



EU regulatory framework for risk assessments and EU Overview of Risks

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History of disaster risk assessment policy in EU

2009: Prevention Communication

- overall disaster prevention framework and proposed measures

2010: Risk Assessment and Mapping Guidelines for Disaster Management

- processes and methods (risk identification, analysis and evaluation; data comparability: terminology, methodology, use of risk matrix);
- mapping prevention, preparedness and planning stages within disaster risk management;
- based on a multi-hazard and multi-risk approach;
- build on experience and good practice;
- full account of existing EU legislation and Eurocodes.





From voluntary to commitment

2013: Union Civil Protection Mechanism legislation:

- COM support/promote MS risk assessment activities
- COM develop cross-sectoral overview of risks
- MS develop risk assessments and make available by end-2015 and every 3 years thereafter
- MS develop and refine their disaster risk management planning
- MS develop risk management capability assessment every 3 years
- MS participate, on a voluntary basis, in peer reviews on the assessment of risk management capability



Risk Management Capability

2015: Risk Management Capability Assessment Guidelines

Deadline for submission: August 2018

Focus on the full disaster risk management cycle

- Administrative
- Technical
- Financial





Overview of Risks

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- An overview of results from NRA, EU policy and operational instruments (NOT a European risk assessment);
- Disaster risk fiches of 11 most frequently identified disaster risks;
- Key trends: interdependencies and cascading effects; cross-border and regional risks, climate change impacts;
- Emerging risks;
- Good practice examples of NRA and overview of methodological approaches.

Update after the next round of NRA submissions in 2018



Impacts of climate change

Relevance of climate dimensions for certain risks

Example: Malta National Risk Assessment

- Climate change impacts captured for each disaster risk assessed + links drawn to National Climate Adaptation Strategy
- Marine oil spills: probability could increase resulting from increase in frequency and severity of adverse weather phenomena due to climate change





Hazards addressed in the Overview

Category	Hazard
Natural hazards	Floods
	Severe weather
	Wild/Forest fires
	Earthquakes
	Pandemics/epidemics
Man-made hazards	Livestock epidemics
	Industrial accidents
	Nuclear/radioactive accidents
	Transport accidents
	Loss of critical infrastructure
	Cyber attacks
	Terrorist attacks



Marine pollution in the Overview of Risks

Marine pollution mentioned/included by:

BE, BG, FR, IS, IE, LV, LT, MT, NL, PL, PT, UK, SE (considered fire on a cruise ship)

More extensive analysis done by: CY, DK, EE, FI, NO

Considered as (major) transport accidents with catastrophic, significant or moderate consequences (on human lives and environment)

Not included by: HR, DE (maybe taken into account on the level of Lander), ES, GR, IT, RO, SI,





Risk factors considered:

- ship accidents (collisions, groundings, explosion, structural failure and disintegration);
- bunkering operations and STS;
- transfer of oil from tankers to oil handling facilities and power plants;
- transboundary oil movements in neighbouring countries;
- mega size tankers;
- offshore accidents;
- traffic density;
- human error;
- difficult natural and seasonal navigation conditions;
- shipping lane crossings.



Enhancing Knowledge

UCPM, Art.5.1(a): Improving the knowledge base and facilitating the sharing of knowledge

- Prevention and Preparedness projects,
- Work with JRC on disaster loss data, risk assessments,
- Building a knowledge centre





Peer review programme

- Improving disaster risk management through mutual learning
- Linking disaster response, preparedness and prevention policies and fostering a policy dialogue
- Raising awareness and visibility of the disaster risk management agenda

➤ Contributing to the implementation of EU civil protection legislation and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction



Peer reviews – lessons identified

Dissemination of risk information and NRA results

Children and schools as information channels

Key role of local civil society organisations

Engaging the public: interactive activities / appealing messages

Two-way street: involve target groups in developing programmes and tools

More international collaboration: good practices

Value of social media: prior, during, after events





Risk awareness and Communication

2013 Union Civil Protection Mechanism:

- to increase public awareness and preparedness to disasters
- to highlight the importance of risk prevention and support Member States in awareness-raising, public information and education
- eligibility for financial support of actions on public information, education and awareness raising and associated dissemination actions

