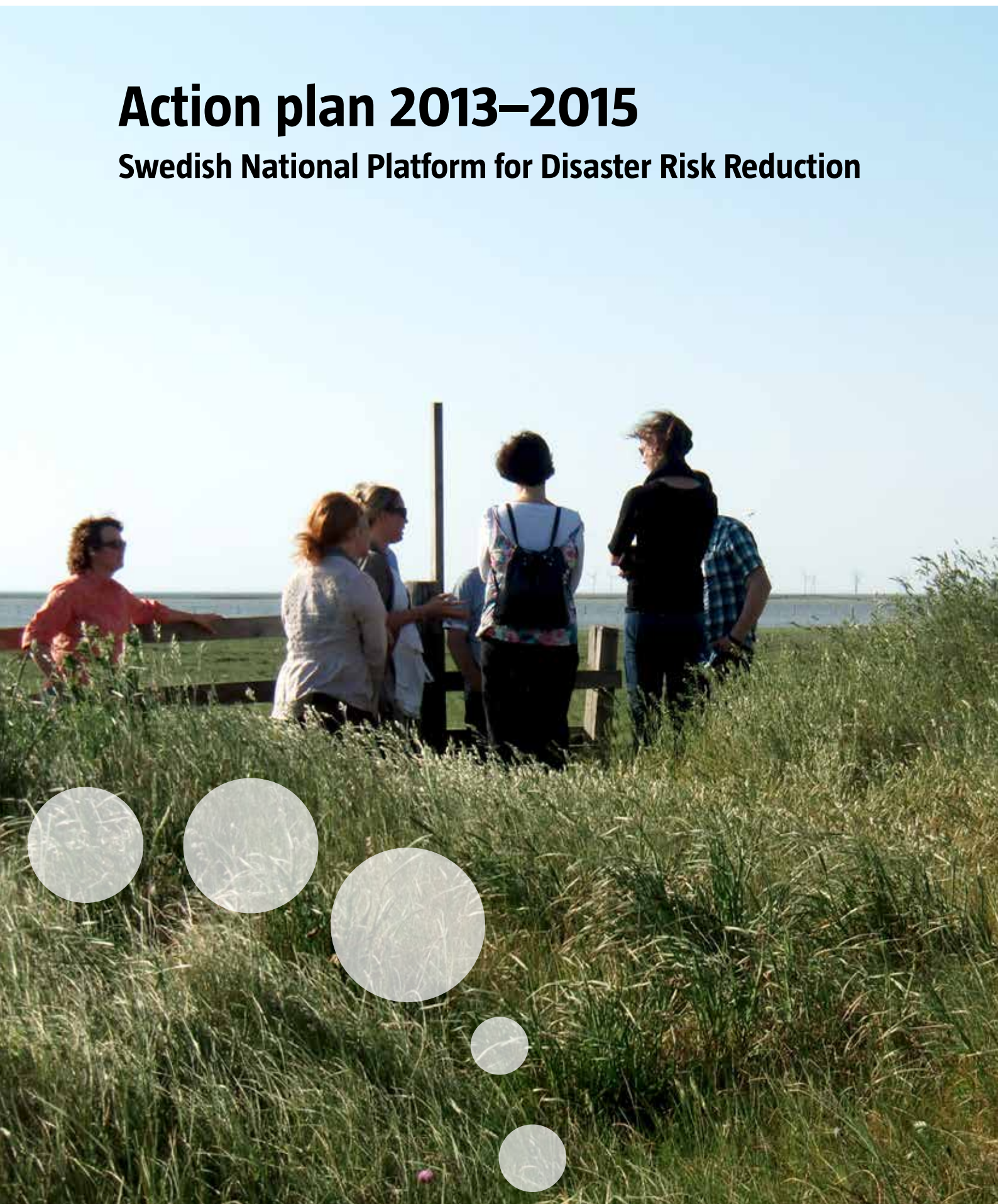


Action plan 2013–2015

Swedish National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction



Action plan 2013–2015 – Swedish National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB)

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Table of Content

1. Background	5
1.1 The Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action	5
1.2 Assignment and Organisation in Sweden	6
2. Purpose and Objectives	8
2.1 Purpose	8
2.2 Objectives	8
3. Delimitations and Definitions	9
4. Members	11
5. National starting points.....	12
6. About the Platform's Activities	15
6.1 Activities that complements the work of the members	15
6.2 Examples of Activities.....	15
6.3 Financing of Activities.....	16
6.4 Prioritised natural events	16
7. Activity List	17
7.1 Activities annual/running	17
7.2 Other activities 2013–2015.....	18
8. Communication	21
8.1 Planning, Measurement and Evaluation.....	22

1. Background

1.1 The Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action

The United Nations is undertaking extensive work to prevent natural hazards and disasters and minimise their impact. The UN World Conference in Kobe, Japan, in 2005 brought together delegations from 168 countries and adopted a declaration, the Hyogo Declaration, and a ten-year plan – the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005–2015: Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters (see page 23).

Its purpose is to make the world safer from natural hazards through efforts to reduce the risks and the consequences of natural disasters. The primary objective is the reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets by the year 2015.

The countries have committed themselves to the Hyogo Declaration and the HFA and, among other things, to establishing a national platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, DRR. The focal point for the implementation of the HFA is a UN Office, the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, UNISDR.

Each country itself determines how its national platform should be organised. In some countries, the platform is organised as a collaboration between authorities and in others as an independent network of organisations.

The HFA specifies three strategic goals and five priorities for action with respect to reducing the risk and impact of natural hazards.

In order to support cooperation between European countries, the European Forum for Disaster Risk Reduction, EFDRR, was formed in 2009. The network serves as a regional platform with a rolling presidency and the annual exchange of experience and, among other things, promotes regional programmes, technology and method development, education, training, experience sharing, dissemination of best practices, capacity building and research in disaster risk reduction.

The work is carried out with the support of UNISDR, which cooperates with the Council of Europe and the European Commission to increase the countries' ability to incorporate the HFA's five priorities for action.

The Nordic countries have a corresponding network. The Nordic network meets once a year to exchange experience.

1.2 Assignment and Organisation in Sweden

In the appropriation directions for 2013, the Government has issued MSB with the following assignment:

“The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency shall be the national focal point for Sweden’s commitment in the Hyogo Declaration and the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005–2015. The Agency shall also coordinate the national effort through a national platform for work with natural hazards.”

MSB represents Sweden in the European and Nordic networks of platforms and focal points. With respect to Sweden’s policy work under the HFA, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (UD) is the focal point.

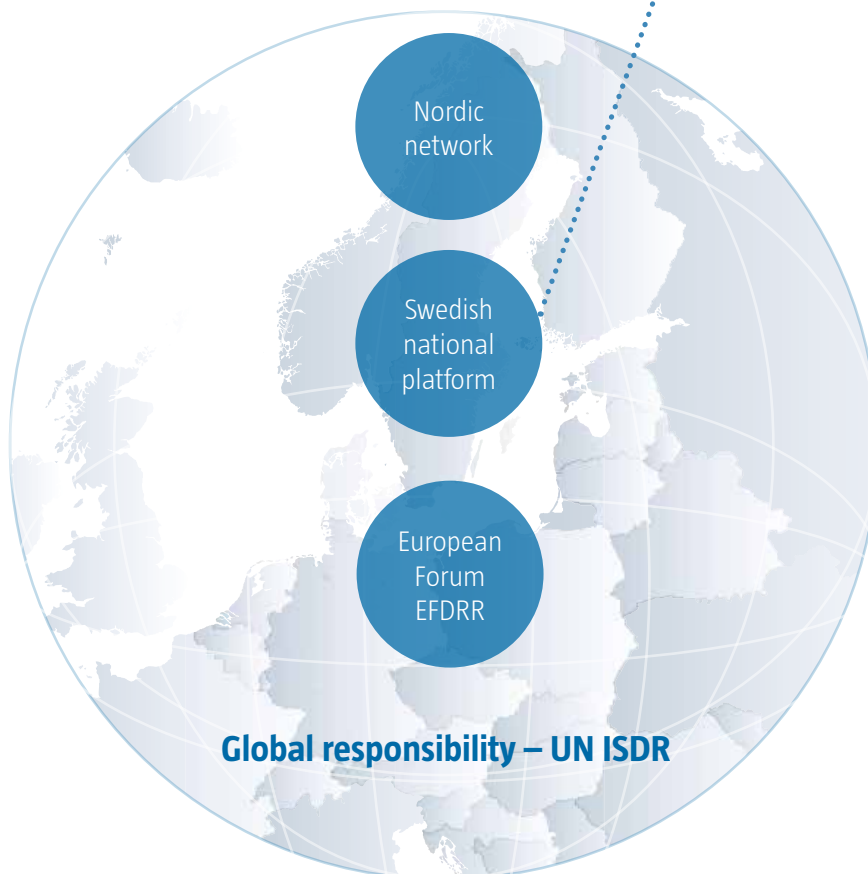
Sweden’s National Platform consists of 19 authorities and organisations, hereafter referred to as members. Participation in the platform is voluntary and is mainly financed by each member. The Swedish platform is based on central government authorities, and collaboration with other actors in society takes place primarily through reference and working groups. Working groups can be appointed for work with defined tasks or activities. Reference groups may be established as needed. MSB finances the platform secretariat and the costs resulting from serving as a HFA focal point.

The national platform organisation consists of:

- **The Steering Group**, responsible for the focus and overall management of the work. It is made up of the Directors General (or equivalent) among the platform members. The Steering Group meets at least once a year.
- **The Authorities’ Network**, which carries out the ongoing work within the platform. The network consists of one designated representative per member for which deputies have also been designated. The Network meets at least four times per year.
- **The HFA Focal Point and the Secretariat at MSB**, responsible for international contacts, coordination, communication, reporting and administration of the platform’s work. The secretariat supports both MSB in its role as focal point and the platform.



*For Sweden's international undertakings within the HFA the point of contact is the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs.



MSB represents Sweden in the European and Nordic networks of platforms and focal points.

2. Purpose and Objectives

2.1 Purpose

The overall purpose of the Hyogo Framework for Action and the building of national platforms for disaster risk reduction is the substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries by the year 2015.

- The purpose of Sweden's platform is to improve the coordination of efforts to prevent and mitigate the consequences of natural hazards and disasters in Sweden.

The improved coordination through the platform and the action taken by the members are intended to make Sweden less vulnerable to natural events and to increase society's capacity to manage disasters.

The platform is an arena for collaboration and through its activities supports members and their target groups at the central, regional and local levels with data for the work of preventing natural hazards and disasters and of adapting Sweden to a changing climate.

2.2 Objectives

The objective of the platform's work is for the members, and by extension their target groups at the central, regional and local levels, to gain:

- an increased awareness of other actors' activities in this area
- better coordination for the development and dissemination of knowledge, methods and data in this area
- a more efficient use of resources in this area
- greater opportunities for national and international collaboration
- tangible benefits of a strong national network.

3. Delimitations and Definitions

The Hyogo Declaration and the HFA use the term Disaster Risk Reduction, DRR, as a collective term for efforts to reduce both present and future natural threats. The term also embraces related environmental and technological threats and risks that may have a negative social, economic, cultural or environmental impact. The term encompasses both prevention, risk reduction and damage limitation as well as preparedness for the response to accidents and disasters.

Natural events, such as torrential rain, storms, floods, erosion and landslides are natural phenomena that will always occur. The Swedish view is that a natural disaster has only arisen when such an event causes damage to people, property, the environment or to other economic values. The Swedish concept of natural disaster covers the entire spectrum from limited damage to natural catastrophe.

The work of the platform is limited to the UN's categorisation of natural events by geological, hydro meteorological and biological hazards (Source: Living with Risk, A global review of disaster risk reduction initiatives, UNISDR, 2004, volume 1), see table below.

The natural events in bold are currently considered to be relevant for Swedish conditions and for collaboration in the national platform. The platform also intends to follow developments with regard to the risks of Sweden being impacted by ash clouds due to volcanic eruptions.

GEOLOGICAL	HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL	BIOLOGICAL
Earthquakes	Floods	Outbreaks of epidemic diseases
Tsunamis	Storms, cyclones, tornados	Plant or animal contagion
Volcanic activity and emissions	Extreme precipitation, rain, hail, snow, ice storm	Insect invasion
Landslides	Thunderstorms	Pest infestation
Soil slides and rockslides	Drought	
Erosion of coast and watercourses	Temperature extremes	
Snow avalanches	Forest fires	
Mudflows	Desertification	
	Snow avalanches	
	Mudflows	

The platform network also contributes its collective knowledge and the work of each member to Sweden's climate change adaptation. Through collaboration and coordination in the platform, the members work actively to ensure that the knowledge, methods and data of risk and vulnerability reduction are made available for climate change adaptation.

The platform members actively participate in various arenas, nationally and internationally, where issues of risk and vulnerability reduction and climate change adaptation are discussed. By providing data and expertise, for example, the platform supports the work of the relevant collaborative areas in the Swedish emergency management system (Ordinance 2006:942). The platform also enjoys a close cooperation with the National Knowledge Centre for Climate Change Adaptation at the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute and with the portal klimatanpassning.se.

4. Members

The network of the national platform consists of 19 authorities and organisations (2013). The members are:

- The Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning
- The Swedish Energy Agency
- The Swedish Board of Agriculture
- The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management
- Lantmäteriet: the Swedish Mapping, Cadastral and Land Registration Authority
- The National Food Agency
- The County Administrative Boards of Sweden
- The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
- The Swedish Environmental Protection Agency
- The Swedish National Heritage Board
- The Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare
- The Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
- The Swedish Forest Agency
- The Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute
- The Swedish Geotechnical Institute
- Svenska Kraftnät (the Swedish National Grid)
- The Geological Survey of Sweden
- The Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR)
- The Swedish Transport Administration

Common to all the members is that they have (or represent actors that have) a more or less clearly designated responsibility for matters concerning risks and vulnerabilities due to natural events of various kinds. The authorities' responsibilities in the event of a natural disaster are further described in the report *Ansvar vid naturolycka* (MSB 0179-10).

On the basis of its assignment, each member carries out activities that can be classified according to the HFA priorities. Members participate in and are responsible for many of the more than 50 councils and collaborative networks that are related to this area. Several of the platform members are also represented in one or more of the collaborative areas in the Swedish emergency management system.

The authorities' responsibilities and collaborative forums were mapped in connection with the formation of the platform, and these documents were updated in 2012 to ensure the proper representation in the platform and to map interfaces to other collaborative bodies.

5. National starting points

It is expected that Sweden will become increasingly exposed and vulnerable with respect to natural events of various kinds. The expected impact of climate change on Sweden has received thorough treatment by the *Swedish Commission on Climate and Vulnerability*. This Commission has delivered two reports: interim report; Översvämningshot, *Risker och åtgärder för Mälaren, Hjälmaren och Vänern* (SOU 2006:94) and the final report; *Sweden facing climate change – threats and opportunities* (SOU 2007:60).

The Commission constitutes an important starting point for the work of the platform, and in the report *Climate Adaptation in Sweden – an overview* (MSB 214 - August 2010), the platform followed up on which assignments the Government decided on in response to the Swedish Commission on Climate and Vulnerability. Many of the assignments have been placed with authorities that are members of the platform.

Through the climate change adaptation portal (www.klimatanpassning.se), the platform continues to monitor post-Commission developments.

As a result of the proposals made by the Swedish Commission on Climate and Vulnerability, the Government's 2008 appropriation directions issued Svenska Kraftnät with assignments regarding dam safety and climate change. With respect to dam safety, changes in high flows are the dominant climate factor. Among other things, the assignments included the development of methods to calculate flows of significance to dams in a changing climate. To take into account climate change when calculating the size of dam flows, a methodology that includes climate scenarios has been developed and tested. The methodology has been used to calculate future 100-year flows for the whole of Sweden as well as future sizes for category I flows for around ten selected dam facilities. The methodology is expected to have broad application for the calculation of high flows and flood mapping in the light of climate scenarios. The work was performed in collaboration with the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, the power industry and the mining industry, and a report was presented in 2011.

Read more on www.svk.se/dammsakerhet.

In March 2009, the Government presented its Bill *An integrated climate and energy policy* (Govt. Bill 2008/09:162). Among other things, the Government Bill emphasises the central role of county administrative boards as coordinators of and driving forces behind climate change adaptation. The Bill is viewed by the European Environment Agency, EEA, as Sweden's strategy for tackling climate change. Since its adoption by the Riksdag, the National Food Agency has for example been given a national coordination responsibility for drinking water, and at the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute, a National Knowledge Centre for Climate Change Adaptation has been established.

Read more on www.eea.europa.eu/themes/climate/national-adaptation-strategies.

Based on a proposal by the Swedish Commission on Climate and Vulnerability, the Government has issued Lantmäteriet with the assignment to develop a New National Elevation Model.

Since 2009, Lantmäteriet has been working to laser scan the country according to a plan which especially takes into account the requirements set; i.e., use in climate change adaptation and other environmental objectives. The ambition is to produce a nationwide elevation model, NNH, by 2015.

Read more on Lantmäteriet's website www.lantmateriet.se, search for Elevation data.

Within the framework of the national platform, several studies have been carried out on the quality of data in the new model. The report *NNH and natural disasters* (MSB360) presented the result of a national inventory of applications of NNH with a focus on natural disasters and disaster risk reduction.

In autumn 2010, a number of authorities in the platform ran a joint series of seminars on the problems of flooding. The seminars were documented in *Managing the problems of flooding – inspiring examples* (MSB238 - April 2011).

Recently, MSB has been commissioned by the Government to investigate the *Consequences of a flood of Lake Mälaren (Konsekvenser av en översvämning av Mälaren, Fö2010/560/SSK, MSB406 and MSB407)*.

The assignment's findings were reported in spring 2012 and in brief showed that the risk of flooding in Lake Mälaren today is high as inflow may be greater than the capacity to discharge water from the lake. Until such time as an increased discharge capacity or an enormous scale of prevention and preparedness measures have been implemented, the risk remains high.

Read more on www.msb.se/malaren.

MSB has also completed the first step in the work specified in the Ordinance (2009:956) on flooding risks and has identified 18 areas that have a significant flooding risk.

Now work is under way to develop threat and risk maps and risk management plans for each area. These threat and risk maps shall be completed by 22 December 2013 and the risk management plans by 22 December 2015. The work is performed in cycles and is to be revised every six years.

Read more on www.msb.se/oversvamningsdirektivet.

In special appropriation directions in 2008 (M2008/4694/A), the Government commissioned the Swedish Geotechnical Institute (SGI) to map the risks of landslides along the entire Göta River with reference to climate change and increased flows in the river. The survey was carried out during the period 2009–2011, and the final report was presented in March 2012. The investigation has shown that the Göta River valley has many areas with a high landslide risk in today's conditions, and that the risks will increase with climate change. This is primarily a result of the increased erosion of slopes and beds that will occur in the event of increased run-off from Lake Vänern. Climate change means that about 25 per cent of the mapped areas will have a higher level of risk by the year 2100 if no action is taken.

Read more on www.swedgeo.se.

Damage to growing crops and forests causes significant annual costs for both agriculture and forestry. In cases of more extensive damage, society as a whole could be affected. The risk of new pests coming in and establishing themselves in Sweden increases with an increase in international trade in e.g., plant material and a changing climate. Climate change may also enable already established pests to cause more extensive damage. In its appropriation directions for 2012, the Swedish Forest Agency was commissioned, in collaboration with the Swedish Board of Agriculture and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, to further develop the prevention of and preparedness for threats and damage to forests.

As a member of the EU, Sweden has an obligation to protect its own territory from the introduction and spread of serious plant pests. The pine wood nematode (*Bursaphelenchus xylophilus*) is an example of a serious biological threat. If the pine wood nematode were to be introduced in Sweden, the EU requires Sweden to take control measures to counteract the pest's establishment. These measures are so extensive and costly that they necessitate a coordination of multiple local, regional and national authorities.

Read more on www.skogsstyrelsen.se and www.sjv.se.

In 2011, the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions (SALAR) conducted a questionnaire survey of local government work with climate change adaptation. One of the conclusions that may be mentioned is that climate change is very much on the agenda in the physical planning process.

A great deal of data is available from central government authorities and county administrative boards; despite this, many municipalities find it difficult to weigh up the factors and to know what to be guided by. The data is sometimes too general and difficult to apply at the local level. Many municipalities have no national guidelines regarding the management of water supply, sewer systems and surface water, climate-friendly construction, etc. It is difficult to perform cost-benefit analyses at the municipal level. Generally, it is the case that climate change adaptation for new building development can be managed with the support of the Planning and Building Act, while for existing environments, this is difficult. In many cases, this is also very expensive to manage locally. Climate change adaptation will require continued collaboration and dialogue between the central government authorities concerned.

Read more on www.skl.se.

In its recently (2012) presented Budget Bill, the Government emphasises the importance of the work of the platform continuing. The Government also points to the link between climate change and natural disasters.

“Work on the national platform for disaster risk reduction remains a priority, especially with regard to society’s adaptation to a changing climate and the need for integrated support to county administrative boards and municipalities that is expected because of this.”

Taken together, the assignments and investigations referenced here constitute an important starting point for further discussions on coordination and collaboration in the platform.

6. About the Platform's Activities

6.1 Activities that complements the work of the members

Sweden adheres to the Hyogo Declaration and the HFA through the combined Swedish work at all levels, carried out by all organisations – public, private and voluntary organisations – and individuals.

Within the framework of the national platform, coordination and collaboration are being developed between the platform members. The activities that members agree on and that are implemented within the framework of the platform add further value to the overall work. Discussions about activities and their implementation strengthen and develop coordination and collaboration between the platform members.

The national reports made to UNISDR every two years present an overall picture of Sweden's work under the HFA. The annual report for the platform only presents the activities undertaken to develop coordination and collaboration in the platform as well as the activities resulting from MSB's role as the national HFA focal point.

6.2 Examples of Activities

One example of activities carried out in the platform is the studies of new elevation data conducted with Lantmäteriet as the responsible authority. The NNH studies have verified the quality of NNH and have increased the members' knowledge of NNH. The reports from the studies have disseminated knowledge to various actors about areas of use for new elevation data (MSB360 and MSB361). In working with NNH, the platform has also acted to secure long-term financing for the production of NNH.

Another example of best practice is the work of developing a Geotechnical Sector Portal which, through a pilot study and main study under the auspices of the platform, will now be introduced in 2013 through an activity within the framework of the platform.

The platform also implements activities that cover deficiencies and knowledge gaps in the national work. The Swedish National Heritage Board, for example, has conducted an initial study of the impact of climate and environmental change on cultural heritage. The report *Ansvar vid naturolycka* (MSB 0179-10) revised by the platform in 2009 is still significant in discussions on responsibility at the local, regional and central levels.

Where required, platform members can also arrange seminars and meetings, either as an individual activity or as part of an activity. In autumn 2010, some members ran a joint series of seminars on the problems of flooding. The series was run in collaboration with the county administrative boards and highlighted a number of inspiring examples of local work interspersed with blocks of knowledge and information from authorities. The series was documented in a book – *Managing the problems of flooding – inspiring examples* (MSB238).

6.3 Financing of Activities

Platform activities that are linked with the ordinary responsibilities of a member are carried out and financed by that member. Activities of this kind are presented in each member's activity plan and annual report.

Activities can also be performed as activities in direct collaboration between network members. The activities may, for example, be investigations, projects or seminars and conferences and address different target groups. Such activities are financed jointly by the members participating in the activity.

It may also be a question of e.g., activities for collaborative learning in the network and for strengthening the network as a network. MSB finances the platform's secretariat and certain common costs. The overall picture of activities is presented in the platform's annual report.

Sweden's total commitment in this area is followed up and reported to UNISDR every two years.

6.4 Prioritised natural events

The platform's activities during the period 2013–2015 will focus on the following natural events:

- floods, including high flows and sea level elevation
- landslides (soil and rock) and erosion of coast and watercourses
- increasing risks, such as biological threats, heat waves, ash clouds.

This selection of natural events is based on a cursory analysis of the starting points described above and of the needs within the collaboration. All platform work should take climate change into account.

7. Activity List

The following presents the activities planned for the platform, recurring on a running and/or annual basis, for the years 2013 – 2015. Activity planning is updated annually.

To clarify the connection between the platform's activities and the framework HFA, the HFA priority to which the activity relates is specified for each activity (see also Section 1.1).

The HFA priorities for action are:

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction is both a national and local priority.
2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.
3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.
4. Reduce the underlying risk factors.
5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

7.1 Activities annual/running

1. Implement meetings in the Authorities' Network

Responsible authority: MSB

Participating authorities and organisations: All

Implementation: Running, at least four meetings per year, including a two-day meeting with field visits.

HFA priority: 1

2. Implement the Steering Group meeting

Responsible authority: MSB

Participating authorities and organisations: All

Implementation: Annual

HFA priority: 1

3. Work for expanded international exchange under the HFA for the network's authorities and organisations

Responsible authority: MSB

Participating authorities and organisations: Participation as required

Implementation: Running

HFA priority: 1

4. Participate in EFDRR's collaboration and its annual meetings

Responsible authority: MSB

Participating authorities and organisations: To be decided

Implementation: Running + Annual

HFA priority: 1

5. Other international collaboration within the framework of MSB's HFA commitment

Responsible authority: MSB

Participating authorities and organisations: To be decided

Implementation: Running

HFA priority: 1

6. Increase the number of participating municipalities in the Making Cities Resilient campaign

Responsible authority: MSB

Participating authorities and organisations: SALAR; the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute; the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning; the Swedish National Heritage Board

HFA priority: 1

7.2 Other activities 2013–2015

7. Participate in the Post HFA 2015 process

Responsible authority: MSB

Participating authorities and organisations: All

Implementation: 2013–2015

HFA priority: 1

8. Develop communication strategy and plan for the platform

Responsible authority: MSB

Participating authorities and organisations: All

Implementation: 2013

HFA priority: 1

9. Participate in the Global Platform

Responsible authority: Ministry for Foreign Affairs/MSB

Implementation: 2013

Participating authorities and organisations: The Swedish delegation is coordinated by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs

HFA priority: 1

10. Implement a joint study trip for the platform

Responsible authority: MSB

Participating authorities and organisations: All

Implementation: 2014

HFA priority: 1

11. Plan and implement “Forum” in collaboration with, among others, the Centre for Natural Disaster Science (CNDS) at Uppsala University

Responsible authority: MSB

Participating authorities and organisations: All platform members and CNDS, the Centre for Climate and Safety (CCS) and other centres of excellence in the research community. The working group includes MSB, the Swedish Transport Administration, CNDS, the Swedish National Defence College.

Implementation: 2013

HFA priority: 1

12. Studies of effects of sea level elevations using the NNH

Responsible authority: Lantmäteriet: the Swedish Mapping, Cadastral and Land Registration Authority

Participating authorities and organisations: MSB; the Swedish Geotechnical Institute; the Geological Survey of Sweden; the Swedish Transport Administration; SALAR; the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute; the Swedish National Heritage Board.

Implementation: 2013 (provided that the application for MSB’s appropriation 2:4 for 2013 is granted)

HFA priority: 2 and 4

13. Implementation – Developed risk analysis using the NNH and other databases

Responsible authority: Lantmäteriet and the Swedish Transport Administration

Participating authorities and organisations: The Swedish Geotechnical Institute, the Geological Survey of Sweden, SALAR, the Swedish Forest Agency.

Implementation: 2013 (provided that applications for MSB’s appropriation 2:4 for 2013 are granted)

HFA priority: 2 and 4

14. Geotechnical Sector Portal – implementation

Responsible authority: Lantmäteriet and the Swedish Transport Administration

Participating authorities and organisations: The Swedish Geotechnical Institute, the Geological Survey of Sweden, the Swedish Transport Administration, SALAR.

Implementation: 2013 (provided that the application for MSB’s appropriation 2:4 is granted)

HFA priority: 2 and 4

15. Pilot study of the need for LIDAR metrics

Responsible authority: The Geological Survey of Sweden

Participating authorities and organisations: To be decided

Implementation: 2013

HFA priority: 2 and 4

16. Erosion protection tailored to nature – pilot study

Responsible authority: The Swedish Geotechnical Institute

Participating authorities and organisations: The Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management; the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency; the Swedish Transport Administration.

Implementation: 2013

HFA priority: 4

17. Develop emergency plans for local control authorities

Responsible authority: The National Food Agency

Participating authorities and organisations: MSB, the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare, the Swedish Institute for Communicable Disease Control, representatives from county administrative boards and municipalities.

Implementation: 2013 (year 3 of 3 financed by appropriation 2:4 funds)

HFA priority: 5

18. External awareness measurement Sweden's National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction

Responsible authority: MSB

Implementation: 2014

HFA priority: 1

19. Internal evaluation of survey in the platform network

Responsible authority: MSB

Implementation: 2015

HFA priority: 1

20. Monitoring of climate adaptation task

Responsible authority: SMHI

Implementation: 2013

Participating authorities and organisations: All

HFA priority: 1

8. Communication

The platform's communication work will be developed and grounded in the network in a joint activity during 2013. Below is a summary of some of the starting points for this work.

Communication must support activities so that the objectives of the platform are achieved.

Improved collaboration between platform members must ultimately benefit regional and local actors. The local and regional levels must gain insight into links, risks and consequences of natural events.

The platform's ambition is high with regard to its ability to contribute to the improved coordination of efforts to prevent and mitigate the consequences of natural hazards and disasters in Sweden. Well-functioning internal communication in the platform is a prerequisite for successful external communication and for the achievement of platform objectives.

While the work is prioritised by the Government, a number of challenges remain for the platform's activities. These need to be addressed, in part by means of planned and structured communication. An example of internal challenges is that several members find it difficult to create support and commitment for the platform in their own organisations (Source: Survey 2010). Some members also have great difficulties in prioritising participation in network meetings.

An external challenge for the platform and its members is the need for coordination, integrated support and dialogue that has been expressed by municipalities and county administrative boards in several contexts. The external communication, both from the platform and from its members, should help central government to live up to those expectations.

The work of communication consists of two parts, an internal part and an external part. The internal part essentially concerns the platform's "inner life". The external part can be divided into two components, communication about the platform and communication of results from platform activities.

The platform uses many different channels of communication with its target groups. Internally, the joint project site is a central channel, supported by e-mail and phone. Externally, the website www.msb.se/nationellplattform and www.msb.se/nationalplattform is the primary message bearer. Examples of other channels are reports and seminars as well as participation in national and international conferences and meetings.

8.1 Planning, Measurement and Evaluation

Communication planning should define communication objectives by target group, and channels and activities should be formulated. Some examples of communication objectives by target group are given below. Detailed communication planning is performed separately. Each activity in the platform must be planned in terms of communication.

Communication work is to be measured in the network and the Steering Group; compare the 2010 survey. An awareness survey should be carried out in the target groups where a selection is examined qualitatively.

For each activity carried out within the framework of the platform, the communication activities are to be defined. Each activity description should include information about how the communication of the activity is to be followed up.

SUMMARY of the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015: *Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters*

Expected outcome, strategic goals and priorities for action 2005-2015

Expected Outcome
The substantial reduction of disaster losses, in lives and in the social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries.

Strategic Goals

The integration of disaster risk reduction into sustainable development policies and planning.

The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities to build resilience to hazards.

The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes.

Priorities for Action

1. Ensure that disaster risk reduction (DRR) is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation.

- DRR institutional mechanisms (national platforms); designated responsibilities;
- DRR part of development policies and planning, sector wise and multisector;
- Legislation to support DRR;
- Decentralisation of responsibilities and resources;
- Assessment of human resources and capacities;
- Foster political commitment;
- Community participation.

2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning.

- Risk assessments and maps, multi-risk: elaboration and dissemination;
- Indicators on DRR and vulnerability;
- Data and statistical loss information;
- Early warning: people centered;
- Scientific and technological information systems; public policy;
- Development: data sharing, space-based earth observation, climate modeling and forecasting; early warning;
- Regional and emerging risks.

3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels.

- Information sharing and cooperation; networks across disciplines and regions; dialogue;
- Use of standard DRR terminology;
- Inclusion of DRR into school curricula, formal and informal education;
- Training and learning on DRR: community level, local authorities, targeted sectors; equal access;
- Research capacity: multi-risk, socio-economic; application;
- Public awareness and media.

4. Reduce the underlying risk factors.

- Sustainable ecosystems and environmental management;
- DRR strategies integrated with climate change adaptation;
- Food security for resilience;
- DRR integrated into health sector and safe hospitals;
- Protection of critical public facilities;
- Recovery schemes and social safety-nets;
- Vulnerability reduction with diversified income options;
- Financial risk-sharing mechanisms;
- Public-private partnership;
- Land use planning and building codes;
- Rural development plans and DRR.

5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels.

- Disaster management capacities: policy, technical and institutional capacities;
- Dialogue, coordination and information exchange between disaster managers and development sectors;
- Regional approaches to disaster response, with risk reduction focus;
- Review and exercise preparedness and contingency plans;
- Emergency funds;
- Voluntarism and participation.

Key Activities

Cross Cutting Issues

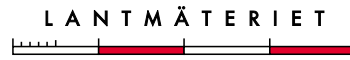
Multi-hazard approach

Gender perspective and cultural diversity

Community and volunteers participation

Capacity building & technology transfer

Contributing to the achievements of the internationally agreed development goals (including the MDGs).



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