Swedish National Risk assessment - Using science based advice

Emmelie Andersson,
Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
Emmelie.Andersson@msb.se
Background NRA in Sweden

• EU KOM invited MS to report NRA in 2011
• SE reported a “risk identification” (first step)
• In November 2011 MSB started the development of a process/methodology for NRA
• National Risk (and Capability) Assessments
  • March 2013
  • March 2014
  • (March 2015)
Main purpose

The aim of the Swedish National Risk (and Capability) Assessment is to create a common understanding of:

• Serious risks in Sweden
• Their likelihood and consequences
• The capability to prevent and manage the risks in the NRA

...and eventually, through proposing measures and priorities, to provide guidance for national emergency preparedness for a safer society.
The Swedish Context

- 290 municipalities
- 21 counties
  - county councils/regions
  - county administrative boards
- 469 central government agencies
- Assessment of Risk and Vulnerability regulated by law
The NRA 2011-2014

- Established a process/methodology
- Identified 200 potential risks
- Deemed 27 of these to be particularly serious (national) events
- Developed 18 scenarios
- Analyzed 11 (15) scenarios
Science and experts in NRA

Science based advice used:

• to support methodological development

• for risk identification, scenario development and assessment

• for fact-checking and quality assurance

• Private/public partnership

• Involvement in NRA WS (successful method)

• Feedback mechanism: Annual report NRA, Ongoing feedback report, the RSA, Annual Conference on NRFB and RSA
Science/expert based advice during the response phase

- MSB provides coordination tools and brings together relevant stakeholders
- Frequent use of (sectoral) experts from central government agencies
- Further work to be done to bring together science-networks and crisis management officers
- Need for closer link between the NRA process and the operational work
Summing-up

• Much appreciated by experts and other civil contingencies stakeholders involved.

• Participation is key but demanding (time, resources)

• Further work- How to make use for the NRA results in emergency preparedness?

• And also, international collaboration particularly valuable for the development of the NRA
Thank you for your attention!