storm event as such
 → Only preventive and preparatory measures
 lead to damage mitigation



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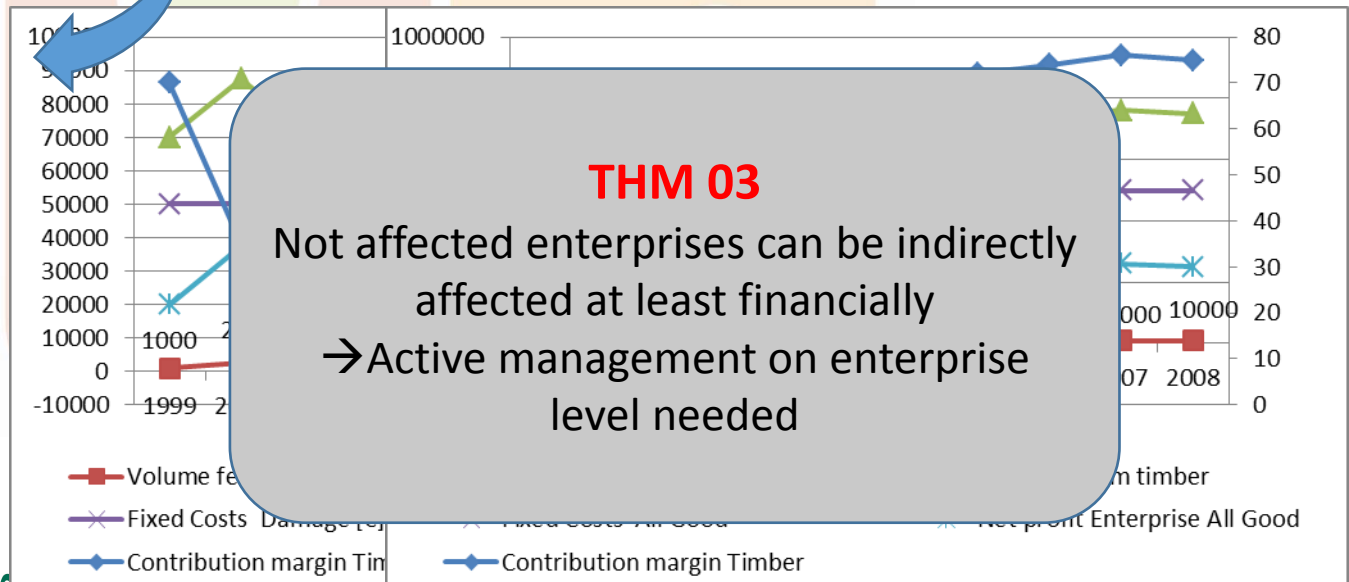


Indirect Impacts



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- Large-scale storm disasters lead to severe decrease of timber prices
- All forest enterprises are indirectly affected
- No matter whether they have damaged stands
- Severe liquidity crises or irrational harvesting behaviour (increasing volumes in times of poor prices)



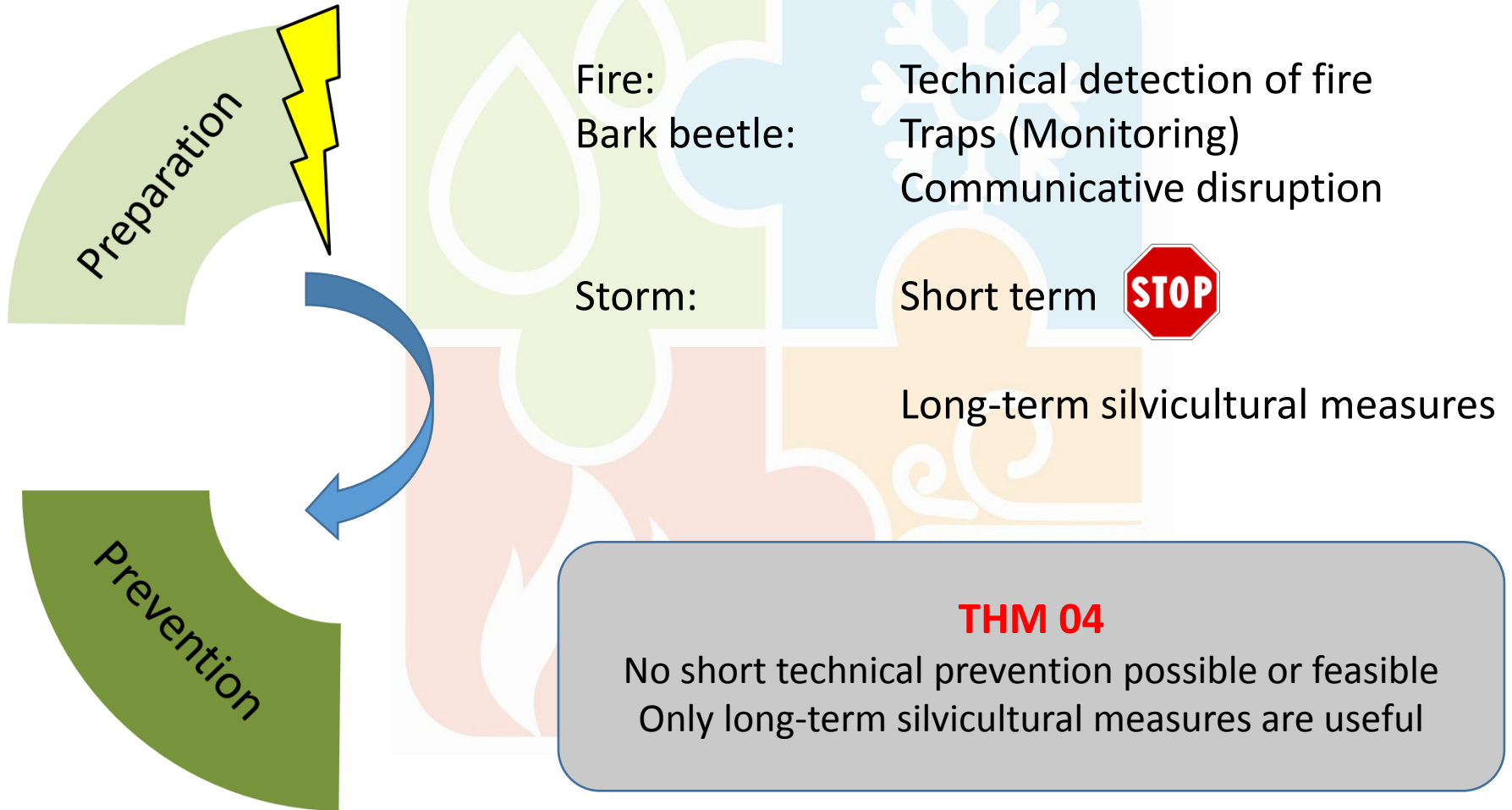


Technical reduction of vulnerability of stands



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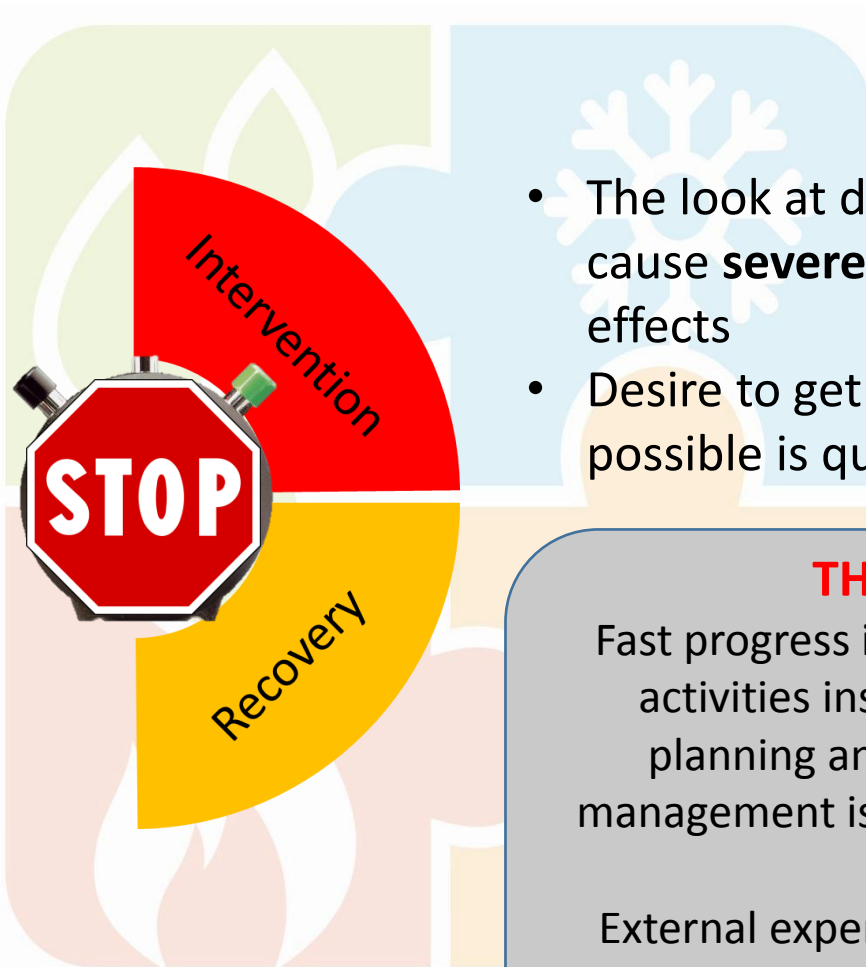
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Workers' Pride Effects



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- The look at damaged stands cause **severe** psychological effects
- Desire to get rid of it as soon as possible is quite explicable

THM 05

Fast progress in salvage logging activities instead of proper planning and professional management is a major obstacle.

External experts are needed to increase professionalism.

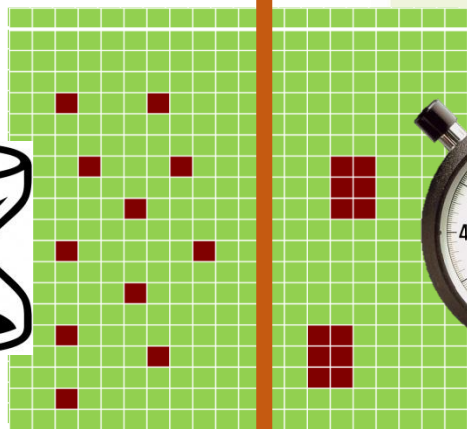







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Likelihood of Secondary Effects I



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Objective	Strategies
<p>The damaged high value hardwood has to be harvested as fast as possible conserve the value of the timber.</p> <p>1-2 % of volume!!</p>	<p>Valuable timber of hardwoods is harvested before the timber of conifers.</p>
<p>Secondary damages to standing forest stands by insects are minimized.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Storm-broken trees are preferentially harvested  Scattered damaged trees are processed before larger storm areas.  Broken trees are preferably processed.  Ongoing control of live-conserved forest stands for insect attacks.  The harvesting strategy is adapted to the actual  situation of forest protection.



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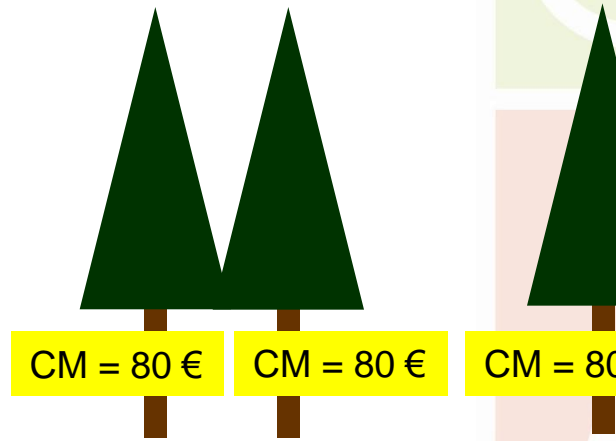
Likelihood of Secondary Effects II



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The remaining possibilities to reduce the (economic) damage in the destroyed areas are limited.

The larger (monetary) risks are secondary damages (only partially unavoidable) !!!



Before event

THM 06

Numerous secondary effects possible. Management strategies must focus on avoidance of secondary effects!

- Strategically planned management strategies needed
- Not maximum velocity for overcoming the most visible effects

CM = 35 €

unavoidable

CM = Contribution margin

(unavoidable!)

economic damage



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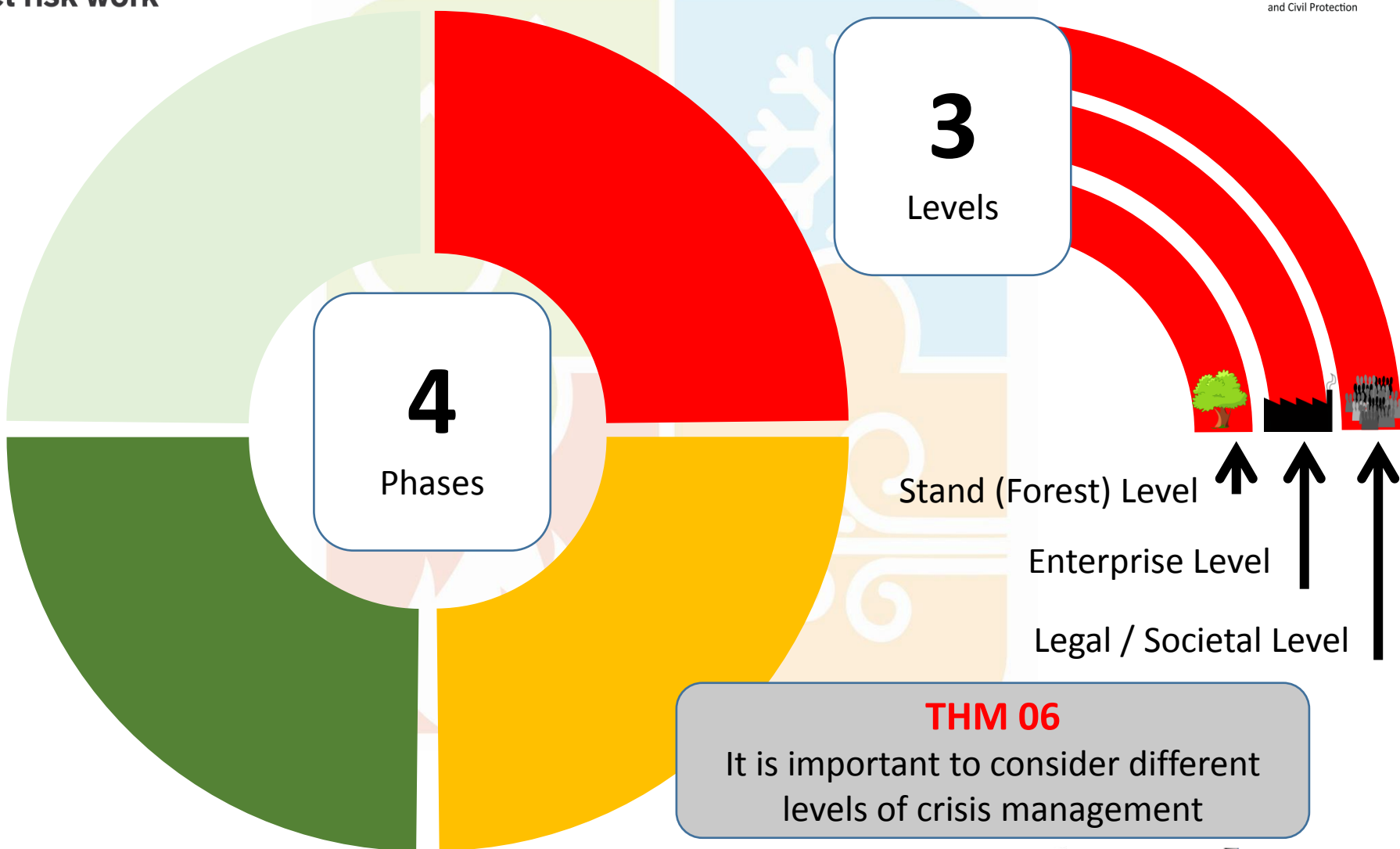
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4-3-2 Crisis Management Cycle

– Phases and Levels



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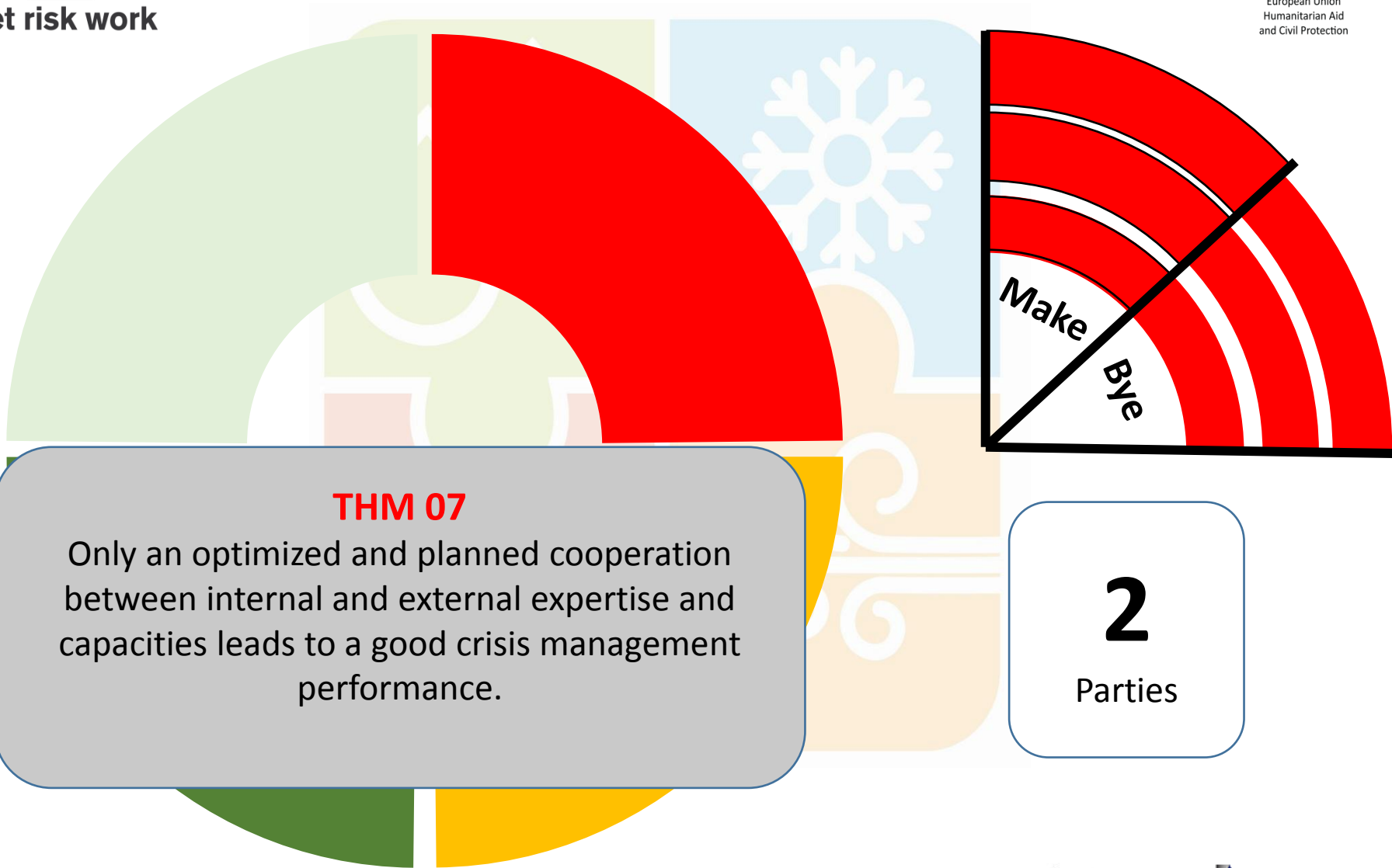


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4-3-2 Crisis Management Cycle - Parties



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THM 07

Only an optimized and planned cooperation between internal and external expertise and capacities leads to a good crisis management performance.

2
Parties



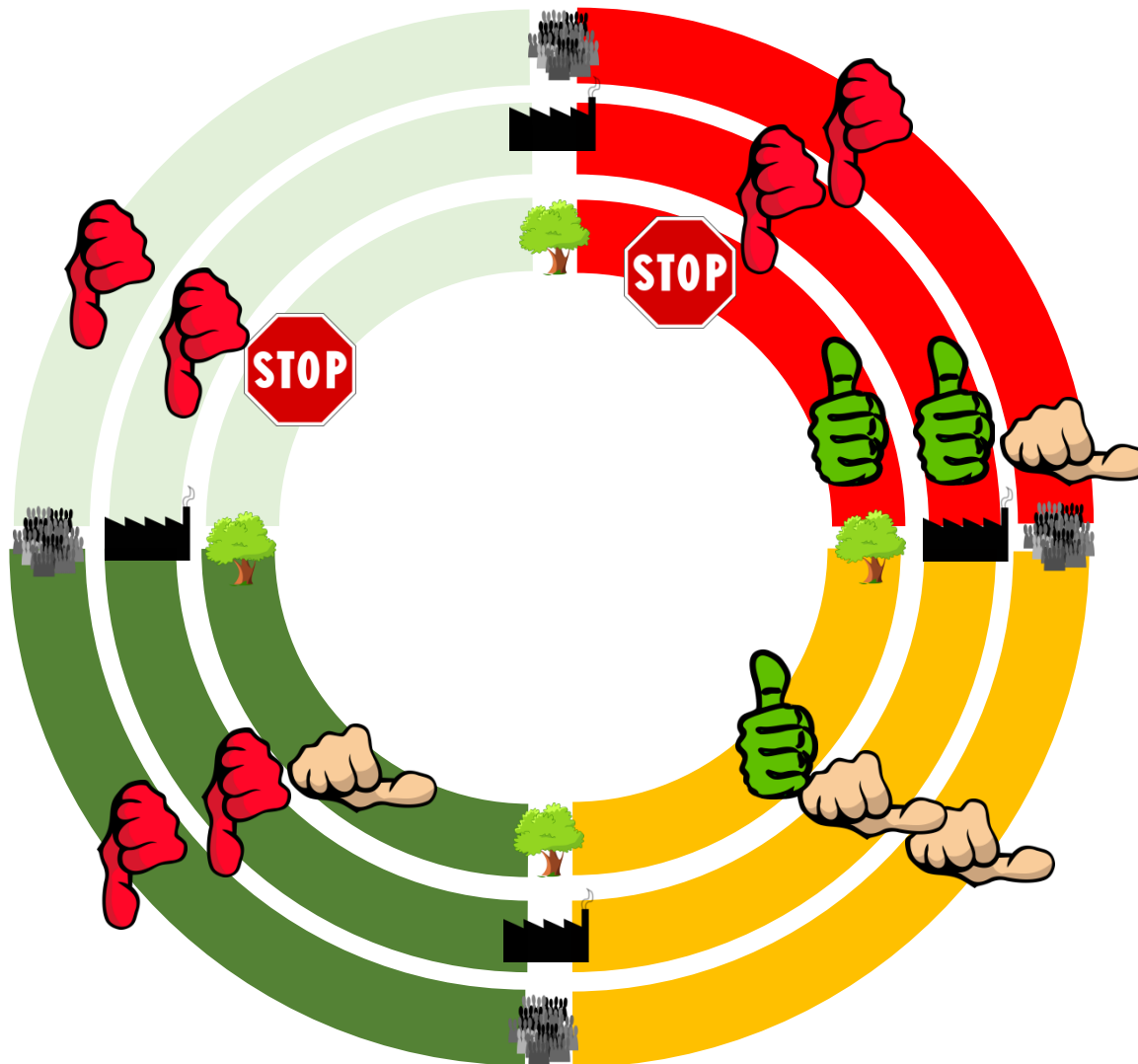
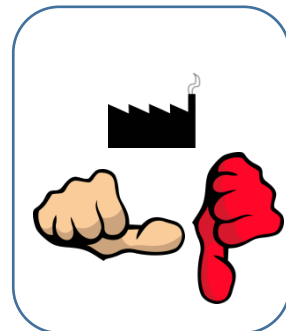
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Gaps or Fragment

- 432 Crisis Management Gap - Analysis



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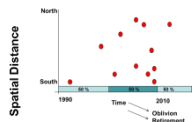
Conclusions



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„Too seldom“ at a single place

Storm events in Germany



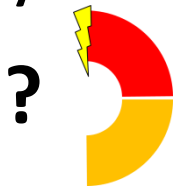
- No practical experience in place
- Professional support and institutional memory needed
- Willingness to accept help must be improved

We only look at trees



- Risk management on the forest / stand level works in general
- Only poor activities on enterprise and societal level

Only half of the crisis management cycle practiced



- Later stages of intervention and recovery phase work
- Prevention and preparedness highly underdeveloped



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Thank you for your kind attention.

Questions or remarks!?

