

# INCA

## Linking Civil Protection and planning by agreement on objective

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# Project Partners

- Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche (National Research Council) (CNR)
- Technische Universität Dortmund (University of Dortmund) (TUDO)
- Stadt Dortmund (Department for Civil protection) (STADO)
- T6 Ecosystems srl (T6 ECO)
- Associazione Nazionale Comuni Italiani Lazio (National Association of Italian Municipalities, Lazio) (ANCI Lazio)
- Regione Lazio – Direzione Regionale Protezione Civile (Lazio Region – Regional Civil Protection Direction) (PCRL)
- Harokopeio Panepistimio (Harokopio University of Athens) (HUA) (Research Committee)
- Ethniko Idryma Agrotikis Ereynas (National Agricultural Research Foundation) (NAGREF)
- Perifereia Attikis – Diefthinsi Daso Anatolikis Attikis (Region of Attica – Directorate of Forests of Eastern Attica) (REGAT)

# Context

- Current prevention of risks caused by natural hazards is fragmented, among others, between civil protection and spatial planning.
- Moreover, response to hazards influenced by climate change has to adapt to new challenges of uncertainty on an expected increase of extreme events.
- This calls for more flexibility and better coordination of response strategies by integrating the response-preparedness-prevention-remediation (RPPR-) chain.

# Objectives

- The INCA project aims to bridge spatial, functional and operational gaps and divergence in approach, competence and perspective between civil protection, spatial planning and other administrations in charge of prevention by a collaborative process with concrete results to make measures and actions of risk prevention and mitigation efficient, effective, strategically aligned and sustainable.
- For that purpose the concept of “Agreements on Objectives” on risk prevention and damage mitigation integrates non-structural and structural risk prevention and mitigation activities, offering a practical, goal-oriented consensual alternative to more rigid and restrictive spatial plans.
- The concept will lead to more efficient regional governance and flexibility in local risk prevention and response actions being embedded in a shared concept on a strategic level, considering the impact of actions on general policy and society.
- The concept is flexible and transferable to all spatial levels for all hazard types and for all Member States. Its wide application would lead to more structured and efficient ways for the organisation of transboundary measures for prevention of and coping with extreme events.

# Actions (1)

## Task A

- ***Concept Development and output control tool***

The disaster risk community agrees on the need of an integrated response strategy towards disasters in order to create resilient communities which covers the whole RPPR-chain of prevention/mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery.

In reality, existing approaches are fragmented between the different involved actors, i.e. civil protection and spatial planning and consequently also in terms of funding.

This situation will be analysed by a literature research and expert interviews, considering both sides: civil protection operators as well as spatial planning in order to identify the main deficits in practice and be able to address them properly by the concept. The outcome will be structured along a SWOT-Analysis for the several elements of the RPPR-chain (response, preparedness, prevention, remediation).

# Task A

[illegible]

# Actions (3)

## Task B

- ***Implementation area city of Dortmund on flood risk and major accidental risk reduction goals***

The agreement of objectives will be applied on the local level (City of Dortmund) with regard to a given legislative framework which tends to a fragmentation between civil protection and other \*range of competences\* like spatial planning or environmental planning \*which belong all together to the responsibilities of the city of Dortmund.

Dortmund is prone to river floods, but also major accident hazards as a considerable chemical industry is located in the city boundaries. Planned new developments have to be coordinated with an existing flood protection concept which has to be adapted to the most likely raising flood risk in view of ongoing climate change, but also with the requirements, laid down in the SEVESO II directive.

An agreement on objectives, defined in a set of workshops with participants from the different administrative units, will lead to a more effective risk prevention, but offers more flexibility for beneficial developments.

## Actions (4)

## Task B

- **Implementation area city of Dortmund on flood risk and major accidental risk reduction goals**

[illegible]



# Actions (5)

## Task C

- ***Lazio Region as the implementation area of forest fire risk reduction goals***

The “agreement on objectives” concept will be applied to the Lazio Region by taking into account isolation / fragmentation of competencies in both fields of prevention / mitigation of forest fire risk basically through spatial planning and emergency response.

The high forest fire risk potential of the Lazio Region (most probably increasing due to increasing draughts caused by climate change) is mainly due to the development dynamics of the larger cities in the area (Rome, Viterbo, Fregene, Civitavecchia). Necessary improvements for a rapid and effective suppression mechanism and the need and appropriate pre-disaster spatial planning measures have to be balanced.

The latter ones have to be negotiated with the demands for building and new land development plans and therefore need a broad consensus.

## Actions (6)

## Task C

- ***Lazio Region as the implementation area of forest fire risk reduction goals***

[illegible]

# Actions (7)

## Task D

- ***Attica Region as the implementation area of forest fire risk reduction goals***

The “agreement of objectives” concept will be applied to the Region of Attica by taking into account isolation / fragmentation of competencies in both fields of prevention / mitigation of forest fire risk (basically through spatial planning) and emergency response.

Since the high forest fire risk potential (most probably increasing due to increasing temperatures, decreasing precipitation and consequently rising drought potential caused by climate change) of the Region is mainly due to the development dynamics of Athens conurbation the necessities for a rapid and effective suppression mechanism have to be balanced and complemented by appropriate pre-disaster spatial planning measures, while the latter have to be negotiated with the demands for building and other forms of land development.

## Actions (8)

## Task D

- ***Attica Region as the implementation area of forest fire risk reduction goals***

[illegible]

# Actions (9)

## Task E

- ***Validation of concept***

The main objective of task E is the validation of the concept's architecture by means of the results gathered from the three implementation areas. Thereby it will become clear whether the concept itself is flexible enough for being used in different administrative systems for different hazards.

Moreover, the success of the concept will be proved regarding the overarching goal, reduction of risk, but also regarding concrete expectations which the different partner had at the beginning of the process.

In the end experiences and lessons learnt will be integrated and a final version of the concept on "Agreement of objectives" developed.

# Actions (10)

## Task E

- ***Validation of concept***

[illegible]

# Actions (11)

## Task F

- ***Dissemination***

The Task “Dissemination” will promote the activities and results of the project by:

- Informing main target audiences and relevant stakeholders on project objectives, activities and results
- Networking with actors in spatial planning and civil protection on national and EU level as well as with other projects in the area through a website and events.

With this approach dissemination supports the transfer of the INCA concept to other actors (e.g. on other spatial levels) and areas (e.g. for other hazards) as well as a wide dissemination on activities and results to an interested public.

Dissemination and transfer is also sustained by the national final workshops in each case study area which will be organised as parts Tasks B, C and D.

## Actions (12)

## Task F

- **Dissemination**

[illegible]



# Actions (13)

## Task G

- ***Management and Reporting to the EC***

The goal of the project management is to ensure that the objectives of the project, as outlined in the proposal, will be achieved within the foreseen time and budget and that the obligation with the European Commission will be respected.

This requires a permanent and close contact with all partners so that the project manager will act as interface and catalyst for the project. To support this, an internal agreement (consortium agreement) will be signed by all partners before the start of the project.

In addition to this high level objective, Task G provides efficient and effective administration of the project as well as a point of communication with the Commission for financial management and official reporting. Another objective of this Task is the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of project progresses, as outlined into the Action G.2.



# Expected results

The concept will contribute to an effective reduction of a given risk by linking involved civil protection and planning authorities and, together, planning specific efficient measures. Therefore it will offer more flexibility for effective response, preparedness, prevention and remediation actions considering regional and local circumstances.

The integrative project's approach is clearly complementary to existing, fragmented approaches that focus on funding of single measures carried out by different administrative units that are not well connected/guided by common objectives. This responds to the subsidiary principle.

The collaboration of various public administrations with different functions to reach defined and concrete shared objectives and the involvement of different stakeholders leads to innovative and more efficient regional governance. Moreover, involving stakeholders will offer the possibility to influence a given damage potential in built-up areas by improving building protection and raising risk awareness.

# Expected results

This is particular relevant with respect to climate change, as it is expected that in future some built-up areas will be at danger which are presently secure. This will be an important step forward, as the given damage potential is mainly located in existing settlements where public administrations do not have any influence by mandatory designations.

In addition to its usefulness for civil protection operators, the project will lead to an added value on European level: the new way of thinking and organising funding will result in recommendations for a more efficient use of the EC solidarity fund as important part of the EC civil protection policy.

*Thank you for your attention*