

## Annex 13: EU policy coding analysis

This annex contains the more detailed evidence of the EU policy analysis. The detail features the sources and connections to EU policy coded segments for each indicator category. The document analyzed is given in the first column identified by its MAXQDA shortname. This is following by the text statement that was coded and copied verbatim from the document. A reference immediately below each text segment is given to help ensure transparency of the location of the coded segment within the analyzed document. A brief statement is given in the far left column providing an analysis of each individual coded text segment. Some of the analysis statements are repeated in the case that a coded text segment is deemed to be very similar in nature to a previous coded text segment. In the case that the analysis yielded a similarity or connection to another category, this was described briefly within the analysis statement and highlighted in green for further review.

### (1) Openness & Transparency

#### Sources & connections to EU policy:

Document	Verbatim Text Segment	Analysis
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	The White Paper proposes opening up the policy-making process to get more people and organisations involved in shaping and delivering EU policy. It promotes greater openness, accountability and responsibility for all those involved. <i>(within "Executive Summary", p.3)</i>	Openness is connected to involvement of different people and organizations. This is important especially in policy-making processes. (in general, for all EU policy)
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	No matter how EU policy is prepared and adopted, the way this is done must be more open and easier to follow and understand. <i>(under "Proposals for Change", p.4)</i>	Openness is connected to easily understood policy processes. This is a necessary connection which must be strengthened. (there is a need for greater openness) One way in which to enable understandability is to simplify laws and rules. (in general, for all EU policy)
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	Simplify further existing EU law and encourage Member States to simplify the national rules which give effect to EU provisions. • Publish guidelines on collection and use of expert advice, so that it is clear what advice is given, where it is coming from, how it is used and what alternative views are available. <i>(under "Better policies, regulation and delivery", p.5)</i>	Information (e.g. advice, guidelines) must be clear, and available in addition to being understandable. (again in general within EU policy)
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	Openness. The Institutions should work in a more open manner. Together with the Member States, they should actively communicate about what the EU does and the decisions it takes. They should use language that is accessible and understandable for the general public. This is of particular importance in order to improve the confidence in complex institutions. <i>(within "II. Principles of Good Governance", p.10)</i>	Generally, institutions must operate openly and should actively communicate decisions made in an understandable language and have this information be accessible. This will help improve confidence in complex institutions. (One could take this farther to imply also in complex situations and environments such as extreme climatic events)
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	Support the clearer definition of EU policy objectives and improve the effectiveness of EU policies by combining formal legislation with non-legislative and self-regulatory solutions to better achieve those objectives.	Need for clear definitions of policy objectives (in the EU).

	<b>(within "IV. From Governance to the Future of Europe", p.33)</b>	
<b>Water Framework Directive</b>	Community water policy requires a transparent, effective and coherent legislative framework. <b>(clause 18, p.2)</b>	Importance especially in terms of water related policy within the EU to have transparency and coherence in the legislative framework.
<b>The Stockholm Programme</b>	All Union institutions at all stages of the interinstitutional procedure should make an effort to draft Union legislation in clear and comprehensible language. <b>(Under, "1. Towards a Citizen's Europe in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice", under "1.2 The tools", within "1.2.3 Legislation", p.6)</b>	Need for legislation to be clear and understandable. (in referring to Union legislation)
<b>Seveso Directive and Amendments</b>	Whereas it is necessary to lay down that any person outside the establishment liable to be affected by a major accident should be appropriately informed of the safety measures to be taken and of the correct behaviour to be adopted in the event of an accident; <b>(perambulatory clause, p.2)</b>	Note on appropriate audiences, who must be informed (openness pertains to information for): Any affected person should be provided information (in the case of major accidents), particularly of how to be safe and what to do.
<b>Seveso Directive and Amendments</b>	Article 8 - > [1] 1. Member States shall ensure that information on safety measures and on the correct behaviour to adopt in the case of an accident is supplied in an appropriate manner, and without their having to request it, to persons liable to be affected by a major accident originating in a notified industrial activity within the meaning of Article 5. The information shall be repeated and updated at appropriate intervals. It shall also be made publicly available. <b>(Article 8, p.4)</b>	Information must be available even if it is not requested in terms of what safety measures should be taken and how to behave in the case of an accident. Information should also be repeated and updated and publicly available.
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(a) Develop, update periodically and widely disseminate risk maps and related information to decision-makers, the general public and communities at risk in an appropriate format. <b>(Under "III. Priorities for Action 2005-2015", under "B. Priorities for Action", within "2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning", p.7)</b>	Information should be updated and made available to a wide audience including decision-makers, the public and particularly communities at risk (this is in relation to the development of risk maps and related risk information)
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(b) Develop systems of indicators of disaster risk and vulnerability at national and sub-national scales that will enable decision-makers to assess the impact of disasters on social, economic and environmental conditions and disseminate the results to decisionmakers, the public and populations at risk. (c) Record, analyse, summarize and disseminate statistical information on disaster occurrence, impacts and losses, on a regular bases through international, regional, national and local mechanisms. <b>(Under "III. Priorities for Action 2005-2015", under "B. Priorities for Action", within "2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning", p.7)</b>	Specifically, particular kinds of information should be available again reiterating for decision-makers, the public, and particularly at risk populations. (referring to range of audience which must have access to information). Information to be made available should include loss, impact and occurrence of disasters. (should be provided regularly)
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	Develop early warning systems that are people centered, in particular systems whose warnings are timely and understandable to those at risk, <b>(Under "III. Priorities for Action 2005-2015", under "B. Priorities for Action", within "2.</b>	Information from early warning systems should be understandable and available in a timely manner. (again reiterates particularly for those at risk)

	<b>Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning”, p.7)</b>	
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(j) Support the development and improvement of relevant databases and the promotion of full and open exchange and dissemination of data for assessment, monitoring and early warning purposes, as appropriate, at international, regional, national and local levels. <b>(Under “III. Priorities for Action 2005-2015”, under “B. Priorities for Action”, within “2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning”, p.8)</b>	Openness must occur from and between multiple levels. Specifically, information is to be open and exchanged as regards assessment, monitoring and early warning information.
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(i) Information management and exchange (a) Provide easily understandable information on disaster risks and protection options, especially to citizens in high-risk areas, to encourage and enable people to take action to reduce risks and build resilience. The information should incorporate relevant traditional and indigenous knowledge and culture heritage and be tailored to different target audiences, taking into account cultural and social factors. <b>(Under “III. Priorities for Action 2005-2015”, under “B. Priorities for Action”, within “3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels”, p.9)</b>	Need for information to be understandable and include options for protection. The target audience for this information is inhabitants of high-risk areas. Information must be tailored for particular audiences (taking into account cultural and social factors) <b>(cross-over with effectiveness here)</b>  (side note: here also touches on participation in terms of use of indigenous knowledge and cultural heritage) <b>(cross-over with resources here)</b>
<b>Green Paper on the insurance of natural and manmade disasters</b>	Consumers also face barriers. One of these is poor or no information - lack of awareness of the real risks could mean that an individual’s perceived risk differs from their actual risk. Many individuals perceive the probability of a disaster causing damage to their property as being sufficiently low that they cannot justify investing in mitigation. In making decisions that involve cost outlays, consumers need to take into account the potential benefits of making the investment over a longer period of time. Hazard and risk information in an easily readable format, such as mapped hazards or risk information for a defined area, or as a risk matrix or risk curve showing possible events and their likelihood, expected impacts, and exposure level, can educate and raise awareness among consumers. Climate and weather-related risk disclosure is, therefore, necessary as it allows investors and consumers to incorporate additional information into their investment and purchasing decisions. In addition to better information and greater access to data, a higher level of standardisation of data (e.g., common definitions) would increase the quality of the analyses. <b>(Under “3. Disaster Awareness, Prevention and Mitigation”, within “3.5 Data, research and information”, p.16)</b>	Need for ensuring adequate (enough) information. Need for hazard and risk information in easy to read format. (provides also reasons for why this is needed: justification includes establishing an understanding of the actual risk, and consequently encouraging individuals to invest in mitigation) (this is all in relation to consumer awareness) Need for standardization and access to data in terms of climate and weather related risk.
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	Member States are encouraged to draw up, for themselves and in the interest of the Community, their own tables illustrating, as far as possible, the correlation between this Directive and the transposition measures, and to make them public <b>(clause 25, p.29)</b>	Need to make information about implementation of the flood risk directive publicly available.

<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	1. the development of the first flood hazard maps and flood risk maps and their subsequent reviews as referred to in Articles 6 and 14 of this Directive shall be carried out in such a way that the information they contain is consistent with relevant information presented according to Directive 2000/60/EC. <b>(Under Chapter V "Coordination with Directive 2000/60/EC, Public Information and Consultation", within Article 9, p.32)</b>	Information must be exchanged between Member States.
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	1. In accordance with applicable Community legislation, Member States shall make available to the public the preliminary flood risk assessment, the flood hazard maps, the flood risk maps and the flood risk management plans. <b>(Under Chapter V "Coordination with Directive 2000/60/EC, Public Information and Consultation", within Article 10, p.33)</b>	Risk information (risk assessment maps, flood hazard maps and flood risk management plans) must be available to the public).
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	2. a summary of the public information and consultation measures/actions taken <b>(ANNEX, p.34)</b>	As a component of the flood risk management plans, the plan must also include a summary of public consultation including information provided and measures and actions taken.
<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b>	The Instrument will ensure the visible expression of European solidarity towards countries affected by major emergencies by facilitating the provision of assistance through mobilisation of Member States' assets. <b>(clause 6, p.9)</b>	Efforts encouraging solidarity must be transparent (made visible), (this is in regard to assets of different MS mobilized to intervene in the case of another country affected by a major emergency)
<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b>	Appropriate provision should be made to ensure adequate monitoring of the implementation of the actions receiving financial assistance under the Instrument. <b>(clause 23, p.11)</b>	Transparency of financial assistance received must also be ensured. Transparency extends also into financial information.
<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b>	Appropriate measures should also be taken to prevent irregularities and fraud and the necessary steps should be taken to recover funds lost, wrongly paid or incorrectly used in accordance with Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95 of 18 December 1995 on the protection of the Communities financial interests (11), Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities (12) and Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 1999 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) (13). <b>(clause 24, p.11)</b>	Same as previous comment (this is less strongly connected and might need to be eliminated as a coded segment)
<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b>	communication actions and measures to promote the visibility of the Community's response; <b>(Under Article 4 "Eligible actions and criteria", within clause 1, p.13)</b>	Again reiteration of need for transparency of Community actions. (this is taken within context of Article 4, Eligible actions and criteria, as a sub-clause under Clause 1 "The following actions shall be eligible for financial assistance

		under the Instrument in the field of prevention and preparedness:”)
<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b>	. The Commission shall ensure that, for a period of five years following the last payment in respect of any action, the beneficiary of financial assistance keeps available for the Commission all the supporting documents regarding expenditure on the action. <b>(Under Article 11 "Monitoring", within clause 2, p.15)</b>	Again need for maintaining transparency of financial information (e.g. for financial assistance)
<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b>	Actions receiving financial assistance under the Instrument shall be monitored regularly in order to follow their implementation <b>(Under Article 15 "Evaluation", clause 1, p.17)</b>	Same as above comment.
<b>Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity</b>	Greater coherence, effectiveness and visibility are still needed to achieve the objective of a more integrated EU disaster response capacity: <b>(Under section 3 "Towards a Stronger EU Response to Disasters", within "3.1 Gradual build-up of a more integrated coordination", p.6)</b>	It is necessary to ensure that response capacities are: coherent, effective and visible (actions are transparent in a sense, though visibility is not an exact acronym for transparency). This is particularly to enable response capacity integration. (goal for response capacity policy EU-wide)
<b>COM_2010_600_European_disaster_response_en</b>	EU visibility is not an end in itself. At the same time, the EU public has a right to be given accurate and complete information about the way that the EU is responding to disasters. <b>(Under section 6 "A More Visible Response", p.13)</b>	Need to go beyond visibility and move to provision of information which is accurate and complete for the public (particularly in terms of EU disaster response)
<b>COM_2010_600_European_disaster_response_en</b>	s. This greatly weakens the credibility and negotiating position of EU at international level in an era driven by globalisation. <b>(Under section 6 "A More Visible Response", p.13)</b>	Lack of visibility (so not only transparency and openness must also the marketing of this to the public) is something which reducing the credibility of the EU (and arguably any party in question). This is also directly related to trust, or the level of confidence one party has in another's abilities and competencies.

## (2) Accountability

### Sources & connections to EU policy:

Document	Segment	Analysis
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Increase the coherence on risk management procedures across EU countries, which will increase the resilience of Emergency services across the whole Protection chain. <b>(Under "Recommendation 4 – Develop a common EU Risk Assessment methodology for increased interoperability of Civil Protection operational techniques, procedures and systems", p.14)</b>	Need for clear coherent risk management procedures. (in referring to emergency services across the EU)
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	Already within the existing Treaties the Union must start adapting its institutions and establishing more coherence in its policies so that it is easier to see what it does and what it stands for <b>(Within "Executive Summary", p.3)</b>	Policies must also be coherent in order to understand what authorities do and what they promote. (referring to EU institutions and policies)

<p><b>White Paper European Governance</b></p>	<p>The White Paper proposes opening up the policy-making process to get more people and organisations involved in shaping and delivering EU policy. It promotes greater openness, accountability and responsibility for all those involved. <i>(Within "Executive Summary", p.3)</i></p>	<p>Accountability is connected to the openness of development and implementation of policy <b>(highlights connection to category 1 Openness &amp; Transparency)</b></p>
<p><b>White Paper European Governance</b></p>	<p>Accountability. Roles in the legislative and executive processes need to be clearer. Each of the EU Institutions must explain and take responsibility for what it does in Europe. But there is also a need for greater clarity and responsibility from Member States and all those involved in developing and implementing EU policy at whatever level. <i>(Within "II. Principles of Good Governance", p.10)</i></p>	<p>Legal responsibilities (as well as processes) must be clear. The differentiation of responsibilities at different levels must be clear.</p>
<p><b>White Paper European Governance</b></p>	<p>Coherence. Policies and action must be coherent and easily understood. The need for coherence in the Union is increasing: the range of tasks has grown; enlargement will increase diversity; challenges such as climate and demographic change cross the boundaries of the sectoral policies on which the Union has been built; regional and local authorities are increasingly involved in EU policies. Coherence requires political leadership and a strong responsibility on the part of the Institutions to ensure a consistent approach within a complex system. <i>(Within "II. Principles of Good Governance", p.10)</i></p>	<p>Especially in the face of a complex system (such as that which is affected by multiple challenges, including climate change), both policies and actions must be easily understood and coherent.</p> <p>Institutions must take responsibility to ensure this coherence.</p>
<p><b>White Paper European Governance</b></p>	<p>Structure the EU's relationship with civil society. A code of conduct for consultation will identify responsibilities and improve accountability of all partners. It will enhance dialogue, and contribute to the openness of organised civil society. <i>(Within "IV. From Governance to the Future of Europe", p.33)</i></p>	<p><b>Connection here to participation as well as to openness and transparency. Having an open dialogue encourages participation and visibility of those participating. This visibility makes others aware of individuals and their responsibilities. Thus, encouraging others to hold them accountable to those responsibilities.</b></p>
<p><b>Water Framework Directive</b></p>	<p>6. River basin management plans shall be published at the latest nine years after the date of entry into force of this Directive. 7. River basin management plans shall be reviewed and updated at the latest 15 years after the date of entry into force of this Directive and every six years thereafter. <i>(Within Article 13 "River basin management plans", clauses 6 and 7, p.16)</i></p>	<p>(this is maybe too specific for the research focus, may have to remove this). Authorities have responsibilities to regularly report and publish particular activities (in this case the river basin management plans). <b>There is a connection here in terms of openness and transparency as these specifics must be followed to provide openly accessible information.</b></p>

<p><b>Water Framework Directive</b></p>	<p>Article 15 Reporting 1. Member States shall send copies of the river basin management plans and all subsequent updates to the Commission and to any other Member State concerned within three months of their publication: (a) for river basin districts falling entirely within the territory of a Member State, all river management plans covering that national territory and published pursuant to Article 13; (b) for international river basin districts, at least the part of the river basin management plans covering the territory of the Member State. 2. Member States shall submit summary reports of: — the analyses required under Article 5, and — the monitoring programmes designed under Article 8 undertaken for the purposes of the first river basin management plan within three months of their completion. 3. Member States shall, within three years of the publication of each river basin management plan or update under Article 13, submit an interim report describing progress in the implementation of the planned programme of measures. <b>(Article 15 "Reporting", 17)</b></p>	<p>(this is maybe too specific for the research focus, may have to remove this). Authorities have responsibilities to regularly report and publish particular activities (in this case the river basin management plans). <b>There is a connection here in terms of openness and transparency as these specifics must be followed to provide openly accessible information.</b></p>
<p><b>The Stockholm Programme</b></p>	<p>Legal coherence and ease of accessibility is particularly important. Better regulation and better law-making principles should be strengthened throughout the decision-making procedure. The interinstitutional agreement on better law-making between the European Parliament, the Council and the Commission ( 1) should be fully applied. All Union institutions at all stages of the interinstitutional procedure should make an effort to draft Union legislation in clear and comprehensible language. <b>(Under, "1. Towards a Citizen's Europe in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice", under "1.2 The tools", within "1.2.3 Legislation", p.6)</b></p>	<p>The legal system must be coherent.</p>
<p><b>Seveso Directive and Amendments</b></p>	<p>Article 4 Member States shall take the measures necessary to ensure that all manufacturers are required to prove to the competent authority at any time, for the purposes of the controls referred to in Article 7 (2), that they have identified existing major-accident hazards, adopted the appropriate safety measures, and provided the persons working on the site with information, training and equipment in order to ensure their safety. <b>(Article 4, p.3)</b></p>	<p>Authorities must be held accountable to their respective roles and responsibilities. This, for example, means that authorities who are responsible for identifying hazards, adopting safety measures, and providing information, training and equipment, have fulfilled these responsibilities.</p>

<p><b>Seveso Directive and Amendments</b></p>	<p>Article 8 - &gt; [1]  1. Member States shall ensure that information on safety measures and on the correct behaviour to adopt in the case of an accident is supplied in an appropriate manner, and without their having to request it, to persons liable to be affected by a major accident originating in a notified industrial activity within the meaning of Article 5. The information shall be repeated and updated at appropriate intervals. It shall also be made publicly available.  <b>(Article 8, p.4)</b></p>	<p>Responsibilities as specified in the previous comment are required regardless of a request for their fulfilment. <b>(A connection here exists with openness and transparency in terms of making information publicly available, updated and repeated).</b></p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>(e) Establish, periodically review, and maintain information systems as part of early warning systems with a view to ensuring that rapid and coordinated action is taken in cases of alert/emergency.  <b>(Under "III. Priorities for Action 2005-2015", under "B. Priorities for Action", within "2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning", p.8)</b></p>	<p>Accountability requires a continuous check-up in terms of basic parts of the DRM structure. This includes reviews and maintenance of information systems.</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>(d) Prepare or review and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency plans and policies at all levels, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable areas and groups. Promote regular disaster preparedness exercises, including evacuation drills, with a view to ensuring rapid and effective disaster response and access to essential food and non-food relief supplies, as appropriate, to local needs.  <b>(Under "III. Priorities for Action 2005-2015", under "B. Priorities for Action", within "5. Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels", p.12)</b></p>	<p>Accountability requires a continuous check-up in terms of basic parts of the DRM structure. This is applicable to all levels and especially for most potentially affected areas and people. Examples of these check-ups include evacuation drills, exercises, and reviewing of contingency plans and policies.</p>
<p><b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b></p>	<p>1. The preliminary flood risk assessment, or the assessment and decisions referred to in Article 13(1), shall be reviewed, and if necessary updated, by 22 December 2018 and every six years thereafter.  2. The flood hazard maps and the flood risk maps shall be reviewed, and if necessary updated, by 22 December 2019 and every six years thereafter.  3. The flood risk management plan(s) shall be reviewed, and if necessary updated, including the components set out in part B of the Annex, by 22 December 2021 and every six years thereafter.  <b>(Under Chapter VIII "Reviews, Reports and Final Provisions", within Article 14, clauses 1-3, p.33)</b></p>	<p>(this is maybe too specific for the research focus, may have to remove this). Authorities have responsibilities to regularly review and report particular tasks (in this case the preliminary flood risk assessment, flood hazard maps, flood risk maps, and flood risk management plans).</p>
<p><b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b></p>	<p>1. a description of the prioritisation and the way in which progress in implementing the plan will be monitored;  <b>(ANNEX, p.34)</b></p>	<p>(this is maybe too specific for the research focus, may have to remove this). Authorities have responsibilities to regularly monitor particular tasks (in this case a monitoring process which will take place for the flood risk management plans).</p>

<p><b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b></p>	<p>Appropriate provision should be made to ensure adequate monitoring of the implementation of the actions receiving financial assistance under the Instrument. <b>(clause 23, p.11)</b></p>	<p>Authorities have responsibilities to regularly monitor particular activities (in this case a monitoring process for the receiving of financial assistance)</p>
<p><b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b></p>	<p>Appropriate measures should also be taken to prevent irregularities and fraud and the necessary steps should be taken to recover funds lost, wrongly paid or incorrectly used in accordance with Council Regulation (EC, Euratom) No 2988/95 of 18 December 1995 on the protection of the Communities financial interests (11), Council Regulation (Euratom, EC) No 2185/96 of 11 November 1996 concerning on-the-spot checks and inspections carried out by the Commission in order to protect the European Communities' financial interests against fraud and other irregularities (12) and Regulation (EC) No 1073/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 May 1999 concerning investigations conducted by the European Anti-Fraud Office (OLAF) (13). <b>(clause 24, p.11)</b></p>	<p>Fraud (in terms of use of funds) shall be prevented to ensure integrity of actions and the accountability of authorities undertaking these actions.</p>
<p><b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b></p>	<p>Any financing provided under the Instrument shall not affect the responsibility of the Member States to protect people, property and the environment on their territory against disasters and shall not release Member States from their duty to endow their civil protection systems with sufficient capabilities to enable them to cope adequately with disasters of a magnitude and nature that can reasonably be expected and prepared for. <b>(Under Article 4 "Eligible actions and criteria", within clause 3, p.14)</b></p>	<p>Regardless of help (financially) from the Community, Member states are still held accountable to their responsibilities to protect, people, property and the environment.</p>
<p><b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b></p>	<p>The Commission shall ensure that the amount of financial assistance granted for an action is reduced, suspended or recovered if it finds irregularities, including non compliance with the provisions of this Decision or the individual decision or the contract granting the financial support in question, or if it transpires that, without prior Commission approval having being sought in writing, the action has been subjected to a change which conflicts with the nature or implementing conditions of the project. <b>(Under Article 12 "Protection of Community financial interests", clause 3, p.16)</b></p>	<p>Incentives shall exist to ensure financial assistance is used appropriately. (not as readily connected to accountability as the statement does not explicitly target the roles, and responsibilities of particular authorities or actors in general)</p>
<p><b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b></p>	<p>Actions receiving financial assistance under the Instrument shall be monitored regularly in order to follow their implementation <b>(Under Article 15 "Evaluation", clause 1, p.17)</b></p>	<p>Monitoring of particular activities will should take place to keep authorities accountable (in this case a monitoring process for the receiving of financial assistance)</p>
<p><b>Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity</b></p>	<p>Greater coherence, effectiveness and visibility are still needed to achieve the objective of a more integrated EU disaster response capacity: <b>((Under section 3 "Towards a Stronger EU Response to Disasters", within "3.1 Gradual build-up of a more integrated coordination", p.6)</b></p>	<p>Responses and capacities to response to a disaster must be clear, attain their end goal, and be openly visible in terms of what actions are taken and how. (perhaps even weak connection to accountability by itself as the segment focuses on the connection between</p>

		categories of effectiveness, openness & transparency, and accountability)
<b>Common Implementation Strategy WFD and FRD</b>	Ensure that deadlines for the CIS deliverables are respected <i>(Under "2. Overall structure and working methods", p.4)</i>	Need for ensuring deadlines are met.
<b>COM_2011_proposal-decision-CPMechanism_en</b>	2. MANAGEMENT MEASURES 2.1. Monitoring and reporting rules <i>(Under "2. Management Measures", within Box under "2.1 Monitoring and reporting rules", p.50)</i>	This segment contains information on the frequency and conditions of particular monitoring and reporting rules. Again referring to the fact that monitoring and reporting procedures must be put in places to ensure responsibilities are fulfilled.
<b>COM_2010_600_European_disaster_response_en</b>	coherence (operational and political coordination) <i>(Section 2 "Adapting existing means to a changing world", p.5)</i>	The segment here refers to the need for improvement of coherence in both operational and political coordination for disaster response. This implies that coherence (which could in this case be considered as the clarity of roles and responsibilities) must be persistent throughout operational and political processes.
<b>COM-2011-Report on Eval EU Civil Protection Mechanism</b>	7. Article 15(2)(b) CPFI requires the Commission to evaluate, on an interim basis, the results obtained and the qualitative and quantitative aspects of the implementation of the CPFI 5. <i>(Under section 1 "Introduction", p.3)</i>	Results of implemented actions must be evaluated. (here referring to implementation of the Civil Protection Financial Instrument)
<b>COM-2011-Report on Eval EU Civil Protection Mechanism</b>	11. Article 21(2) of the Implementing Rules of the Financial Regulation 6 requires an evaluation of the preparatory actions and pilot projects in terms of the human and financial resources allocated and the results obtained in order to verify that they were consistent with the objectives set. <i>(Under section 1 "Introduction", p.3)</i>	Actions must be evaluated in terms of use of resources allocated.

### (3) Participation

#### Sources & connections to EU policy:

Document	Segment	Analysis
<b>EU Strategy for Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction in Developing Countries</b>	► Support participatory community risk assessment and link it to national and regional assessment <i>(Under 4. "Priority Areas for Intervention", within 4.2 "Identify, assess, and monitor disaster risks – and enhance early warning", p.8)</i>	Need for community participation within assessment of disaster risks

<p><b>EU Strategy for Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction in Developing Countries</b></p>	<p>Disasters can be reduced substantially if people are well informed about the risk they may face and about possible options and measures they can take to reduce vulnerability and better prepare themselves.</p> <p>Public awareness of DRR can be heightened by disseminating disaster risk information to relevant authorities and local populations in order to empower people to protect themselves and make their livelihoods more resilient to disasters. The media can play an important role. Children, in particular, can also be made aware of DRR by including DRR material in formal, non-formal and informal education and training activities and providing easy access to information on disaster risk and means of protection.</p> <p><b>(Under 4. "Priority Areas for Intervention", within 4.3 "Use of knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels", p.8)</b></p>	<p>Information on how people can protect themselves should be provided to the public. Information should be provided to promote awareness (emphasis on local level). Efforts should be taken to empower people and protect livelihoods through this empowerment. Emphasis also on informing/educating children especially.</p>
<p><b>EU Strategy for Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction in Developing Countries</b></p>	<p>The EU will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶Support awareness-raising campaigns and programmes</li> <li>▶Support the inclusion of DRR in education and training</li> <li>▶Help make DRR information more easily available, particularly to people in high-risk areas</li> <li>▶Support the development or up-scaling of community-based disaster risk management programmes, including the use of market based insurance mechanisms</li> </ul> <p><b>(Under 4. "Priority Areas for Intervention", within 4.3 "Use of knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels", p.8)</b></p>	<p>Need to raise awareness and educate population about DRR information. Focus is placed also on people in high risk areas.</p>
<p><b>EU Communication A Community approach to prevention of natural</b></p>	<p>Awareness-raising of the general public can also contribute to disaster prevention – for example, citizens should be aware of what to do in the event of an earthquake. The Commission will use the upcoming calls for cooperation projects under the Civil Protection Financial Instrument to include the possibility to support projects on public awareness and education, such as for example the identification of best practices and the preparation of school curricula.</p> <p><b>(Under 3.2 "Linking the actors and policies throughout the disaster management cycle", within 3.2.2 "Training and awareness-raising in the area of disaster prevention", p.6)</b></p>	<p>Need for increasing public awareness especially to assist in prevention (related again to empowerment of the population), e.g. includes also education (school curricula) and public awareness projects.</p>
<p><b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b></p>	<p>3. the active involvement of all interested parties under Article 10 of this Directive shall be coordinated, as appropriate, with the active involvement of interested parties under Article 14 of Directive 2000/60/EC.</p> <p><b>(Under Chapter V "Coordination with Directive 2000/60/EC, Public Information and Consultation", within Article 9, clause 3, p. 32)</b></p>	<p>There must be 'active involvement' of all interested parties in accordance to WFD, Article 14 (see below).</p>
<p><b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b></p>	<p>2. Member States shall encourage active involvement of interested parties in the production, review and updating of the flood risk management plans referred to in Chapter IV.</p> <p><b>(Under Chapter V "Coordination with Directive 2000/60/EC, Public Information and</b></p>	<p>'Active involvement' must be encouraged in the flood risk management plan processes.</p>

	<b>Consultation”, within Article 10, clause 2, p.32)</b>	
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	2. a summary of the public information and consultation measures/actions taken <b>(ANNEX, p.34)</b>	Flood risk management plans should include a summary of information provided to and consultation with the public. (also implies that information will be provided and consultative actions will take place)
<b>Water Framework Directive</b>	The success of this Directive relies on close cooperation and coherent action at Community, Member State and local level as well as on information, consultation and involvement of the public, including users. <b>(Preamble clause 14, p.2)</b>	Consultation and involvement of the public contributes to the success (is a positive factor) of actions to be taken for the WFD (for water-related policy in the EU)
<b>Water Framework Directive</b>	Article 14 Public information and consultation 1. Member States shall encourage the active involvement of all interested parties in the implementation of this Directive, in particular in the production, review and updating of the river basin management plans. Member States shall ensure that, for each river basin district, they publish and make available for comments to the public, including users: (a) a timetable and work programme for the production of the plan, including a statement of the consultation measures to be taken, at least three years before the beginning of the period to which the plan refers; (b) an interim overview of the significant water management issues identified in the river basin, at least two years before the beginning of the period to which the plan refers; (c) draft copies of the river basin management plan, at least one year before the beginning of the period to which the plan refers. On request, access shall be given to background documents and information used for the development of the draft river basin management plan. 2. Member States shall allow at least six months to comment in writing on those documents in order to allow active involvement and consultation. 3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall apply equally to updated river basin management plans. <b>(Article 14 "Public information and consultation", p.16)</b>	'active involvement' must be encouraged for the processes involved (incl. review and updating) in river basin management plans (information must be available to the public). Information is also to be provided when requested. Adequate time should also be given to allow for active involvement and consultation.
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(iii) Community participation (h) Promote community participation in disaster risk reduction through the adoption of specific policies, the promotion of networking, the strategic management of volunteer resources, the attribution of roles and responsibilities, and the delegation and provision of the necessary authority and resources. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", under 1. "Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation", within (iii) "Community participation", p.7)</b>	Need to promote community participation. Examples given are to do this through policies, networking, management of volunteer resources, roles and responsibilities, and delegation of authority and resources.

<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english (moved to openness &amp; transparency as provision to wide audience is strongly connected to openness)</b></p>	<p>(a) Develop, update periodically and widely disseminate risk maps and related information to decision-makers, the general public and communities at risk in an appropriate format. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", under 2. "Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning", within (i) "National and local risk assessments", p.7)</b></p>	<p>Risk information (including risk maps) should be widely disseminated to especially the following audiences: the public, communities at risk, and decision-makers.</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english (moved to openness &amp; transparency as provision to wide audience is strongly connected to openness)</b></p>	<p>(b) Develop systems of indicators of disaster risk and vulnerability at national and sub-national scales that will enable decision-makers to assess the impact of disasters on social, economic and environmental conditions and disseminate the results to decision-makers, the public and populations at risk. (c) Record, analyse, summarize and disseminate statistical information on disaster occurrence, impacts and losses, on a regular bases through international, regional, national and local mechanisms. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", under 2. "Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning", within (i) "National and local risk assessments", p.7)</b></p>	<p>Dissemination of results of disaster impact should be provided to the public and especially to populations at risk. Dissemination (in referring to statistical information) should be provided at all levels (incl. local) .</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>(l) Promote community-based training initiatives, considering the role of volunteers, as appropriate, to enhance local capacities to mitigate and cope with disasters. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", under 3. "Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels", within (ii) "Education and training", p.10)</b></p>	<p>Related to empowering the local level. Community-based activities should be promoted especially for volunteers and enhancing local capacities.</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>(iv) Public awareness (p) Promote the engagement of the media in order to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience and strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", under 3. "Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels", within (iv) "Public awareness", p.10)</b></p>	<p>Need for strengthening community involvement esp. for fostering a disaster risk culture. Particular focus is placed on public education and public consultation. This is applicable to all levels. (refers especially to engaging the media as an enabler of the above). The media plays an important role in this. (directly connected here to risk culture/culture of safety).</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>(r) Encourage the revision of existing or the development of new building codes, standards, rehabilitation and reconstruction practices at the national or local levels, as appropriate, with the aim of making them more applicable in the local context, particularly in informal and marginal human settlements, and reinforce the capacity to implement, monitor and enforce such codes, through a consensus-based approach, with a view to fostering disaster-resistant structures. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", under 4. "Reduce the underlying risk factors", within (iii) "Land-use planning and other technical measures", p.12)</b></p>	<p>Need for implementation of land use planning practices and formal mechanisms through consensus approach (based on agreement of multiple parties)</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>including evacuation drills, <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", under 5. "Strengthen disaster preparedness for</b></p>	<p>Need for activities with public involvement such as evacuation drills.</p>

	<b>effective response at all levels”, within “Key activities”, p.12)</b>	
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(f) Develop specific mechanisms to engage the active participation and ownership of relevant stakeholders, including communities, in disaster risk reduction, in particular building on the spirit of volunteerism. <b>(Under B. “Priorities for action”, under 5. “Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels”, within “Key activities”, p.13)</b>	Again, see need for active involvement of stakeholders. Who should be included in this active involvement (the stakeholders) includes communities esp. with volunteers.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Recommendation 7 – Support the development of societal issues: involvement of civil society in preventing and respond to crisis, adequate involvement of media, enhanced medical medical support <b>(Within “Table of Contents”, Recommendation 7, p.2)</b>	Need to involve society in both disaster prevention and response. (also adds need for involvement of the media)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	7. EU Civil Protection stakeholders should support the development of societal issues: involvement of civil society in preventing and respond to crisis, adequate involvement of media, enhanced medical support to victims and first responders <b>(Within “Executive Summary”, p.4)</b>	Same as previous comment, however highlights that support for this should come from EU Civil Protection stakeholders (emphasis also placed on importance of societal issues)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	A Public Private Dialogue in the form of a pan European Advisory Council involving all relevant stakeholders (Sector, EU, Regional and National Associations of First Responders and Civil Protection Agencies as well as of security suppliers) should be promoted to: <b>(Within Recommendation 2 “Create a pan European Advisory Forum for Crisis Management and Civil Protection to support the deployment of the European Civil Protection Policy”, p.12)</b>	Higher level addressed, but demonstrates need for dialogue of all stakeholders in both private and public sectors. (e.g. dialogue between different authorities)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Increase dialogue and cooperation between the public (in particular first responders) and private sectors to gain better understanding and insight of problems, needs and solutions <b>(Within Recommendation 2 “Create a pan European Advisory Forum for Crisis Management and Civil Protection to support the deployment of the European Civil Protection Policy”, p.12)</b>	Need for increased dialogue (and cooperation) between public and private sectors. (connected to category ‘Cooperation’)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	2.8 Raise stakeholder and public awareness. <b>(Within Recommendation 2 “Create a pan European Advisory Forum for Crisis Management and Civil Protection to support the deployment of the European Civil Protection Policy”, p.13)</b>	Need for increasing stakeholder and public awareness.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	This Public - Private Dialogue could evolve into an effective public – private cooperation with the creation of a EU Joint Undertaking (not only limited to R&D), dedicated to enhance the identification, prevention, protection, preparedness, response and recovery on Civil Protection crisis scenarios. <b>(Within Recommendation 2 “Create a pan European Advisory Forum for Crisis Management and Civil Protection to support the deployment of the European Civil Protection Policy”, p.13)</b>	Again, there is need for a public-private dialogue to foster effective cooperation (for all phases of DRM cycle)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	7.1 Involve the civil society in preventing emergencies and respond to crisis when they come	Need for involving civil society in prevention and response.

	and increase psychological resilience of the population. <b>(Within Recommendation 7 "Support the development of societal issues: involvement of civil society in preventing and respond to crisis, adequate involvement of media, enhanced medical support", p.17)</b>	
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	7.2 Adequately involve media in the development of crisis situations, as a means to provide responsible and helpful information to the public and minimising undesirable interference. Moreover the media and public may serve as valuable information sources, in effect as additional sensors contributing towards the management of the crisis (role of Internet, blogs etc.). <b>(Within Recommendation 7 "Support the development of societal issues: involvement of civil society in preventing and respond to crisis, adequate involvement of media, enhanced medical support", p.17)</b>	Use public (as well as media) input as valuable sources of information (use of the public as human sensors). Again, also the media plays a role as a provider of information to the public.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Short term measures [2010-12] o Develop a European Civil Protection Policy built up from common needs coming from local stakeholders. o Create a Pan European Forum of Crisis Management and Civil Protection for PublicPrivate Dialogue involving relevant public and private stakeholders <b>(Under "Roadmap", p.18)</b>	Civil protection policy should be based on local needs and input from local stakeholders. Need for public-private dialogue with relevant stakeholders from both.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Set up specific events and publications to increase the level of awareness amongst stakeholders, promote best practices, common training and operational procedures and methodologies. <b>(Under "Roadmap", p.18)</b>	Need for increased stakeholder awareness (esp. for best practices and trainings) through events and publications.
<b>Common Implementation Strategy WFD and FRD</b>	Increased involvement of those implementing water policies in the river basins is necessary to ensure that CIS outputs are translated into outcomes on the ground. <b>(Within 1. "Objectives of the CIS", p.3)</b>	Need for more involvement of authorities/entities implementing basin plans and their policies.
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	l. support projects to raise public awareness and to educate the population on disaster management; <b>(Within preambulatory clause 23, sub-clause l., p.7)</b>	Need for more projects to raise public awareness and increase public education for disaster management.
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	e. support and develop the raising of public awareness and the education of the population on disaster management, improve the links between existing early warning systems, improve the dissemination of forecasts, alerts and warnings to the public and support cooperation between meteorological and hydrological agencies; <b>(Within preambulatory clause 24, sub-clause l., p.8)</b>	Need for raising public awareness and education. Need to improve dissemination of risk related information (e.g. alerts, warnings etc.) to the public. <b>(segment also connected to cooperation)</b>
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	The White Paper proposes opening up the policy-making process to get more people and organisations involved in shaping and delivering EU policy. <b>(Within "Executive Summary", p.3)</b>	Need for greater public involvement in policy making processes
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	Participation. The quality, relevance and effectiveness of EU policies depend on ensuring wide participation throughout the policy chain – from conception to implementation. Improved participation is likely create more confidence in the end result and in the Institutions which deliver policies. Participation	Need for wide participation (enables effectiveness of policy implementation) as this encourages improved confidence in eventual output and institutions implementing such policies.

	<p>crucially depends on central governments following an inclusive approach when developing and implementing EU policies.  <b>(Under II. "Principles of Good Governance", p.10)</b></p>	<p>Need for inclusive governance in both development and implementation of policy.</p>
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	<p>its legitimacy today depends on involvement and participation. This means that the linear model of dispensing policies from above must be replaced by a virtuous circle, based on feedback, networks and involvement from policy creation to implementation at all levels.  <b>(Under II. "Principles of Good Governance", p.11)</b></p>	<p>Need to replace linear forms of policy implementation with greater involvement and participation. Need for a feedback system and ability to receive input (e.g. refers to this as part of establishing a 'virtuous circle')</p>
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	<p>Democracy depends on people being able to take part in public debate. To do this, they must have access to reliable information on European issues and be able to scrutinise the policy process in its various stages.  <b>(Under III. "Proposals for Change", within 3.1. "Better involvement", p.11)</b></p>	<p>Need to have people involved and taking part in debate.  connected to openness &amp; transparency as well as resources, as states need for information to be accessible and reliable.</p>
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	<p>Information should be presented in a way adapted to local needs and concerns,  <b>(Under III. "Proposals for Change", within 3.1. "Better involvement", p.11)</b></p>	<p>Need for local applicability with information presented (should reflect local needs and concerns)</p>
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	<p>- Establish from 2002 onwards a more systematic dialogue with European and national associations of regional and local government at an early stage of policy shaping.  <b>(Under III. "Proposals for Change", within 3.1. "Better involvement", p.14)</b></p>	<p>Need for early involvement of all levels in policy development.</p>
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	<p>More effective and transparent consultation at the heart of EU policy-shaping...  The Commission already consults interested parties through different instruments, such as Green and White Papers, Communications, advisory committees, business test panels and ad hoc consultations. Furthermore, the Commission is developing on-line consultation through the interactive policy-making initiative. Such consultation helps the Commission and the other Institutions to arbitrate between competing claims and priorities and assists in developing a longer term policy perspective.  <b>(Under III. "Proposals for Change", within 3.1. "Better involvement", p.15)</b></p>	<p>Connections to other categories mainly presented here. Examples of consultation given (e.g. White and Green Papers) and now developing online tools for consultation. Connects this consultation to priority setting and enabling a longer term policy focus.</p>
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	<p>Participation is not about institutionalising protest. It is about more effective policy shaping based on early consultation and past experience.  <b>(Under III. "Proposals for Change", within 3.1. "Better involvement", p.15)</b></p>	<p>Need for consultation early in the policy development process (and utilization of past experiences).</p>
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	<p>Better consultation complements, and does not replace, decisionmaking by the Institutions.  <b>(Under III. "Proposals for Change", within 3.1. "Better involvement", p.16)</b></p>	<p>Consultation complements decision-making</p>
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	<p>What is needed is a reinforced culture of consultation and dialogue; a culture which is adopted by all European Institutions and which associates particularly the European Parliament in the consultative process, given its role in representing the citizen.  <b>(Under III. "Proposals for Change", within 3.1. "Better involvement", p.16)</b></p>	<p>Need for 'culture of consultation and dialogue' (in referring to all European Institutions as these represent citizens)</p>

<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	At the same time, the Union must be able to react more rapidly to changing market conditions and new problems by reducing the long delays associated with the adoption and implementation of Community rules. In many cases these may run to three years or more. A tension between faster decisions and better, but time consuming consultation is not necessarily a problem: investment in good consultation "upstream" may produce better legislation which is adopted more rapidly and easier to apply and enforce. <b>(Under III. "Proposals for Change", within 3.2 "Better policies, regulation and delivery", p.20)</b>	Need amidst fast paced and changing environment for an 'upstream' (bottom-up) process of consultation, especially for enabling easier implementation and enforcement of legislation.
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	Fourth, under certain conditions, implementing measures may be prepared within the framework of co-regulation. Co-regulation combines binding legislative and regulatory action with actions taken by the actors most concerned, drawing on their practical expertise. The result is wider ownership of the policies in question by involving those most affected by implementing rules in their preparation and enforcement. This often achieves better compliance, even where the detailed rules are non-binding <b>(Under III. "Proposals for Change", within 3.2 "Better policies, regulation and delivery", p.21)</b>	Practical experience of actors should be used in combination with the regulatory framework (co-regulations). The involvement of actors in this way enables greater ownership of policies and their implementation and enforcement (especially in the case of non-binding rules).
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	Structure the EU's relationship with civil society. A code of conduct for consultation will identify responsibilities and improve accountability of all partners. It will enhance dialogue, and contribute to the openness of organized civil society. <b>(Under IV. "From Governance to the Future of Europe", p.33)</b>	Need for consultation to improve accountability and better clarification of responsibilities with civil society (directly connected to category 'accountability' as well as category 'openness & transparency')
<b>The Stockholm Programme</b>	2.6. Participation in the democratic life of the Union The European Council recalls that transparency of decision-making, access to documents and good administration contribute to citizens' participation in the democratic life of the Union. <b>(Under 2. "Promoting Citizen's Rights: a Europe of Rights", within 2.6 "Participation in the democratic life of the Union", p.11)</b>	Need for openness and transparency in enabling a democratic participation process. (e.g. need transparent decision-making process, accessible documents) (directly connected to category 'openness & transparency')

**(4) Strategic Vision**

*Sources & connections to EU policy:*

Document	Segment	Analysis
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	C. Strategic goals 12. To attain this expected outcome, the Conference resolves to adopt the following strategic goals: (a) The more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction; <b>(Under II. "World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction: Objectives, expected</b>	Disaster risk management should be integrated within policies toward sustainable development (direct connection here to category <b>Feasible and Sustainable</b> ). Goals should include the integration of disaster risk management into policy, planning and programming (with particular focus on pre-

	<b>outcome and strategic goals”, within C. “Strategic goals”, number 12, p.3)</b>	disaster phases of the DRM cycle).
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(b) The development and strengthening of institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels, in particular at the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards; (c) The systematic incorporation of risk reduction approaches into the design and implementation of emergency preparedness, response and recovery programmes in the reconstruction of affected communities. <b>(Under II. “World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction: Objectives, expected outcome and strategic goals”, within C. “Strategic goals”, number 12, p.4)</b>	Further goals should include development and strengthening of local (community) level capacities as well as incorporating risk reduction into preparedness and response and incorporating recovery programmes into reconstruction efforts.
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(o) Research, analyse and report on long-term changes and emerging issues that might increase vulnerabilities and risks or the capacity of authorities and communities to respond to disasters <b>(Under III. “Priorities for action 2005-2015”, under B. “Priorities for action”, within 2. “Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning”, p.9)</b>	Also need for attention to both long-term changes and emerging issues (with respect to response capacities as well as potential for an increase in risk and vulnerability)
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	Recognises that Community prevention actions should aim, where possible, at preventing disasters from happening but, if they are unavoidable, aim at reducing their adverse consequences and minimising their impact; <b>(Preambulatory clause 16, p.4)</b>	Focus should be on prevention. When this is not possible, the focus shifts to reduction of consequences.
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	Such consultation helps the Commission and the other Institutions to arbitrate between competing claims and priorities and assists in developing a longer term policy perspective. <b>(Under III. “Proposals for Change”, within 3.1. “Better Involvement”, p.15)</b>	Need for long-term policy perspective.
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	Refocusing policies means that the Union should identify more clearly its longterm objectives. These may, with the overall objective of sustainable development, include improving human capital, knowledge and skills; strengthening both social cohesion and competitiveness; meeting the environmental challenge; supporting territorial diversity; and contributing to regional peace and stability. Improved focus will help to guide the reform of policies in preparation for a successful enlargement and ensure that expanding the Union does not lead to weakening or dilution of existing policies. In setting priorities and ensuring coherence, the Institutions must guard against decisions on future policies which are inspired by short-term thinking on long-term challenges. <b>(Under III. “Proposals for Change”, within 3.4 “Refocused policies and institutions”, p.28)</b>	<b>Direct connection here to sustainable development (and therefore to category Feasible and Sustainable).</b> List of goals include working toward and strengthening the following: sustainable development, cohesion and competitiveness, environmental policies, diversity, regional peace and stability. Again here we see reiteration of need for long-term focus in goals setting in order to better meet challenges.

<b>The Stockholm Programme</b>	<p>The European Council considers that future Union action should be guided by the objectives of reducing vulnerability to disasters by developing a strategic approach to disaster prevention and by further improving preparedness and response while recognising national responsibility.</p> <p><b>(Under 4.6 "Comprehensive and effective Union Disaster Management: reinforcing the Union's capacities to prevent, prepare for and respond to all kinds of disasters", p.25)</b></p>	<p>Goals for the future should include reduction of vulnerability. Consequently there is a need for a strategic approach for prevention in addition to improvement of preparedness and response. Additionally, nations have responsibilities toward fulfilment of these goals (the lattermost statement is connected to the category of accountability)</p>
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## (5) Effectiveness

### Sources & connections to EU policy:

Document	Segment	Analysis
<b>Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity</b>	<p>Greater coherence, effectiveness and visibility are still needed to achieve the objective of a more integrated EU disaster response capacity:</p> <p><b>(Under 3. "Towards a Stronger EU Response to Disasters", under 3.1. "Gradual build-up of a more integrated coordination", p.6)</b></p>	<p>Effectiveness is connected to accountability as well as transparency. The combination of which is necessary for improving integrated response capacities.</p>
<b>Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity</b>	<p>The Commission is committed to improving the effectiveness of its action in cooperation with Member States, international, national and local stakeholders, in particular through synergies and better coordination of training, needs assessment, planning and operations.</p> <p><b>(Under 3. "Towards a Stronger EU Response to Disasters", under 3.1. "Gradual build-up of a more integrated coordination", p.6)</b></p>	<p>Effectiveness relies on good cooperation at all levels as well as improved coordination (e.g. of training). Refers to need for working together well to ensure effectiveness (direct connection to both cooperation and coordination). Infers also to determining priorities and goals through needs assessment, and processes in planning and operations.</p>
<b>Council Decision establishing Community Civil Protection Mechanism</b>	<p>In major emergencies where assistance is provided under both the Mechanism and Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid (1), the Commission should ensure the effectiveness, coherence and complementarity of the overall Community response.</p> <p><b>(Preamble clause 16, p.11)</b></p>	<p>Overall response must be effective in cases where assistance is provided. Can infer that assistance provided should help achieve overall or end goal as concerns response.</p>
<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b>	<p>It is necessary to establish a civil protection financial instrument (the Instrument) under which financial assistance may be given, both as a contribution to improving the effectiveness of response to major emergencies, in particular in the context of Decision 2001/792/EC, Euratom, and to enhancing preventive and preparedness measures for all kinds of emergencies</p> <p><b>(Preamble clause 4, p.9)</b></p>	<p>Financial assistance can be used to try to improve abilities to achieve the goals and objectives of disaster response as well as preventive and preparedness measures.</p>
<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b>	<p>To ensure the effective operation of the Instrument, it is appropriate that actions for which financial assistance is granted have the potential to make a practical and</p>	<p>Financial assistance can help improve effectiveness if actions financed make efforts in prevention, preparedness, and</p>

	timely contribution to prevention of and preparedness for emergencies and to response to major emergencies <b>(Preamble clause 12, p.10)</b>	response more practical and timely. (this can occur if financial assistance is followed according to the requirements set forth by the Instrument)
<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b>	The Mechanism should be supported by an effective and integrated detection and early warning system that can alert Member States and the Community to disasters or threats of disasters that may affect the territory of the Member States <b>(Preamble clause 13, p.10)</b>	Need for early warning systems to be effective, reach their end goal and objectives, by alerting the appropriate bodies to disasters and threats.
<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b>	The Commission should also be in a position to complement, where necessary, the transport provided by Member States by financing additional transport necessary to ensure the timely delivery and effectiveness of the civil protection response under the Mechanism. Such financing should be subject to certain criteria and <b>(Preamble clause 17, p.10)</b>	Effectiveness is also encouraged through appropriate transportation resources. This assists in the overall effectiveness of civil protection response (refers to financial resources provided within the Instrument for additional transport)
<b>COM_2010_600_European_disaster_response_en</b>	e effectiveness and efficiency (rapidity of deployment and appropriateness of action), <b>(Under 2. "Adapting existing means to a changing world", p.5)</b>	<b>(Connection with efficiency)</b> For both effectiveness and efficiency it is necessary to have quick deployment of e.g. resources and appropriate actions taken (actions which strive to achieve the main goals).
<b>COM_2010_600_European_disaster_response_en</b>	– Improved cost effectiveness means looking for more efficient ways of delivering assistance. This can be achieved through a better pooling of assets in order to reduce costs and avoid a duplication of efforts. <b>(Under 3. "Guiding Principles", p.6)</b>	<b>(really more connected to efficiency)</b> Avoiding duplicated efforts and through the pooling of resources, actions can be more cost effective. (note: really this is more related to efficiency)
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	In order to have available an effective tool for information, as well as a valuable basis for priority setting and further technical, financial and political decisions regarding flood risk management, it is necessary to provide for the establishing of flood hazard maps and flood risk maps showing the potential adverse consequences associated with different flood scenarios, including information on potential sources of environmental pollution as a consequence of floods. In this context, Member States should assess activities that have the effect of increasing flood risks. <b>(Preamble clause 12, p.28)</b>	To ensure effective information (and tools thereof) for decision-making and priority setting, risk maps, hazard maps, featuring different scenarios and consequences, should be developed and provided (refers to within the context of flood risk management) <b>(related very much to resources category)</b>
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	20. At times of disaster, impacts and losses can be substantially reduced if authorities, individuals and communities in hazard-prone areas are well prepared and ready to act and are equipped with the knowledge and capacities for effective disaster management. <b>(Under 5. "Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels", p.12)</b>	Effective disaster management is ensured when authorities, individuals and communities are well prepared, have adequate knowledge and are equipped for response. The effectiveness here is the attaining of a reduction of impacts and losses.

<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	We particularly note that there are unnecessary losses in effectiveness arising from limited interoperability – both in practices and equipment – and that the fullest economic value is not being achieved in procurement - where there is fragmentation and localised specification - with little EU wide harmonisation. <b>(Under "Current Gaps and Needs", within "A Need to Strengthen the EU Civil Protection Strategy", p.8)</b>	Effectiveness is also found in the harmonization of resources <b>(could argue that this is also related to efficiency)</b> . The goal is harmonization of resources and avoidance of losses. The actions to try to achieve this goal are related to the interoperability of practices and equipment.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Create common EU protocols to ease and improve effectiveness of future joint actions. <b>(Within Recommendation 1 "Improve global Governance for a stronger coordination between local/national and EU activities: enhancing the European Civil Protection Policy", p.11)</b>	Another action to ensure effectiveness is the existence of common protocols. Can infer that this helps ensure better coordination through common actions and goals.
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	Effectiveness. Policies must be effective and timely, delivering what is needed on the basis of clear objectives, an evaluation of future impact and, where available, of past experience. Effectiveness also depends on implementing EU policies in a proportionate manner and on taking decisions at the most appropriate level. <b>(Under II. "Principles of Good Governance", p.10)</b>	Effectiveness means that there must be a timely delivery of that which is needed to achieve objectives. There must be clear objectives and an evaluation of impacts and past experiences. Effectiveness also means taking actions at the most appropriate level.
<b>COM_2011_proposal-decision-CPMechanism_en</b>	A coherent and effective response would be ensured through the rapid response capacity ready to help everywhere where needed. <b>(Under 3. "Legal Elements of the Proposal", within (h) "Subsidiarity principle", p.8)</b>	To achieve an effectiveness response also means to ensure that the response is timely and has the capacities to provide help to everywhere it is needed.

## (6) Efficiency

### Sources & connections to EU policy:

Document	Segment	Analysis
<b>Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity</b>	Existing resources need to be pooled more efficiently between EU level and Member States instruments, and between EU/Community instruments. <b>(Under 3. "Towards a Stronger EU Response to Disasters", under 3.1. "Gradual build-up of a more integrated coordination", p.6)</b>	Proper pooling of resources amongst different levels assists in efficiency of resource use.
<b>COM_2010_600_European_disaster_response_en</b>	d, the Lisbon Treaty offers an opportunity to build a stronger, more comprehensive, better coordinated and more efficient disaster response capacity in the European Union. <b>(Within 1. "Introduction", p.2)</b>	Highlights connection between coordination and efficiency in improving disaster response.
<b>COM_2010_600_European_disaster_response_en</b>	e effectiveness and efficiency (rapidity of deployment and appropriateness of action), <b>(Under 2. "Adapting existing means to a changing world", p.5)</b>	<b>(Connection with effectiveness)</b> For both effectiveness and efficiency it is necessary to have quick deployment of e.g. resources and appropriate actions taken (actions which strive to achieve the main goals).

<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	To prevent duplication of work, Member States should be entitled to use existing preliminary flood risk assessments, flood hazard and risk maps and flood risk management plans for the purposes of achieving the objectives and satisfying the requirements of this Directive. <b>(Preamble clause 16, p.28)</b>	Efficiency also refers to not wasting resources and work. A duplication of work in this case can represent wasted resources. (duplication is not desirable and contributes to wasted resources)
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	The two processes should therefore use the mutual potential for common synergies and benefits, having regard to the environmental objectives of Directive 2000/60/EC, ensuring efficiency and wise use of resources while recognising that the competent authorities and management units might be different under this Directive and Directive 2000/60/EC. <b>(Preamble clause 17, p.28)</b>	Need for resources to be used wisely. (refers to processes for river basin management plans and flood risk management plans)
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	Member States should base their assessments, maps and plans on appropriate 'best practice' and 'best available technologies' not entailing excessive costs in the field of flood risk management. <b>(Preamble clause 18, p.28)</b>	Excessive costs must be avoided (refers to within field of flood risk management) and best practices and technologies pursued.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	We particularly note that there are unnecessary losses in effectiveness arising from limited interoperability – both in practices and equipment – and that the fullest economic value is not being achieved in procurement - where there is fragmentation and localised specification - with little EU wide harmonisation. <b>(Under "Current Gaps and Needs", within "A Need to Strengthen the EU Civil Protection Strategy", p.8)</b>	Harmonization of resources can be achieved through encouraging interoperability of both practices and equipment. Need for harmonization as opposed to fragmentation. (refers in the latter case to procurement)
<b>COM_2011_proposal- decision- CPMechanism_en</b>	The proposal furthermore pursues economies of scale, such as cost-effective logistics and transport, coherent and effective response through the voluntary pool of capacities and better use of scarce resources by sharing the EU-funded capacities. <b>((Under 3. "Legal Elements of the Proposal", within (h) "Subsidiarity principle", p.8))</b>	Efficiency includes: cost-effective logistics, transport, pooling of capacities, and proper use of resources. (esp. scarce resources)

**(7) Equity**

**Sources & connections to EU policy:**

Document	Segment	Analysis
<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b>	The isolated and outermost regions and some other regions or islands of the Community often have special characteristics and needs owing to their geography, terrain, and social and economic circumstances. These have adverse effects, hamper the deployment of assistance and intervention resources making it difficult to deliver aid and means of assistance, and create particular needs for assistance in the event of serious risk of a major emergency. <b>(Preamble clause 7, p.9)</b>	Attention should be paid especially to those places that are isolated and have special needs as a consequence of their difficult geography (this is especially in relation to the sending of aid and intervention in the event of a disaster).

<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b>	<p>Where the Mechanism is responding to a request for assistance outside the Community as a part of the overall Community humanitarian response, it is of particular importance that there be complementarity and coherence between actions under this Decision and actions financed under Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 and that actions under this Decision be governed by the humanitarian principles established in that Regulation, namely that those actions should, as is the general rule in civil protection, be non discriminatory, independent, impartial and in accordance with the victim's needs and interests.</p> <p><b>(Preamble clause 20, p.11)</b></p>	<p>Measures employed should be impartial and non-discriminatory (should be focused on needs of victims). This is the case for all measures and actions employed in civil protection (in reference especially to assistance outside the Community)</p>
<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b>	<p>This Decision shall take into account the special needs of isolated, outermost and other regions or islands of the Community in the case of an emergency.</p> <p><b>(Article 1 "Subject matter", clause 4, p.12)</b></p>	<p>Attention must be made to needs of isolated regions.</p>
<b>COM_2010_600_European_disaster_response_en</b>	<p>- When responding specifically to humanitarian needs caused by disasters outside the EU, EU assistance is bound to act in accordance with internationally agreed humanitarian principles (humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence)</p> <p><b>(Within 3. "Guiding Principles", p.6)</b></p>	<p>Assistance must be provided in an impartial, neutral way (referring to humanitarian assistance outside the EU)</p>
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	<p>The solidarity principle is very important in the context of flood risk management. In the light of it Member States should be encouraged to seek a fair sharing of responsibilities, when measures are jointly decided for the common benefit, as regards flood risk management along water courses.</p> <p><b>(Preamble clause 15, p.28)</b></p>	<p>Especially within flood risk management, the solidarity principles must be encouraged.</p>
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	<p>Flood risks in certain areas within the Community could be considered not to be significant, for example in thinly populated or unpopulated areas</p> <p><b>(Preamble clause 11, p.28)</b></p>	<p>Risk should be considered to be lower in thinly populated areas (note: almost contradictory to attention needing to be paid to isolated and outermost regions)</p>
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	<p>(m) Ensure equal access to appropriate training and educational opportunities for women and vulnerable constituencies; promote gender and cultural sensitivity training as integral components of education and training for disaster risk reduction.</p> <p><b>(Under 3. "Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels", within (ii) "Education and Training", p.10)</b></p>	<p>There must be equal access to opportunities for training and education, especially for women and other vulnerable groups. Measures and actions should be gender and culture sensitive.</p>
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	<p>(g) Strengthen the implementation of social safety-net mechanisms to assist the poor, the elderly and the disabled, and other populations affected by disasters. Enhance recovery schemes including psycho-social training programmes in order to mitigate the psychological damage of vulnerable populations, particularly children, in the aftermath of disasters.</p>	<p>Need for protections especially for the poor, elderly, disabled, children, and affected populations.</p>

	<b>(Under 4. "Reducing underlying risk factors", within (ii) "Social and economic development practices", p.11)</b>	
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(i) Endeavor to ensure, as appropriate, that programmes for displaced persons do not increase risk and vulnerability to hazards. <b>(Under 4. "Reducing underlying risk factors", within (ii) "Social and economic practices", p.11)</b>	Need for attention and assistance also for those who are displaced.
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(j) Promote diversified income options for populations in high-risk areas to reduce their vulnerability to hazards, and ensure that their income and assets are not undermined by development policy and processes that increase their vulnerability to disasters. <b>(Under 4. "Reducing underlying risk factors", within (ii) "Social and economic practices", p.11)</b>	Options for population in high-risk areas should include diversified income options (connection here to livelihoods).
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	particularly in informal and marginal human settlements, <b>(Under 4. "Reducing underlying risk factors", within (iii) "Land-use planning and other technical measures", p.12)</b>	Attention should be paid especially to informal and marginal settlement areas when considering revision of existing land-use planning measures.
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(d) Prepare or review and periodically update disaster preparedness and contingency plans and policies at all levels, with a particular focus on the most vulnerable areas and groups. <b>(Under 5. "Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels", within "Key activities", p.12)</b>	Reviewing and updating of contingency and preparedness plans focus on areas with most the vulnerable groups.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	the European Commission (EC) has been asked to develop an integrated strategy to reduce the disparities within the Community. <b>(Within "Executive Summary", p.3)</b>	Need for encouraging all areas to be of equal strength for DRR. (refers to reducing disparities within the Community)
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	Considering that Community action to prevent disasters can reduce the disparities within the EU regarding the protection of people, the economy and the environment from the effects of natural and man-made disasters, <b>(Preamble clause 3, p.2)</b>	Same as above, only more specifically, prevention should be used to reduce disparities in protection of people, economy and environment.
<b>EU White Paper on Adaptation to Climate Change</b>	Adaptation will require solidarity among EU Member States to ensure that disadvantaged regions and regions most affected by climate change will be capable of taking the measures needed to adapt. <b>(Under 2. "Why do we need an adaptation strategy? Why at EU level?", within 2.3 "Why is action needed at EU level?", p.6)</b>	Need for solidarity especially for disadvantaged regions to enable capacity for adaptation

<p><b>EU White Paper on Adaptation to Climate Change</b></p>	<p>It is vital for the success of adaptation policies that they distribute the burdens equitably and that impacts on jobs and on the quality of life of low-income groups are taken into account. The social dimension of adaptation policies needs to be pursued within existing EU processes in the social and employment fields, and all social partners need to be involved.  <b>(Under 3. "The Proposed EU Framework: Objectives and Action", under 3.2 "Integrating adaptation into EU policies", within 3.2.1 "Increasing the resilience of health and social policies", p.9)</b></p>	<p>Need to equitable distribution of burdens and impact in terms of policies for adaptation. Need to consider this as part of the social dimension of adaptation. Attention should also be paid to low-income groups.</p>
<p><b>The Stockholm Programme</b></p>	<p>2.3.3. Vulnerable groups  All forms of discrimination remain unacceptable. The Union and the Member States must make a concerted effort to fully integrate vulnerable groups, in particular the Roma community, into society by promoting their inclusion in the education system and labour market and by taking action to prevent violence against them. For this purpose, Member States should ensure that the existing legislation is properly applied to tackle potential discrimination. The Union will offer practical support and promote best practice to help Member States achieve this. Civil society will have a special role to play.  <b>(Under 2. "Promoting Citizen's Rights: A Europe of Rights", under 2.3. "Living together in an area that respects diversity and protects the most vulnerable", within 2.3.3. "Vulnerable groups", p.9)</b></p>	<p>Efforts must be non-discriminatory and must attempt to integrate vulnerable groups (explicitly also refers to the Roma community). Legislation must be used to eliminate discrimination. These efforts should come from both the government as well as civil society.</p>

**(8) Feasible & Sustainable CATEGORY REALLOCATED**

Decision: the category should be integrated into existing categories due to dramatic overlap and lack of enough, stand-alone evidence to merit its own category.

*Sources & connections to EU policy:*

Document	Segment	Analysis
<p><b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b></p>	<p>In particular, it seeks to promote the integration into Community policies of a high level of environmental protection in accordance with the principle of sustainable development as laid down in Article 37 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.  <b>(Clause 22, p.29)</b></p>	<p>The principle of sustainable development is a fundamental part of Community policies for environmental protection. The Directive (FRD) promotes sustainable development through the policies created in the implementation of the FRD. (Thus, flood risk management policies must follow the principle of sustainable development).</p>
<p><b>Water Framework Directive</b></p>	<p>The Community should provide common principles and the overall framework for action. This Directive should provide for such a framework and coordinate and integrate, and, in a longer perspective, further develop the overall principles and structures for protection and</p>	<p>A framework for action (or the process for taking actions in general) should have a long-term perspective and sustainable use of resources</p>

	sustainable use of water in the Community in accordance with the principles of subsidiarity <b>(Clause 18, p.2)</b>	(e.g. in this case referring to water resources)
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	Sustainable development, poverty reduction, good governance and disaster risk reduction are mutually supportive objectives, and in order to meet the challenges ahead, accelerated efforts must be made to build the necessary capacities at the community and national levels to manage and reduce risk. <b>(Under A. "Challenges posed by disasters", p.1)</b>	Sustainable development supports and is supported by to good governance, poverty reduction, and disaster risk reduction. These are connected.
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(i) Environmental and natural resource management (a) Encourage the sustainable use and management of ecosystems, including through better land-use planning and development activities to reduce risk and vulnerabilities. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", within 4. "Reduce the underlying risk factors", p.10)</b>	Need for sustainable land-use planning, and development of sustainable activities for risk and vulnerability reduction.
<b>EU White Paper on Adaptation to Climate Change</b>	The EU will support international and national adaptation efforts ensuring that there are adequate resources for efficient and cost-effective adaptation action to provide a sustainable and sound economic basis for future generations <b>(Within 7. "Conclusions – Next Steps", p.16)</b>	Need for sustainable adaptation for future generations. (in reference to the EU supporting these adaptation efforts esp. with respect to the economy)

(9) Trust

Sources & connections to EU policy:

Document	Segment	Analysis
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	Build public confidence in the way policy makers use expert advice. The EU's multi-disciplinary expert system will be opened up to greater public scrutiny and debate. This is needed to manage the challenges, risks and ethical questions thrown up by science and technology. <b>(within "IV. From Governance to the Future of Europe", p.33)</b>	There is a need to for efforts to build public confidence particularly in the use of 'expert' information.
<b>The Stockholm Programme</b>	1.2.1. Mutual trust Mutual trust between authorities and services in the different Member States and decision-makers is the basis for efficient cooperation in this area. Ensuring trust and finding new ways to increase reliance on, and mutual understanding between, the different legal systems in the Member States will thus be one of the main challenges for the future. <b>(Under, "1. Towards a Citizen's Europe in the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice", under "1.2 The tools", within "1.2.2 Mutual Trust", p.6)</b>	Trust must also be established between different authorities (not just between authorities and the public). This requires a 'mutual trust'. Parts of this include reliance and mutual understanding between different systems (arguably this can also be downscaled to the individual members of these systems, i.e. authorities)

		Connection here to cooperation and efficiency.
<b>The Stockholm Programme</b>	4.2.1. Forging a common culture The European Council stresses the need to enhance mutual trust between all the professionals concerned at national and Union level. <b>(Under "4. A Europe That Protects", under "4.2 Upgrading the tools for the job", within "4.2.1 Forging a common culture", p.18)</b>	Trust is also needed between vertical levels.

(10) Resources

Sources & connections to EU policy:

Document	Segment	Analysis
<b>EU Communication A Community approach to prevention of natural</b>	Creating an inventory of information on disasters Available data on disasters is currently limited and suffers from a lack of comparability: several criteria are used, such as the number of victims, the amount of damage, the number of events occurring in a given period. Data on the physical and economic impacts of disasters remains indicative at best. <b>(Under 3. "Key Elements of a Community Approach on Prevention", under 3.1. "Creating the conditions for the development of knowledge based disaster prevention policies at all levels of government", within 3.1.1. "Creating an inventory of information on disasters", p.4)</b>	Need for comparability of information, (states here esp. for economic and physical disaster impacts).
<b>EU Communication A Community approach to prevention of natural</b>	The Commission will develop a comprehensive inventory of existing sources of information related to disasters. This will make it possible to identify comparability issues as well as information gaps. <b>(Under 3. "Key Elements of a Community Approach on Prevention", under 3.1. "Creating the conditions for the development of knowledge based disaster prevention policies at all levels of government", within 3.1.1. "Creating an inventory of information on disasters", p.4)</b>	An information inventory assists in identifying gaps and comparability issues.
<b>EU Communication A Community approach to prevention of natural</b>	Information on the economic impacts of disasters is particularly important since it can allow policy makers to properly assess the costs and benefits of different disaster prevention measures. <b>(Under 3. "Key Elements of a Community Approach on Prevention", under 3.1. "Creating the conditions for the development of knowledge based disaster prevention policies at all levels of government", within 3.1.1. "Creating an inventory of information on disasters", p.4-5)</b>	Economic information on the impact of disasters is important for cost benefit analysis (esp. for determining benefits of prevention measures).

<p><b>EU Communication A Community approach to prevention of natural</b></p>	<p>Spreading best practices The Commission will launch an inventory of best practices and facilitate the exchange of information between stakeholders. Studies and cooperation projects involving Member States and other stakeholders will be carried out. <b>(Under 3. "Key Elements of a Community Approach on Prevention", under 3.1. "Creating the conditions for the development of knowledge based disaster prevention policies at all levels of government", within 3.1.2. "Spreading of best practices", p.5)</b></p>	<p>Need for exchange of best practice information.</p>
<p><b>Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity</b></p>	<p>Existing resources need to be pooled more efficiently between EU level and Member States instruments, and between EU/Community instruments. <b>(Under 3. "Towards a Stronger EU Response to Disasters", within 3.1. "Gradual build-up of a more integrated coordination", p.6)</b></p>	<p>Need for resources to be pooled. (used in the efficiency category)</p>
<p><b>Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity</b></p>	<p>– together with development actors, develop further the strategic framework for disaster preparedness initiatives aiming at strengthening local capacities in disaster prone countries. <b>(Under 4. "Action Plan", within 4.2. "European Humanitarian aid capacity should be reinforced", p.10)</b></p>	<p>Need to reinforce capacities at a local level in disaster prone areas</p>
<p><b>Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity</b></p>	<p>– increase the provision of information in support of preparedness, early warning, response and recovery phases of disasters., including through its GMES initiative; – consider reserving bandwidth for communicating in emergency situations. <b>(Under 4. "Action Plan", within 4.4. "Strengthening capacity across Community policies and instruments", p.11)</b></p>	<p>Need to provide more information to support all phases. Support can also consider bandwidth for emergency communications.</p>
<p><b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b></p>	<p>The Commission has, however, a role in supporting Member States by facilitating the pooling of Member States' transport and equipment resources. T <b>(Preamble clause 16, p.10)</b></p>	<p>Pooling of transport and resources (pooling of resources used within efficiency category)</p>
<p><b>COM_2010_600_European_disaster_response_en</b></p>	<p>– Improved cost effectiveness means looking for more efficient ways of delivering assistance. This can be achieved through a better pooling of assets in order to reduce costs and avoid a duplication of efforts. <b>(Under 3. "Guiding Principles", p.6)</b></p>	<p>Again, pooling of resources. (pooling of resources used within efficiency category)</p>
<p><b>COM_2010_600_European_disaster_response_en</b></p>	<p>The Implementation Plan of the EU DRR Strategy is also about to be adopted. Work is ongoing to develop an EU-wide overview of risks and the Commission is exploring mechanisms for regular reviews of Member States' prevention and preparedness policies. Significant EU funding is available for disaster prevention although the uptake of these funds remains limited <b>(Footnote 12, p.6)</b></p>	<p>Utilization of EU funding as a resource for disaster prevention could be greater</p>
<p><b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b></p>	<p>In order to have available an effective tool for information, as well as a valuable basis for priority setting and further technical, financial and political decisions regarding flood risk management, it is necessary to provide for the establishing of flood hazard maps and flood risk maps showing the potential adverse consequences associated with different flood scenarios, including information on potential sources of environmental pollution as a consequence of floods. In this context, Member States should assess activities that have the effect of increasing flood risks.</p>	<p>Need for the following information to be available as an important/necessary resource: flood risk maps, flood hazard maps (featuring consequences of different scenarios). Also need for info on pollution points as part of potential consequences.</p>

<b>(Preamble clause 12, p.28)</b>		
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	<p>Based on available or readily derivable information, such as records and studies on long term developments, in particular impacts of climate change on the occurrence of floods, a preliminary flood risk assessment shall be undertaken to provide an assessment of potential risks.</p> <p><b>(Under Chapter II "Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment", Article 4, Clause 2, p.30)</b></p>	<p>Need for using available information to generate preliminary flood risk assessments (e.g. information such as records and long term development studies)</p>
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	<p>(a) maps of the river basin district at the appropriate scale including the borders of the river basins, sub-basins and, where existing, coastal areas, showing topography and land use;</p> <p>(b) a description of the floods which have occurred in the past and which had significant adverse impacts on human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity and for which the likelihood of similar future events is still relevant, including their flood extent and conveyance routes and an assessment of the adverse impacts they have entailed;</p> <p>(c) a description of the significant floods which have occurred in the past, where significant adverse consequences of similar future events might be envisaged; and, depending on the specific needs of Member States, it shall include:</p> <p>(d) an assessment of the potential adverse consequences of future floods for human health, the environment, cultural heritage and economic activity, taking into account as far as possible issues such as the topography, the position of watercourses and their general hydrological and geomorphological characteristics, including floodplains as natural retention areas, the effectiveness of existing manmade flood defence infrastructures, the position of populated areas, areas of economic activity and long-term developments including impacts of climate change on the occurrence of floods.</p> <p><b>(Under Chapter II "Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment", Article 4, Clause 2, p.30)</b></p>	<p>Segment contains the particular information needed for the preliminary flood risk assessment including: river basin district maps with borders, sub-basins, topography, land use; description of past flood events including adverse impacts, extent, and probability of recurrence; information on significant events; etc. (more specific than questions asked and depth of inquiry)</p>
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	<p>3. Flood hazard maps shall cover the geographical areas which could be flooded according to the following scenarios:</p> <p>(a) floods with a low probability, or extreme event scenarios;</p> <p>(b) floods with a medium probability (likely return period <math>\geq</math> 100 years);</p> <p>(c) floods with a high probability, where appropriate.</p> <p><b>(Under Chapter III "Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps", Article 6, Clause 3, p.30)</b></p>	<p>Segment includes that which should be included in the flood risk hazard maps: low probability/extreme event scenarios, medium probability scenarios (100yr RT), and high probability where appropriate.</p>

<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>(f) Both communities and local authorities should be empowered to manage and reduce disaster risk by having access to the necessary information, resources and authority to implement actions for disaster risk reduction; <b>(Under A. "General considerations", p.5)</b></p>	<p>Empower local communities (and authorities) with access to necessary info, resources and authority.</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>(ii) Resources (e) Assess existing human resource capacities for disaster risk reduction \at all levels and develop capacity-building plans and programmes for meeting ongoing and future requirements. (f) Allocate resources for the development and the implementation of disaster risk management policies, programmes, laws and regulations on disaster risk reduction in all relevant sectors and authorities at all levels of administrative and budgets on the basis of clearly prioritized actions. (g) Governments should demonstrate the strong political determination required to promote and integrate disaster risk reduction into development programming. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", under 1. "Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation", within (ii) "Resources", p.7)</b></p>	<p>Need to assess state of resource capacities. Need for resource allocation for all relevant sectors and authorities. This should occur for all levels.</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>2. Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning 17. The starting point for reducing disaster risk and for promoting a culture of disaster resilience lies in the knowledge of the hazards and the physical, social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities to disasters that most societies face, and of the ways in which hazards and vulnerabilities are changing in the short and long term, followed by action taken on the basis of that knowledge. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", under 2. "Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning", p.7)</b></p>	<p>Having the following knowledge is necessary for DRR: knowledge of hazards, vulnerabilities (physical, social, economic and environmental), how hazards and vulnerabilities are changing (both short and long-term).</p>

<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>(iii) Capacity  (i) Support the development and sustainability of the infrastructure and scientific, technological, technical and institutional capacities needed to research, observe, analyse, map and where possible forecast natural and related hazards, vulnerabilities and disaster impacts.  (j) Support the development and improvement of relevant databases and the promotion of full and open exchange and dissemination of data for assessment, monitoring and early warning purposes, as appropriate, at international, regional, national and local levels.  (k) Support the improvement of scientific and technical methods and capacities for risk assessment, monitoring and early warning, through research, partnerships, training and technical capacity-building. Promote the application of in situ and space-based earth observations, space technologies, remote sensing, geographic information systems, hazard modelling and prediction, weather and climate modelling and forecasting, communication tools and studies of the costs and benefits of risk assessment and early warning.  (l) Establish and strengthen the capacity to record, analyze, summarize, disseminate, and exchange statistical information and data on hazards mapping, disaster risks, impacts, and losses; support the development of common methodologies for risk assessment and monitoring.  <b>(Under Under B. "Priorities for action", under 2. "Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning", within (iii) "Capacity", p.8)</b></p>	<p>Need for the following resources to be available and build DRR capacities: information on observation, analysis, mapping, and forecasting of hazards, vulnerabilities and impacts; databases for exchange and dissemination of information (e.g. for assessment and monitoring) at all levels; R&amp;D and training and improved technologies; abilities to analyse, disseminate, exchange information.</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>(iv) Regional and emerging risks  (m) Compile and standardize, as appropriate, statistical information and data on regional disaster risks, impacts and losses.  <b>(Under Under B. "Priorities for action", under 2. "Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning", within (iii) "Regional and emerging risks", p.8)</b></p>	<p>Need for statistical information for regional risks, impacts and losses.</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>(d) Promote the use, application and affordability of recent information, communication and space-based technologies and related services, as well as earth observations, to support disaster risk reduction, particularly for training and for the sharing and dissemination of information among different categories of users.  <b>(Under Under B. "Priorities for action", within 3. "Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels", p.9)</b></p>	<p>Need to encourage affordable resources and technologies that are used and applied. (esp. states need this for training and disseminating information)</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>(e) In the medium term, develop local, national, regional and international userfriendly directories, inventories and national information-sharing systems and services for the exchange of information on good practices, cost-effective and easy-to-use disaster risk reduction technologies, and lessons learned on policies, plans and measures for disaster risk reduction.  <b>(Under Under B. "Priorities for action", under 3. "Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at</b></p>	<p>Need for information directories and information-sharing systems and services. Need this especially for sharing information on good practices. (also states for strategies that are easy to use and cost-effective for DRR as well as lessons learned).</p>

	<b><i>all levels”, within (i) “Information management and exchange”, p.9)</i></b>	
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(f) Institutions dealing with urban development should provide information to the public on disaster reduction options prior to constructions, land purchase or land sale. <b><i>(Under Under B. “Priorities for action”, under 3. “Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels”, within (i) “Information management and exchange”, p.9)</i></b>	Need to provide information to the public especially prior to alteration of land allocation and development.
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(iii) Research (n) Develop improved methods for predictive multi-risk assessments and socioeconomic cost-benefit analysis of risk reduction actions at all levels; incorporate these methods into decision-making processes at regional, national and local levels. (o) Strengthen the technical and scientific capacity to develop and apply methodologies, studies and models to assess vulnerabilities to and the impact of geological, weather, water and climate-related hazards, including the improvement of regional monitoring capacities and assessments. <b><i>(Under Under B. “Priorities for action”, under 3. “Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels”, within (iii) “Research”, p.10)</i></b>	Need for resources to promote research and development for e.g. cost-benefit analysis and need to strengthen methods to assess vulnerabilities and impacts.
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(a) Strengthen policy, technical and institutional capacities in regional, national and local disaster management, including those related to technology, training, and human and material resources. <b><i>(Under B. Priorities for action”, within 5. “Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels”, p.12)</i></b>	Need for capacity strengthening within current policies, institutions and technical capacities especially for technology, training and resources in general (specifically mentions human and material resources).
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(e) Promote the establishment of emergency funds, where and as appropriate, to support response, recovery and preparedness measures. <b><i>(Under B. Priorities for action”, within 5. “Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels”, p.13)</i></b>	Need for having emergency funds.
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	capacity development, the development of methodologies and standards for hazard and vulnerability monitoring and assessment, the sharing of information and effective mobilization of resources, in view of supporting national and regional efforts to achieve the objectives of this Framework for Action; <b><i>(Under C. “Regional organizations and institutions”, p.15)</i></b>	Need for standards to be established for monitoring and assessing hazards and vulnerabilities as well as the information sharing and of resource mobilization.

<p><b>White Paper_</b> <b>Towards a</b> <b>harmonized EU civil</b> <b>protection</b></p>	<p>Risk and threat assessment approaches and methodologies are different across MS and not fully harmonized. The need exists for regular assessment of threats and the organisation of strategic exercises to assess capability and the flexibility for effective deployment and interoperability of resources across MS (emergency communications, first responders' tools etc). <b>(Under "Current Gaps and Needs", within "Operational Issues", p.8)</b></p>	<p>Need for harmonization of approaches and methods. Needed for enabling deployment and interoperability of resources incl. tools, emergency communications and emergency personnel.</p>
<p><b>White Paper_</b> <b>Towards a</b> <b>harmonized EU civil</b> <b>protection</b></p>	<p>Need for improved training and simulation on common / similar procedures <b>(Under "Current Gaps and Needs", within "Operational Issues", p.9)</b></p>	<p>Need for common procedures for training and simulation.</p>
<p><b>White Paper_</b> <b>Towards a</b> <b>harmonized EU civil</b> <b>protection</b></p>	<p>Needs remain for first responders and their related authorities to be skilled in diverse issues such as crowd management and mass evacuation, search and rescue of victims or crisis and risk communication. <b>(Under "Current Gaps and Needs", within "Operational Issues", p.9)</b></p>	<p>Need for skills incl. crowd management, mass evacuation, search rescue, risk communication, etc. for first responders.</p>
<p><b>White Paper_</b> <b>Towards a</b> <b>harmonized EU civil</b> <b>protection</b></p>	<p>Poor and/or late situational awareness often leads to delayed intervention and inefficient deployment of resources. This may substantially reduce the ability to comprehend the scale of the crisis during the critical initial minutes. There is a need for comprehensive resource and logistic planning and tasking systems following an adequate comprehension of the crisis. <b>(Under "Current Gaps and Needs", within "Operational Issues", p.9)</b></p>	<p>Need for 'resource and logistic planning and tasking systems'.</p>
<p><b>White Paper_</b> <b>Towards a</b> <b>harmonized EU civil</b> <b>protection</b></p>	<p>Available data on disasters is currently limited and suffers from a lack of comparability. The EU Civil Protection Mechanism faces important limits as it is based on assets that Member States have and are willing to share. <b>(Under "Current Gaps and Needs", within "Operational Issues", p.9)</b></p>	<p>Need for comparable disaster data. Need for sharing this data.</p>
<p><b>White Paper_</b> <b>Towards a</b> <b>harmonized EU civil</b> <b>protection</b></p>	<p>The available resources are managed on a local, regional and national basis. Only Member States have the authority to organise relief and manage disaster situations in their countries and some have bilateral agreements with their neighbours but there is no common EU protocols to facilitate joint Member State action or mutual aid. This could lead to costly and inefficient operations. <b>(Under "Current Gaps and Needs", within "Operational Issues", p.10)</b></p>	<p>Need for common protocols.</p>
<p><b>White Paper_</b> <b>Towards a</b> <b>harmonized EU civil</b> <b>protection</b></p>	<p>Deficiencies in the interoperability of MS operational procedures, equipment, contents, materials, termograohic 8, language tools, C4 9 systems procedures, capabilities and structures. Insufficient performance of legacy IT systems and of communications systems (incompatibilities, bandwidth etc.) <b>(Under "Current Gaps and Needs", within "Technology and Standards issues", p.10)</b></p>	<p>Need for common, or interoperable procedures, equipment, materials, communication systems, etc. (also specifically mentions bandwidth).</p>
<p><b>White Paper_</b> <b>Towards a</b> <b>harmonized EU civil</b> <b>protection</b></p>	<p>Provide understanding of legal constraints in different countries and increase possibility for intervention by those having adequate resources (e.g. intervention of military rescue forces). <b>(Within Recommendation 1 "Improve global Governance for a stronger coordination between local / national and EU activities: enhancing the</b></p>	<p>Need for understanding legal constraints prior to deploying resources.</p>

<b>European Civil Protection Policy”, p.11)</b>		
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	<p>Allow / facilitate pooling of resources from different MS to jointly react, if needed, in case of major disaster. EU countries should be ready to share competence and capabilities in the civil protection domain in a suitable environment that allows this.</p> <p><b>(Within Recommendation 1 "Improve global Governance for a stronger coordination between local / national and EU activities: enhancing the European Civil Protection Policy”, p.11)</b></p>	<p>Need for enabling pooling of resources for response. (pooling of resources found in efficiency category)</p>
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	<p>Provide a common platform for easier understanding of risks management approaches when exchanging information and best practices.</p> <p><b>(Within Recommendation 2 "Create a pan European Advisory Forum for Crisis Management and Civil Protection to support the deployment of the European Civil Protection Policy”, p.12)</b></p>	<p>Need for a common platform for exchanging information on approaches and best practices.</p>
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	<p>Improve knowledge of existing capabilities in MS, enabling a more effective identification of assets to foster an increased cooperation between MS and authorities, avoiding wasteful duplication of resources. A clear inventory of best practices and existing equipment would help assessing the (fragmented) situation and facilitate the exchange of information between stakeholders.</p> <p><b>(Within Recommendation 2 "Create a pan European Advisory Forum for Crisis Management and Civil Protection to support the deployment of the European Civil Protection Policy”, p.12)</b></p>	<p>General need for improving knowledge (have good understanding of who has what capabilities, and what can be used). This is connected to the cooperation category as this assists cooperation. Need for having an inventory of equipment and best practices. Need information to be exchanged between different stakeholders.</p>
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	<p>2.4 Bring EU and Member States closer by developing minimum/optimum technical requirements for common interfaces, interoperability and security technology standards related to the storage, exchange and share of data and for common technologies related with Civil Protection and by improved operational methodologies.</p> <p><b>(Within Recommendation 2 "Create a pan European Advisory Forum for Crisis Management and Civil Protection to support the deployment of the European Civil Protection Policy”, p.12)</b></p>	<p>Need for common technical requirements for e.g. interfaces, security technology for storage, exchanging and sharing of data, and common technologies.</p>
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	<p>In particular, develop and install systems to provide reliable information at the right time for all users, considering evolution of PMR networks, enabling first responders to share images, video, etc. to get common situation awareness.</p> <p><b>(Under Recommendation 5 "Create an EU Programme on Civil Protection to improve prevention, preparedness, response and remediation from natural and manmade disasters and crisis situations”, p.16)</b></p>	<p>Need a system that will provide timely and available information, esp. for first responders.</p>
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	<p>Increase use of space capabilities (communication, geospatial awareness, navigation and surveillance complementing information from other platforms) to assist civil protection activities (building on other priority areas like border control).</p>	<p>Need to increase the use of geospatial technology.</p>

	<b><i>(Under Recommendation 5 "Create an EU Programme on Civil Protection to improve prevention, preparedness, response and remediation from natural and manmade disasters and crisis situations", p.16)</i></b>	
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Increase investments and spending in coordinated preventive measures. Stronger priority should be given to preventive measures. A coordinated effort is necessary to increase means (equipment, practices, training & simulation etc) to prevent disasters, mobilising MS political, financial and operational resources alongside the EU support and work towards objectives consistent with the EU Civil Protection Policy. <b><i>(Under Recommendation 5 "Create an EU Programme on Civil Protection to improve prevention, preparedness, response and remediation from natural and manmade disasters and crisis situations", p.16)</i></b>	Need for increased investment in prevention. Need for stronger priority to prevention and prevention measures.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Moreover the media and public may serve as valuable information sources, in effect as additional sensors contributing towards the management of the crisis (role of Internet, blogs etc.). <b><i>(Within Recommendation 7 "Support the development of societal issues: involvement of civil society in preventing and respond to crisis, adequate involvement of media, enhanced medical support", p.17)</i></b>	Information/knowledge from the media and the public can be an important resource.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Initiate specific studies to survey the current situation of available Member States resources and capabilities devoted to Crisis Management and Civil Protection. <b><i>(Under "Roadmap", p.18)</i></b>	Need for studies to analyse the state of the art of resources and capabilities.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Continuous sharing of best practices and training methodologies. <b><i>(Under "Roadmap", p.19)</i></b>	Need for sharing best practices and training methods.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	The EC is responsible for a wide range of response instruments, along with alert and coordination mechanisms: Rapid Alert Systems (RAS) to provide responses to specific sectoral disaster, the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), the EU solidarity Fund (EUSF), the funds available for Rural Development, the Civil Protection Financial Instrument (CPFI) and LIFE+. It has also developed an internal coordination mechanism (ARGUS) to help it respond to disasters and crisis. <b><i>(Under "Annexes", within "Annex I –State-of-the-art overview", p.25)</i></b>	Funds and other instruments available for crisis management include the following: Rapid Alert Systems (RAS), European Regional Development Fund (ERDF), EU solidarity Fund (EUSF), funds for Rural Development, Civil Protection Financial Instrument (CPFI) and LIFE+, and ARGUS.
<b>Common Implementation Strategy WFD and FRD</b>	It is necessary that information flows in both directions thereby ensuring that documents prepared under the CIS become operational tools at RB level. <b><i>(Under 1. "Objectives of the CIS", p.3)</i></b>	Need for both bottom up and top down pathways to enable proper information flows. (refers here to flow between European level and river basin level)
<b>Common Implementation Strategy WFD and FRD</b>	Therefore, the exchange of best practices and knowledge between authorities in RBs and/or MS with similar features and problems should play an important role in the next WP. <b><i>(Under 1. "Objectives of the CIS", p.3)</i></b>	Need for exchange of best practices and knowledge.
<b>Common Implementation Strategy WFD and FRD</b>	The main guiding principle in the elaboration of this WP should be the effective use of existing resources on the basis of a strong priority setting which guide the work of the coming years.	Resources should be used effectively according to priorities and guidelines.

<b><i>(Under 2. "Overall structure and working methods", p.3)</i></b>		
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	20. Emphasises that Community action on disaster prevention in the EU should support and encourage the exchange of information related to major disasters and their economic and social impact, taking relevant research into account, and develop knowledge and best practices concerning methodologies for prevention of disasters <b><i>(Preamble clause 20, p.5)</i></b>	Need for support and encouragement of exchanging information (esp. for major disasters). Information should be shared on economic and social impact. Need for development of knowledge and best practices esp. for disaster prevention.
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	23. Calls on the Commission to take the following initial actions: a. bring together existing information, including lessons learnt and best practices, related to major disasters and taking into account their economic and social impact, with a view to providing policy-relevant information at European and national levels; set up an inventory of existing public and private sources of data and information, identifying gaps and issues of comparability between national data collection systems, provide guidance on methodology and common definitions, taking into account existing systems such as the Clearing House Mechanism 11; <b><i>(Preamble clause 23, p.6)</i></b>	Need for information (e.g. lessons learnt, best practices) to be brought together at different levels. Need also for an inventory of data and information. Need for identifying what are the gaps and comparability with different data collection systems. Need for guidance on methodology and provision of common definitions.
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	b. develop Community guidelines on hazard and risk mapping, assessments and analyses in order to facilitate such actions in Member States and to ensure a better comparability between Member States; <b><i>(Preamble clause 23, p.6)</i></b>	<a href="#">Need for guidelines mapping, assessment and analysis of hazards and risks.</a>
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	d. support the exchange and diffusion of best practices and lessons learnt on disaster prevention; <b><i>(Preamble clause 23, p.6)</i></b>	Need to support the exchange of information esp. of best practices and lessons learnt. There should be particular focus on disaster prevention.
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	f. consider potential priorities for relevant Community-funded research projects aimed at establishing the link between climate change and natural disasters, assessing the social and economic costs of disasters, developing methodologies for the use of satellite images and their efficient use by policy makers, analysing the consequences of building design and architecture in terms of risk factors and improving the predictability of disasters including through the use of remote sensing technologies; <b><i>(Preamble clause 23, p.6)</i></b>	Need also for projects targeting the following: link between climate change and disasters, assessing costs of disasters, developing how policy makers can use satellite images, analysis of the risks of different building designs, use of remote sensing to better predict disasters.
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	a. share and make available to the Commission best practices, lessons learnt and relevant data information on major national disasters, including the social and economic impacts of these disasters, with a view to providing policy-relevant information to European and national policy makers; <b><i>(Preamble clause 24, p.8)</i></b>	Need for available and shared information on best practices and lessons learnt. Additionally needed is general relevant data from major disasters, especially data providing information on economic and social impacts to be used by policy makers.
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	d. make available to the Commission information on risks of relevance for the development of an overview of the major risks the Community may face in the future;	Need information on risks at the local level to enable an understanding of risks for a wider territory.

<b><i>(Preamble clause 24, p.8)</i></b>		
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	Make greater use of the skills and practical experience of regional and local actors. <b><i>(Under IV. "From Governance to the Future of Europe", p.33)</i></b>	Need for greater use of local skills and experience. Meaning, need for using this information from local and regional actors.
<b>The Stockholm Programme</b>	4.2. Upgrading the tools for the job Security in the Union requires an integrated approach where security professionals share a common culture, pool information as effectively as possible and have the right technological infrastructure to support them. <b><i>(Under 4. "A Europe that Protects", within 4.2 "Upgrading the tools for the job", p.18)</i></b>	Need for pooling information and having the proper technological infrastructure. (refers to this in terms of need for a common culture for security professionals)(pooling of information found in efficiency category)
<b>COM EU Internal Security Strategy</b>	In line with the recently-adopted disaster response strategy 35, the EU should establish a European Emergency Response Capacity based on pre-committed Member States' assets on-call for EU operations and pre-agreed contingency plans. <b><i>(Under 2. "Five Strategic Objectives for Internal Security", under "Objective 5: Increase Europe's resilience to crisis and disasters", within "Action 4: Develop a European Emergency Response Capacity for tackling disasters", p.15)</i></b>	Need for establishing a pre-commitment of assets for contingency plans and operations.
<b>COM-2011-Report on Eval EU Civil Protection Mechanism</b>	6. In addition, the CPFI makes special provisions to fund certain transport resources in the event of a major emergency, in order to facilitate a rapid and effective response to such an emergency. <b><i>(Under 1. "Introduction", p.3)</i></b>	Need for pre-arranged funding for transportation resources.
<b>COM-2011-Report on Eval EU Civil Protection Mechanism</b>	8. The preparatory action on an EU rapid response capability, which was launched in 2008, sought to improve the overall capacity of the EU to respond to disasters inside and outside the EU by ensuring that Participating States' assets are available on standby to be deployed in EU civil protection operations. The Commission/MIC was mandated to activate these standby assets to meet the needs on the ground. <b><i>(Under 1. "Introduction", p.3)</i></b>	Need for available assets to be on standby in the case of deployment should become necessary.
<b>COM_2011_proposal -decision-CPMechanism_en</b>	The proposal furthermore pursues economies of scale, such as cost-effective logistics and transport, coherent and effective response through the voluntary pool of capacities and better use of scarce resources by sharing the EU-funded capacities. <b><i>(Under 3. "Legal Elements of the Proposal", within (h) "Subsidiarity principle", p.8)</i></b>	Need for voluntary pooling of capacities. (pooling of information found in efficiency category)
<b>COM_2011_proposal -decision-CPMechanism_en</b>	In order to improve the planning of disaster response operations and to ensure the availability of key capacities, it is necessary to develop reference scenarios for the main types of disasters, map key existing capacities available in Member States, develop contingency plans for the deployment of the capacities and develop a European Emergency Response Capacity in the form of a voluntary pool of precommitted capacities of Member States. The contingency planning exercise could also be used to determine whether there are gaps in the emergency response capacities available in the Member States that may be filled with capacities to be developed with Union support, which would be shared across the Union.	Need for information on disaster scenarios and information on existing capacities. Need also for voluntary pooling of pre-committed capacities and the development of contingency plans for capacity deployment. (pooling of information found in efficiency category)

<b>(Preamble clause 14, p.11)</b>		
<b>COM_2011_proposal -decision- CPMechanism_en</b>	(16) The availability of adequate means of transport needs to be improved to support the development of a rapid response capability at the Union level The Union should support and supplement the efforts of Member States by facilitating the pooling of transport resources of Member States and contributing, where necessary, to the financing of additional means of transport subject to certain criteria. <b>(Preamble clause 16, p.12)</b>	Need for available and adequate transportation. These resources should be pooled. (pooling of information found in efficiency category)
<b>COM_2011_proposal -decision- CPMechanism_en</b>	Article 11 European Emergency Response Capacity 1. A European Emergency Response Capacity in the form of a voluntary pool of precommitted response capacities of Member States shall be established. <b>(Under Article 11 "European Emergency Response Capacity", clause 1, p.21)</b>	Need for pooling of pre-committed capacities (refers explicitly to response capacities). (pooling of information found in efficiency category)
<b>COM_2011_proposal -decision- CPMechanism_en</b>	Article 18 Transport 1. The Commission may support Member States in obtaining access to equipment and transport resources by: <b>(Under Article 18 "Transport", clause 1, p.28)</b>	Need for access to equipment and transport resources.
<b>Green Paper on the insurance of natural and manmade disasters</b>	Better information would help to reduce uncertainty. Public-sector agencies could provide stakeholders, including insurers, with affordable access to reliable and precise data on past and future natural hazards, e.g., as a public good from national meteorological offices, flood management agencies or disaster observatories. <b>(Under 3. "Disaster Risk Awareness, Prevention and Mitigation", within 3.5. "Data, research and information", p.16)</b>	Need for information to reduce uncertainty. Need for information to be affordable, reliable and precise. Need for information on past and future natural hazards. States that this information is a public good. (side note: interesting because this is often extremely expensive) (public good concept incorporated into participation and transparency indicator)

<p><b>Green Paper on the insurance of natural and manmade disasters</b></p>	<p>Consumers also face barriers. One of these is poor or no information - lack of awareness of the real risks could mean that an individual's perceived risk differs from their actual risk. Many individuals perceive the probability of a disaster causing damage to their property as being sufficiently low that they cannot justify investing in mitigation. In making decisions that involve cost outlays, consumers need to take into account the potential benefits of making the investment over a longer period of time. Hazard and risk information in an easily readable format, such as mapped hazards or risk information for a defined area, or as a risk matrix or risk curve showing possible events and their likelihood, expected impacts, and exposure level, can educate and raise awareness among consumers. Climate and weather-related risk disclosure is, therefore, necessary as it allows investors and consumers to incorporate additional information into their investment and purchasing decisions. In addition to better information and greater access to data, a higher level of standardisation of data (e.g., common definitions) would increase the quality of the analyses.</p> <p><b>(Under 3. "Disaster Risk Awareness, Prevention and Mitigation", within 3.5. "Data, research and information", p.16)</b></p>	<p>Need for adequate consumer information. Need for information to enable awareness of real risks. Lack of information can foster misperception (feeling of safety in unsafe area). Need for information to be understandable, and easily read. Need also for higher level of data standardization. (understandability incorporated into participation and transparency indicator)</p>
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## (11) Coordination

### Sources & connections to EU policy:

Document	Segment	Analysis
<p><b>EU Communication A Community approach to prevention of natural</b></p>	<p>Spreading best practices The Commission will launch an inventory of best practices and facilitate the exchange of information between stakeholders. Studies and cooperation projects involving Member States and other stakeholders will be carried out.</p> <p><b>(Under 3. "KEY ELEMENTS OF A COMMUNITY APPROACH ON PREVENTION", under 3.1. "Creating the conditions for the development of knowledge based disaster prevention policies at all levels of government", within 3.1.2. "Spreading best practices", p. 5)</b></p>	<p>Segment is more about communication in terms of exchange of information (this is also found in the 'resources' category, overlap exists, was checked but is negligible)</p>
<p><b>EU Communication A Community approach to prevention of natural</b></p>	<p>es. This should cover (i) linking the actors involved in disaster prevention, e.g. land planners need to communicate with agencies responsible for hazard and risk mapping, and (ii) linking the actors active in different phases of disaster management, e.g. forest recovery projects should facilitate the intervention of emergency response services.</p> <p><b>(Under 3. "KEY ELEMENTS OF A COMMUNITY APPROACH ON PREVENTION", within 3.2.3. "Improving the linking between actors", p.6)</b></p>	<p>Importance of linking actors, especially through communication (e.g. specifically mentions link with land planners and mapping agencies, as well as forestry service and emergency response services)</p>
<p><b>EU Communication A Community approach to prevention of natural</b></p>	<p>The Commission will reinforce the link between early warning systems by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthening cooperation with the network of European meteorological services to integrate short-term flood alerts (including coastal floods) in the early warning systems;</li> </ul> <p><b>(Under 3. "KEY ELEMENTS OF A COMMUNITY APPROACH ON PREVENTION", within 3.2.4. "Reinforcing early warning tools", p.7)</b></p>	<p>Link to cooperation here. Highlights coop. for early warning systems, particularly meteorological services.</p>

<b>Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity</b>	The existing links between civil protection and environmental policies should be reinforced in order to take full advantage of the preventive measures included in environmental legislation and ensure an integrated EU approach to disaster prevention and mitigation. <b>(Within 2. "THE NEED FOR A STRONGER EU CAPABILITY", p.3)</b>	Need for better link between civil protection and environmental services.
<b>Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity</b>	The Commission is committed to improving the effectiveness of its action in cooperation with Member States, international, national and local stakeholders, in particular through synergies and better coordination of training, needs assessment, planning and operations. <b>(Under 3. "TOWARDS A STRONGER EU RESPONSE TO DISASTERS", within 3.1. "Gradual build-up of a more integrated coordination", p.6)</b>	Connected to cooperation. Specifically need for improving the coordination of activities including training, planning & operations and needs assessment.
<b>Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity</b>	In particular for larger scale natural disasters, 'horizontal' coordination between the Commission, the Presidency, the Member States and the High Representative/Secretary-General could be further streamlined both in Brussels and on the ground for crises involving both Community instruments and CFSP instruments. <b>(Under 3. "TOWARDS A STRONGER EU RESPONSE TO DISASTERS", within 3.1. "Gradual build-up of a more integrated coordination", p.6)</b>	Need for streamlining horizontal coordination. (refers here to the coordination between the Commission, The Presidency, MS, and High Representative/Secretary General)
<b>Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity</b>	There is a need for improvement in the 'vertical' coordination between the EU level and Member States. This coordination should be optimised as the differences in the respective mandates of the various Member States and humanitarian services/agencies have an impact on the Commission's response. <b>(Under 3. "TOWARDS A STRONGER EU RESPONSE TO DISASTERS", within 3.1. "Gradual build-up of a more integrated coordination", p.6)</b>	Need for improving vertical coordination (refers here to coordination between EU and MS)
<b>Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity</b>	Building up the Monitoring and Information Centre so it can play the role of operational centre for European civil protection intervention. This requires a qualitative shift from information sharing/reacting to emergencies towards proactive anticipation/real time monitoring of emergencies and operational engagement/coordination. <b>(Under 3. "TOWARDS A STRONGER EU RESPONSE TO DISASTERS", within 3.2. "Reinforcing the Community Civil Protection Mechanism", p.6)</b>	Need for real time, proactive monitoring and operational coordination
<b>Council Decision establishing Community Civil Protection Mechanism</b>	The general purpose of the Mechanism is to provide, on request, support in the event of major emergencies and to facilitate improved coordination of assistance intervention provided by the Member States and the Community, taking into account the special needs of the isolated, outermost and other regions or islands of the Community. Recent years have seen a considerable growth in the number of countries calling upon the Mechanism for civil protection assistance. <b>(Preamble clause 4, p.9)</b>	Need for coordination especially for the needs of isolated regions.
<b>Council Decision establishing Community Civil Protection Mechanism</b>	In major emergencies where assistance is provided under both the Mechanism and Council Regulation (EC) No 1257/96 of 20 June 1996 concerning humanitarian aid (1), the Commission should ensure the effectiveness, coherence and complementarity of the overall Community response. <b>(Preamble clause 16, p.11)</b>	Perhaps too broad, but all parts of the overall response should be complementary (implies need for coordinated harmony in response actions/efforts)

<b>Council Decision establishing Community Civil Protection Mechanism</b>	If a major emergency overwhelms the response capabilities of an affected Member State, this State should be able to appeal to the Mechanism to supplement its own civil protection resources. The Community may therefore adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty establishing the European Community. I <b>(Preamble clause 23, p.11)</b>	Those in need of help should be able to ask for it (e.g. if emergency overwhelms resources)
<b>COM_2010_600_European_disaster_response_en</b>	d, the Lisbon Treaty offers an opportunity to build a stronger, more comprehensive, better coordinated and more efficient disaster response capacity in the European Union. <b>(Within "Introduction", p.2)</b>	Need for improved coordination.
<b>COM_2010_600_European_disaster_response_en</b>	coherence (operational and political coordination) <b>(Within 2. "Adapting exiting means to a changing world", p.5)</b>	Refers to need for improvement of operational and political coordinated efforts in terms of the coherency of these efforts.
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	areas identified under Article 5 which are shared with other Member States shall be subject to prior exchange of information between the Member States concerned. <b>(Under Chapter III "Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps", within Article 6, p.30)</b>	Relates to the sharing, or exchange, of information (referring to exchange between MS)
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	2. Where an international river basin district, or unit of management referred to in Article 3(2)(b), falls entirely within the Community, Member States shall ensure coordination with the aim of producing one single international flood risk management plan, or a set of flood risk management plans coordinated at the level of the international river basin district. Where such plans are not produced, Member States shall produce flood risk management plans covering at least the parts of the international river basin district falling within their territory, as far as possible coordinated at the level of the international river basin district <b>(Under Chapter IV "Flood Risk Management Plans", within Article 8, p.32)</b>	Highlights need for river basin coordination across borders (likely too specific to be an indicator)
<b>Seveso Directive and Amendments</b>	Whereas, if a major accident occurs, the manufacturer must immediately inform the competent authorities and communicate the information necessary for assessing the impact of that accident; <b>(Preamble clause, p.2)</b>	Need for timely (quick) communication of information to authorities in the case of a major event.
<b>Seveso Directive and Amendments</b>	Whereas Member States should forward information to the Commission regarding major accidents occurring on their territory, so that the Commission can analyze the hazards from major accidents; <b>(Preamble clause, p.2)</b>	(same as above comment)
<b>Seveso Directive and Amendments</b>	1. Without prejudice to Article 4, Member States shall introduce the necessary measures to require the manufacturer to notify the competent authorities specified in Article 7: <b>(Within Article 5, p.3)</b>	Implemented measures should require the transfer of information (notification)
<b>Seveso Directive and Amendments</b>	The notification shall contain the following: (a) information relating to substances listed, respectively, in Annex II and Annex III, that is to say: (b) information relating to the installations, that is to say: <b>(Within Article 5, p.3)</b>	Too specific, contains information on what information should be supplied given a technological accident (e.g. substances)

<b>Seveso Directive and Amendments</b>	<p>Article 10</p> <p>1.. Member States shall take the necessary measures to ensure that, as soon as a major accident occurs, the manufacturer shall be required:</p> <p>(a) to inform the competent authorities specified in Article 7 immediately;</p> <p>(b) to provide them with the following information as soon as it becomes available:</p> <p><b>(Within article 10, p.5)</b></p>	<p>Need for timely (quick) communication of information to authorities in the case of a major event.</p>
<b>Seveso Directive and Amendments</b>	<p>2. The Member States shall require the competent authorities:</p> <p>(a) to ensure that any emergency and medium and long-term measures which may prove necessary are taken;</p> <p>(b) to collect, where possible, the information necessary for a full analysis of the major accident and possibly to make recommendations.</p> <p><b>(Within article 10, p.5)</b></p>	<p>Need for implementation of long-term and short-term to be ensured as well as the collection of information for event analysis (related to accountability category, and could be derived as tasks to be completed as part of coordination efforts)</p>
<b>Seveso Directive and Amendments</b>	<p>Article 11</p> <p>1. Member States shall inform the Commission as soon as possible of major accidents which have occurred within their territory and shall provide it with the information specified in Annex VI as soon as it becomes available.</p> <p>2. Member States shall inform the Commission of the name of the organization which might have relevant information on major accidents and which is able to advise the competent authorities of the other Member States which have to intervene in the event of such an accident.</p> <p>3. Member States may notify the Commission of any substance which in their view should be added to Annexes II and III and of any measures they may have taken concerning such substances. The Commission shall forward this information to the other Member States.</p> <p><b>(Within article 11, p.5)</b></p>	<p>Need for timely (quick) communication of information to authorities in the case of a major event.</p>
<b>Seveso Directive and Amendments</b>	<p>Article 18</p> <p>Member States and the Commission shall exchange information on the experience acquired with regard to the prevention of major accidents and the limitation of their consequences; this information shall concern, in particular, the functioning of the measures provided for in this Directive. Five years after notification of this Directive, the Commission shall forward to the Council and the European Parliament a report on its application which it shall draw up on the basis of this exchange of information.</p> <p><b>(Within article 18, p.6)</b></p>	<p>Coordination of information (exchange of information) regarding how measures are functioning (follow up of this information) (also bit related to accountability)</p>
<b>Seveso Directive and Amendments</b>	<p>ANNEX VI</p> <p>INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE COMMISSION BY THE MEMBER STATES PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 11</p> <p><b>(ANNEX VI, p.18)</b></p>	<p>Too detailed, contains specifically the information to be given to the commission in the case of an accident or event</p>

<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>Support the creation and strengthening of national integrated disaster risk reduction mechanisms, such as multi sectoral national platforms 10, with designated responsibilities at the national through to the local levels to facilitate coordination across sectors. National platforms should also facilitate coordination across sectors, including by maintaining a broad based dialogue at national and regional levels for promoting awareness among the relevant sectors.</p> <p><b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", within 1. "Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation", p.6)</b></p>	<p>Need for multi-sectoral coordination at all levels, promoting broad dialogue and awareness</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>(g) Implement the outcome of the Second International Conference on Early Warning held in Bonn, Germany, in 2003 13, including through the strengthening of coordination and cooperation among all relevant sectors and actors in the early warning chain in order to achieve fully effective early warning systems.</p> <p><b>(Under 2. "Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning", within (ii) "Early warning", p.8)</b></p>	<p>Need for strengthening of coordination (and cooperation) between all sectors, especially for early warning.</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>(b) Promote and support dialogue, exchange of information and coordination among early warning, disaster risk reduction, disaster response, development and other relevant agencies and institutions at all levels, with the aim of fostering a holistic approach towards disaster risk reduction.</p> <p><b>(Under 5. "Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels", within "Key activities", p.12)</b></p>	<p>Need for supporting coordination for agencies and institutions for warning, DRR, and response at all levels. Main goal is to encourage a holistic DRR approach.</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>(c) Strengthen and when necessary develop coordinated regional approaches, and create or upgrade regional policies, operational mechanisms, plans and communication systems to prepare for and ensure rapid and effective disaster response in situations that exceed national coping capacities.</p> <p><b>(Under 5. "Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels", within "Key activities", p.12)</b></p>	<p>Strengthen and develop coordination of regional activities including policies, operations, plans and communication.</p>
<p><b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b></p>	<p>Recommendation 1 – Improve global Governance for a stronger coordination between local / national and EU activities: enhancing the European Civil Protection Policy .</p> <p><b>(Within "Table of Contents", p.2)</b></p>	<p>Highlights connection between governance and strong coordination. Need for improving coordination between all policy levels (local to EU)</p>
<p><b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b></p>	<p>The EC and MS should seek to improve global Governance to achieve a stronger coordination between local/national and EU activities in order to enhance the European Civil Protection Policy.</p> <p><b>(Within "Executive Summary", p.4)</b></p>	<p>(same as above)</p>
<p><b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b></p>	<p>The very broad miscellany of training and operational procedures within the MS limits mutual aid. The potential of information sharing, simulation, exercising and expert exchanges has not been fully unleashed to improve coordination, compatibility or complementarity.</p> <p><b>(Within "Operational issues", p.8)</b></p>	<p>Need for harmonization of training and operational procedures (connected to 'resources' category). Need for greater utilization of exchange of information, expertise, exercises, and simulation to improve coordination efforts (links this to</p>

		complementarity/compatibility)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Weak links exist across first responder groups limiting interoperability. <b>(Within "Operational issues", p.9)</b>	Need for improving links between first responder groups to strengthen interoperability <b>(interoperability found within 'resources' category)</b>
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	There is a need for comprehensive resource and logistic planning and tasking systems following an adequate comprehension of the crisis. <b>(Within "Operational issues", p.9)</b>	Need for comprehensive planning and systems. (more weakly connected to coordination)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Effective coordination of decision and policy makers is needed. Decision taken at regional and local level should be coherent with an EU dimension that would emphasize territorial retentiveness and response via improved governance. <b>(Within Recommendation 1 "Improve global Governance for a stronger coordination between local / national and EU activities: enhancing the European Civil Protection Policy", p.11)</b>	Need for coordination of decision and policy making. Those who operate in these spheres need to have coordination between the local and higher levels (esp. states connection of this with improved governance)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Build up from the common needs arising from local, regional and national civil protection sectors, so improving overall consistency between local / national approaches. <b>(Within Recommendation 1 "Improve global Governance for a stronger coordination between local / national and EU activities: enhancing the European Civil Protection Policy", p.11)</b>	Need for coordination between all levels through bottom-up approach starting with the needs of the local up to the higher levels. (improves approach consistency)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Create common EU protocols to ease and improve effectiveness of future joint actions. <b>(Within Recommendation 1 "Improve global Governance for a stronger coordination between local / national and EU activities: enhancing the European Civil Protection Policy", p.11)</b>	Need for common protocols. (related to 'resources' category)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Creating a EU Fire and Civil Protection Agency that promotes best practices, common training and operational procedures and methodologies. <b>(Within Recommendation 3 "Enhance regional cooperation for sharing best practices, interoperability of procedures and increased solidarity", p.12)</b>	Need for promotion of best practices and common training, procedures, and methodologies (connection to 'resources' category)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Aid the definition of common objectives and measures, i <b>(Within Recommendation 4 "Develop a common EU Risk Assessment methodology for increased interoperability of Civil Protection operational techniques, procedures and systems", p.13)</b>	Need for common objectives and measures.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Such a European Programme for Civil Protection could strengthen the EU's global governance through a stronger coordination between local / national activities and EU activities. <b>(Under Recommendation 5 "Create an EU Programme on Civil Protection to improve prevention, preparedness, response and remediation from natural and manmade disasters and crisis situations", p.15)</b>	Need for strengthening coordination between local and national/higher levels.

<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Improve the coordination on procurement of existing equipment and procedures <b>(Under Recommendation 5 "Create an EU Programme on Civil Protection to improve prevention, preparedness, response and remediation from natural and manmade disasters and crisis situations", p.16)</b>	Need for improved coordination of equipment and procedures.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	7.3 Develop effective protocols to inform and warn citizens on potential and effective emergency situations, via local authorities (municipalities), communication devices (e.g. GSM). Determine the proper time to warn the public and manage possible reactions. <b>(Within Recommendation 7 "Support the development of societal issues: involvement of civil society in preventing and respond to crisis, adequate involvement of media, enhanced medical support", p.17)</b>	Need for protocols for warning messages given to citizens (related to coordination between authorities and the public)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	7.4 Improve coordination for provision of medical care in emergency situations, including pre-hospital treatment and hospital treatment, forwarding of patients to <b>(Within Recommendation 7 "Support the development of societal issues: involvement of civil society in preventing and respond to crisis, adequate involvement of media, enhanced medical support", p.17)</b>	Need for improved coordination of medical care providing in emergency situations
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	7.5 Improve coordination and best practices for providing support to citizens in emergency situations: provide sheltering, feeding, and related services to those in need. S <b>(Within Recommendation 7 "Support the development of societal issues: involvement of civil society in preventing and respond to crisis, adequate involvement of media, enhanced medical support", p.18)</b>	Need for improved coordination for supporting citizens in an emergency (take care of the needs of the citizens, e.g. shelter, food)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Support the coordination on procurement of existing equipment and procedures <b>(Within "Roadmap", p.19)</b>	Need for improved coordination of equipment and procedures
<b>Common Implementation Strategy WFD and FRD</b>	Moreover, implementation has to happen on the ground. The River Basin (RB) is the water management unit and the central entity for WFD implementation to overcome national and – in transboundary basins - international administrative boundaries. It is therefore necessary to enhance the link between the European scale CIS process and the work done at RB level. It is necessary that information flows in both directions thereby ensuring that documents prepared under the CIS become operational tools at RB level. Increased involvement of those implementing water policies in the river basins is necessary to ensure that CIS outputs are translated into outcomes on the ground. Therefore, the exchange of best practices and knowledge between authorities in RBs and/or MS with similar features and problems should play an important role in the next WP. <b>(Within 1 "Objectives of the CIS", p.3)</b>	Need to have greater link between the local (referring to river basin) and the higher levels (referring to European scale). Need to have bilateral direction flow. (related to participation category for two-way communication) Need for increased local level (on the ground) involvement. Need for greater exchange of knowledge and best practices
<b>Common Implementation Strategy WFD and FRD</b>	Improve dialogue and coordination between experts covering closely related matters <b>(Within 2." Overall structure and working methods", p.3)</b>	Need for improving coordination between experts
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	recalling the Council conclusions of 18 May 2009 on an EU strategy for supporting disaster risk reduction in developing countries 10, underlining the need to ensure policy coordination and coherence between EU policy areas such as the Community Civil Protection Mechanism; <b>(Preamble clause 14, p.4)</b>	Need for policy coordination (policies need coherence, though this is perhaps more related to accountability category)

<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	as well as regional coordination efforts aimed at reducing disaster risks and improving preparedness; <b>(Preamble clause 23, p.7)</b>	Need for regional coordination for DRR (esp. for preparedness)
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	b. encourage the linking of actors involved in disaster prevention and in different phases of disaster management, for instance by facilitating the development of national coordination platforms within the Hyogo Framework of Action; <b>(Preamble clause 24, p.8)</b>	Need for greater linkage of actors (esp. for prevention).
<b>EU White Paper on Adaptation to Climate Change</b>	It will operate at all levels and require close coordination with stakeholders. <b>(Within 7 "Conclusions – Next Steps", p.16)</b>	Need for coordination of stakeholders at all levels
<b>The Stockholm Programme</b>	The Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC) should be reinforced in order to improve the coordination of Member States' assistance, provide mapping and analytical support to the Member States for the further identification and registration of national and multinational civil protection modules and develop training and exercises in order to contribute to an efficient Union disaster response. <b>(Under 4. "A EUROPE THAT PROTECTS", within 4.6." Comprehensive and effective Union Disaster Management: reinforcing the Union's capacities to prevent, prepare for and respond to all kinds of Disasters", p.25)</b>	Need for improving coordination of assistance.

## (12) Cooperation

### Sources & connections to EU policy:

Document	Segment	Analysis
<b>Communication on Reinforcing the Union's Disaster Response Capacity</b>	The Commission is committed to improving the effectiveness of its action in cooperation with Member States, international, national and local stakeholders, in particular through synergies and better coordination of training, needs assessment, planning and operations. <b>(Under 3. "TOWARDS A STRONGER EU RESPONSE TO DISASTERS", within 3.1." Gradual build-up of a more integrated coordination", p.6)</b>	Need for improved cooperation amongst all levels
<b>Treaty of Lisbon Article 196</b>	The Union shall encourage cooperation between Member States in order to improve the effectiveness of systems for preventing and protecting against natural or man-made disasters. <b>(Within Article 196)</b>	Need for encouraging cooperation especially for prevention and protection from disasters
<b>Treaty of Lisbon Article 196</b>	(b) promote swift, effective operational cooperation within the Union between national civil-protection services; <b>(Within Article 196)</b>	Need for cooperation to be swift
<b>Council Decision establishing Community Civil Protection Mechanism</b>	The objective of this Decision, namely to facilitate reinforced cooperation between the Community and the Member States in civil protection assistance intervention in the event of major emergencies or the imminent threat thereof, c <b>(Preamble clause 23, p.11)</b>	Need for reinforcement of cooperation for civil protection assistance (refers to reinforcing cooperation between the Community and MS). Can imply need for reinforced cooperation between vertical and/or horizontal levels but might be a stretch.

<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instrument</b>	d to facilitate reinforced cooperation between the Member States in the field of civil protection. <b>(Under Article 1 "Subject matter", clause 1, p.12)</b>	(same as above comment)
<b>Water Framework Directive</b>	The success of this Directive relies on close cooperation and coherent action at Community, Member State and local level as well as on information, consultation and involvement of the public, including users. <b>(Preamble clause 14, p.2)</b>	Need for close cooperation at all levels, and including the public.
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(iii) Community participation (h) Promote community participation in disaster risk reduction through the adoption of specific policies, the promotion of networking, the strategic management of volunteer resources, the attribution of roles and responsibilities, and the delegation and provision of the necessary authority and resources. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", under 1. "Ensure that disaster risk reduction is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation", within (ii) "Community participation", p.7)</b>	Need for promoting cooperation with the local community policy, networking, volunteer resources, roles and responsibilities, and delegation of authority (related to the 'resources' category)
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(g) Implement the outcome of the Second International Conference on Early Warning held in Bonn, Germany, in 2003 13, including through the strengthening of coordination and cooperation among all relevant sectors and actors in the early warning chain in order to achieve fully effective early warning systems. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", under 2. "Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning", within (ii) "Early warning", p.8)</b>	Strengthen cooperation between all sectors especially for early warning
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(n) Cooperate regionally and internationally, as appropriate, to assess and monitor regional and trans-boundary hazards, and exchange information and provide early warnings through appropriate arrangements, such as, inter alia, those relating to the management of river basins. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", under 2. "Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning", within (iv) "Regional and emerging risks", p.8)</b>	Need for cooperation for assessment and monitoring especially of trans-boundary hazards. Also cooperation for exchange of information.
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(b) Strengthen networks among disaster experts, managers and planners across sectors and between regions, and create or strengthen procedures for using available expertise when agencies and other important actors develop local risk reduction plans. (c) Promote and improve dialogue and cooperation among scientific communities and practitioners working on disaster risk reduction, and encourage partnerships among stakeholders, including those working on the socioeconomic dimensions of disaster risk reduction. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", under 3. "Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels", within (i) "Information management and exchange", p.9)</b>	Need to strengthen networks of experts, managers and planners. Need for this across sectors and levels. Need also for improved cooperation among practitioners and scientific communities
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	Promote regional programmes, including programmes for technical cooperation, c <b>(Under C. "Regional organizations and institutions", p.15)</b>	Encouragement of regional level programmes especially for technical cooperation

<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(d) Establish or strengthen existing specialized regional collaborative centers, as appropriate, to undertake research, training, education and capacity building in the field of disaster risk reduction; <b>(Under C. "Regional organizations and institutions", p.15)</b>	Strengthen existing centers for collaboration. Encourage research, training, education and DRR capacities
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Recommendation 3 – Enhance regional cooperation for sharing best practices, interoperability of procedures and increased solidarity <b>(Within "Table of Contents", p.2)</b>	Need for regional cooperation to be improved in terms of sharing best practices, encouraging interoperability (common procedures). Cooperation is also here connected to increased solidarity
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	3. MS and first responder organisations should work together supported by the EU Institutions to enhance regional cooperation for sharing best practices, interoperability of procedures with increased solidarity, improving training and simulation. <b>(Within "Executive Summary", p.4)</b>	Need for enhancing cooperation through sharing best practices (same as previous comment)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	The existence of multiple local, regional and national organisations with diverse structures, stove-piped capabilities and non-interoperable procedures hampers cooperation between organisations and countries. <b>(Within "Current Gaps and Needs", p.8)</b>	Need to encourage cooperation by supporting interoperable procedures and structure and diverse range of capabilities at all levels
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Provide a common platform for easier understanding of risks management approaches when exchanging information and best practices. <b>(Within Recommendation 2 "Create a pan European Advisory Forum for Crisis Management and Civil Protection to support the deployment of the European Civil Protection Policy", p.12)</b>	Need for common platform for improved understanding, exchange of information and best practices (more related to the 'resources' category)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Sharing of best practice amongst the Member States through common operational protocols, practices, specialised training. Sharing of best practices in an enhanced regional cooperation could improve existing procedures and foster the operational use of common solutions. <b>(Within Recommendation 3 "Enhance regional cooperation for sharing best practices, interoperability of procedures and increased solidarity", p.13)</b>	Need for sharing of best practices and having common protocols, practices and training. (more related to 'coordination' category)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Apart from R&D projects in security research, the private sector with its competence, technology and solutions, is practically absent in today's EU civil protection programmes. Public – private cooperation at local, national and EU level could definitively improve performance of equipments and systems, make them more cost effective, interoperable etc. <b>(Within "Operational issues", p.9)</b>	Need for greater cooperation with the private sector at all levels. (this segment was in the coordination segments and has been moved to the cooperation segments)
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	3.7 Promote use of common response language, <b>(Within Recommendation 3 "Enhance regional cooperation for sharing best practices, interoperability of procedures and increased solidarity", p.14)</b>	Need for common language in response
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	common curriculum for European Fire Fighters training <b>(Within Recommendation 3 "Enhance regional cooperation for sharing best practices,</b>	Need for common curriculum for trainings (refers here to fire fighters)

	<b><i>interoperability of procedures and increased solidarity”, p.14)</i></b>	
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Facilitate cross border civil protection, harmonising approaches and systems. <b><i>(Within Recommendation 4 "Develop a common EU Risk Assessment methodology for increased interoperability of Civil Protection operational techniques, procedures and systems", p.14)</i></b>	Need for cross-border harmonization of approaches for civil protection (harmonization found within 'coordination category')
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Provide first responder stakeholders access to planning forums so that they may better inform and discuss with decision makers actions and consequences especially for wide area emergencies. <b><i>(Within Recommendation 4 "Develop a common EU Risk Assessment methodology for increased interoperability of Civil Protection operational techniques, procedures and systems", p.14)</i></b>	Need for access to information for first responder stakeholders in terms of forums for planning. Highlights need for greater connection between emergency responders and planning information.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Enhance regional cooperation, share Best Practices and establish Common Training & simulation systems <b><i>(Within "Roadmap", p.18)</i></b>	Goal: for cooperation need to include sharing of best practices and establishing common systems for training and simulations
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Continuous dialogue and cooperation between public administrations, first responders and private suppliers <b><i>(Within "Roadmap", p.19)</i></b>	Need for continuous cooperation between all three spheres, public, private and state.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Continuous sharing of best practices and training methodologies. <b><i>(Within "Roadmap", p.19)</i></b>	Need for best practices to be shared on continuous basis. Similarly for training methods.
<b>Common Implementation Strategy WFD and FRD</b>	Therefore, the exchange of best practices and knowledge between authorities in RBs and/or MS with similar features and problems should play an important role in the next WP. <b><i>(Within 1. "Objectives of the CIS", p.3)</i></b>	Importance of need for exchanging knowledge and best practices between lower and higher levels. (and also need for learning from other cases in which there are similar parameters)
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	Recognises the important contribution that regional cooperation between Member States and cooperation between regions in different Member States facing the same or similar types of risks can make to an effective Community disaster prevention framework; <b><i>(Preamble clause 18, p.5)</i></b>	Similar to previous statement, there is a need to recognize benefits derived from cooperation between regions with similar types of risks.
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	20. Emphasises that Community action on disaster prevention in the EU should support and encourage the exchange of information related to major disasters and their economic and social impact, taking relevant research into account, and develop knowledge and best practices concerning methodologies for prevention of disasters <b><i>(Preamble clause 20, p.5)</i></b>	Need to support and exchange information exchange (esp. for social and economic impacts)
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	d. support the exchange and diffusion of best practices and lessons learnt on disaster prevention; <b><i>(Preamble clause 23, p.6)</i></b>	Need for support of exchange of best practices and lessons learnt (esp. for prevention)
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	e. promote close cooperation between relevant research institutions in order to enhance the transfer of knowledge from the research community to the policy level; <b><i>(Preamble clause 23, p.6)</i></b>	Need for cooperation between research and policy

<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	establish a European network composed of representatives of the various national authorities and, where appropriate, other stakeholders, in order to contribute to the development of recommendations or the diffusion of best practices; <b>(Preamble clause 23, p.7)</b>	Need for network to be established for the sharing of best practices (uses diffusion, which would be more like the distribution of this knowledge than sharing), and development of recommendations
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	k. improve the links between existing early warning systems, the dissemination of forecasts and warnings to the public and cooperation between meteorological and hydrological agencies; <b>(Preamble clause 23, p.7)</b>	Need to improve links between early warning systems, forecasts, and public warnings.
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	a. share and make available to the Commission best practices, lessons learnt and relevant data information on major national disasters, including the social and economic impacts of these disasters, with a view to providing policy-relevant information to European and national policy makers; <b>(Preamble clause 24, p.7)</b>	Need for best practices and lessons learnt to be available as well as information on major disasters (special focus placed on data for social and economic impacts). This information should be provided in cooperation with policy makers
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	e. support and develop the raising of public awareness and the education of the population on disaster management, improve the links between existing early warning systems, improve the dissemination of forecasts, alerts and warnings to the public and support cooperation between meteorological and hydrological agencies; <b>(Preamble clause 24, p.8)</b>	Need for supporting the cooperation of meteorological and hydrological agencies. Need also for improving links between early warning systems. Improve also providing of warning information to the public and authorities
<b>Draft Conclusions on a Community Framework on disaster prevention</b>	f. encourage exchanges of policy makers and researchers in the form of, for instance, secondments between governmental and research institutions; <b>(Preamble clause 24, p.8)</b>	Need for encouraging exchanges between policy makers and researchers
<b>EU White Paper on Adaptation to Climate Change</b>	For phase 1 to be a success, the EU, national, regional and local authorities must cooperate closely. <b>(Within 3. "THE PROPOSED EU FRAMEWORK: OBJECTIVES AND ACTION", p.7)</b>	All levels must cooperate closely
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	There needs to be a stronger interaction with regional and local governments and civil society. Member States bear the principal responsibility for achieving this. <b>(Within "Proposals for Change", p.4)</b>	Need for strengthening cooperation with regional and local levels. (really this is a vertical cooperation issue)
<b>The Stockholm Programme</b>	— stringent cooperation between the Union agencies, including further improving their information exchange, <b>(Under 4. "A EUROPE THAT PROTECTS", within 4.1. "Internal Security Strategy", p.18)</b>	Need for greater cooperation between agencies and their exchange of information
<b>The Stockholm Programme</b>	— the use of regional initiatives and regional cooperation, <b>(Under 4. "A EUROPE THAT PROTECTS", within 4.1. "Internal Security Strategy", p.18)</b>	Need for encouraging regional cooperation through initiatives

## (13) Risk Culture

### Sources & connections to EU policy:

Document	Segment	Analysis
<b>EU Strategy for Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction in Developing</b>	<p>Use knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels</p> <p>Disasters can be reduced substantially if people are well informed about the risk they may face and about possible options and measures they can take to reduce vulnerability and better prepare themselves.</p> <p>Public awareness of DRR can be heightened by disseminating disaster risk information to relevant authorities and local populations in order to empower people to protect themselves and make their livelihoods more resilient to disasters.</p> <p><b>(Under 4. "Priority Areas for Intervention", within 4.3. "Use knowledge, innovation, and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels", p.8)</b></p>	<p>Part of the building a 'culture of safety' requires:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-knowledge, innovation and education</li> <li>-well-informed population (high level of awareness)</li> <li>-information specifically about actions the population can take</li> <li>-empowerment of the local population (esp. that to protect themselves and their livelihoods)</li> </ul> <p>'Culture of safety' is directly connected to resilience building.</p> <p><b>(Some connection here to openness &amp; transparency in terms of availability of information, some connection also to participation)</b></p>
<b>Council Decision establishing Community Civil Protection Mechan</b>	<p>The Mechanism should make it possible to mobilise, and facilitate coordination of, assistance interventions in order to help ensure better protection primarily of people but also of the environment and property, including cultural heritage, thereby reducing loss of human life, injury, material damage, economic and environmental damage, and making achievement of the objectives of social cohesion and solidarity more tangible.</p> <p><b>(Preamble clause 12, p.10)</b></p>	<p>Cultural heritage stated as important to protect (however associates this with part of what needs to be protected within the bounds of property, or environment and property)</p>
<b>Council Decision establishing Community Civil Protection Mechan</b>	<p>If a major emergency overwhelms the response capabilities of an affected Member State, this State should be able to appeal to the Mechanism to supplement its own civil protection resources. The Community may therefore adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty establishing the European Community.</p> <p><b>(Preamble clause 23, p.11)</b></p>	<p>Not directly stated; however, one could connect culture to the principle of subsidiarity (where a cultural norm should be the decision in favor of actions taken at the lowest possible level, could also connect to decentralization though this is a greater extrapolation)</p> <p><b>(Some potential connection to efficiency in terms of the most appropriate level)</b></p>
<b>Council Decision establishing Community Civil Protection Mechan</b>	<p>The protection to be ensured by the Mechanism shall cover primarily people but also the environment and property, including cultural heritage,</p> <p><b>(Under Chapter 1 "Subject matter and scope", Article 1, clause 2, p.11)</b></p>	<p>Same comment as: Cultural heritage stated as important to protect (however associates this with part of what needs to be protected within the bounds of property, or environment and property)</p>
<b>Council Decision establishing Community Civil Protection Mechan</b>	<p>,taking also into account the special needs of the isolated, outermost and other regions or islands of the Community.</p> <p><b>(Under Chapter 1 "Subject matter and scope", Article 1, clause 2, p.11)</b></p>	<p>It should be expected that certain regions have special needs which must be considered (norm), especially applicable to the CHANGES project case studies are the isolated areas.</p> <p><b>(Direct overlap with equity principle in terms of isolated communities)</b></p>

<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instru</b>	This Decision establishes a Civil Protection Financial Instrument (the Instrument) to support and complement the efforts of the Member States for the protection, primarily of people but also of the environment and property, including cultural heritage, <b>(Under Article 1 "Subject matter and scope", clause 1, p.12)</b>	Same comment as: Cultural heritage stated as important to protect (however associates this with part of what needs to be protected within the bounds of property, or environment and property)
<b>Council Decision establishing Civil Protection Financial Instru</b>	This Decision shall take into account the special needs of isolated, outermost and other regions or islands of the Community in the case of an emergency. <b>(Under Article 1 "Subject matter and scope", clause 4, p.12)</b>	Same comment as: It should be expected that certain regions have special needs which must be considered (norm), especially applicable to the CHANGES project case studies are the isolated areas. <b>(Direct overlap with equity principle in terms of isolated communities)</b>
<b>COM_2010_600_European_disaster_response_en</b>	The following principles should guide work on the EU disaster response capacity: – The EU should be able to respond effectively and in a spirit of solidarity to disasters both inside and outside the EU. – The EU disaster response capacity should address all types of disasters <b>(Within 3. "Guiding Principles", p.5)</b>	Another key norm embedded in policy development is the 'spirit of solidarity'. This can be exemplified by assistance provided from entities (e.g. municipalities) outside the directly affected area. <b>(Direct overlap with equity principle in terms of solidarity, also in part related to cooperation)</b>
<b>COM_2010_600_European_disaster_response_en</b>	– An approach that balances response with disaster prevention and preparedness is the best way to respond to the increasing threats posed by disasters. While this Communication focuses on response, disaster prevention and preparedness are the cornerstones of the EU's strategy on disaster management. 12 <b>(Within 3. "Guiding Principles", p.6)</b>	Of very high importance ore prevention and preparedness. Need for balance between response and prevention and preparedness. (again, a norm for policy development)
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	It is feasible and desirable to reduce the risk of adverse consequences, especially for human health and life, the environment, cultural heritage, economic activity and infrastructure associated with floods. <b>(Preamble clause 3, p.27)</b>	Same comment as (but esp. with respect to floods): Cultural heritage stated as important to protect (however associates this with part of what needs to be protected within the bounds of property, or environment and property)
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	European Union Solidarity Fund (1) it is possible to grant rapid financial assistance in the event of a major disaster to help the people, natural zones, regions and countries concerned to return to conditions that are as normal as possible. However the Fund may only intervene for emergency operations, and not for the phases preceding an emergency. <b>(Preamble clause 8, p.28)</b>	Issue here with funds provided only for response and not prevention or preparedness. (given less attention)
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	The causes and consequences of flood events vary across the countries and regions of the Community. Flood risk management plans should therefore take into account the particular characteristics of the areas they cover and provide for tailored solutions according to the needs and priorities of those areas <b>(Preamble clause 13, p.28)</b>	Need for tailor-made solutions. Plans and their solutions must consider characteristics, needs and priorities of particular areas. (particularly in relation to flood events, as there is a direct connection to place, and consequently connection to the characteristics of a given place)

<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	Throughout the Community different types of floods occur, such as river floods, flash floods, urban floods and floods from the sea in coastal areas. The damage caused by flood events may also vary across the countries and regions of the Community. Hence, objectives regarding the management of flood risks should be determined by the Member States themselves and should be based on local and regional circumstances. <b>(Preamble clause 10, p.28)</b>	Similar to above comment: (also related to flooding particularly). Impacts vary depending on the given place. Therefore, management strategies should be built and determined by local and regional characteristics (tailor-made to the characteristics of place)
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	Flood risks in certain areas within the Community could be considered not to be significant, for example in thinly populated or unpopulated areas <b>(Preamble clause 11, p.28)</b>	Interesting to promote this norm. Communicates that importance and priority of attention to a given place is reduced with a smaller population (somewhat contradictory to what is found in isolated areas which often have a far smaller population).
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	considerable flexibility should be left to the local and regional levels, in particular as regards organisation and responsibility of authorities. <b>(Preamble clause 24, p.29)</b>	Also related to the subsidiarity principle: strategies should be flexible and allow local and regional levels to determine organization and responsibilities.
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	5. Flood risk maps shall show the potential adverse consequences associated with flood scenarios referred to in paragraph 3 and expressed in terms of the following: (a) the indicative number of inhabitants potentially affected; (b) type of economic activity of the area potentially affected; (c) installations as referred to in Annex I to Council Directive 96/61/EC of 24 September 1996 concerning integrated pollution prevention and control (1) which might cause accidental pollution in case of flooding and potentially affected protected areas identified in Annex IV(1)(i), (iii) and (v) to Directive 2000/60/EC; (d) other information which the Member State considers useful such as the indication of areas where floods with a high content of transported sediments and debris floods can occur and information on other significant sources of pollution. <b>(Under Chapter III "Flood Hazard Maps and Flood Risk Maps", Article 6, clause 5, p.31)</b>	What is important to consider within flood risk maps: -population (potentially affected), economic activities (potentially affected), potential pollution points, protected areas, sediment and debris
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	In the interests of solidarity, flood risk management plans established in one Member State shall not include measures which, by their extent and impact, significantly increase flood risks upstream or downstream of other countries in the same river basin or sub-basin, u <b>(Under Chapter IV "Flood Risk Management Plans", Article 7, clause 4, p.31)</b>	Solidarity principle implies a norm of 'do no harm' with respect to strategies employed for flood risk management and their effects on upstream and downstream areas (Potential here with connection to equity category esp. in terms of solidarity)
<b>Flood Risk Management Directive</b>	4. The likely impact of climate change on the occurrence of floods shall be taken into account in the reviews referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3. <b>(Under Chapter VIII "Reviews, Reports and Final Provisions", Article 14, clause 4, p.33)</b>	Importance placed on consideration of climate change impact on the occurrence of floods (This is perhaps more related to the accountability or resources category in terms of taking into account future change)

<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>(i) The promotion of a culture of prevention, including through the mobilization of adequate resources for disaster risk reduction, is an investment for the future with substantial returns. Risk assessment and early warning systems are essential investments that protect and save lives, property and livelihoods, contribute to the sustainability of development, and are far more cost-effective in strengthening coping mechanisms than is primary reliance on post-disaster response and recovery; <b>(Under III. "Priorities for action 2005-2015", under A. "General considerations", clause (i), p.4)</b></p>	<p>'Culture of prevention' is used similarly to 'culture of safety' implying synonymy. Segment can be used to highlight the importance of prevention in building a 'culture of safety'. Stresses this as a good (substantial) return on investment, even more so than investment in response and recovery. This 'culture of prevention' includes risk assessment and early warning systems.</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", clause 14, sub-clause 3, p.6)</b></p>	<p>'Culture of safety' again is directly connected to resilience. Also see reiteration of need for this at all levels.</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>17. The starting point for reducing disaster risk and for promoting a culture of disaster resilience lies in the knowledge of the hazards and the physical, social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities to disasters that most societies face, and of the ways in which hazards and vulnerabilities are changing in the short and long term, followed by action taken on the basis of that knowledge. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", within section 2. "Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning", clause 17, p.7)</b></p>	<p>'Culture of disaster resilience' is used similarly with 'culture of safety' implying synonymy. This is based on knowledge (esp. of hazards and vulnerabilities, including social vulnerabilities), long and short term change of these hazards and vulnerabilities, and action utilizing this knowledge (some connection here to taking into account change, perhaps can imply taking into account climate change)</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>Develop early warning systems that are people centered, in particular systems whose warnings are timely and understandable to those at risk, which take into account the demographic, gender, cultural and livelihood characteristics of the target audiences, <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", within section 2. "Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning", clause (ii), p.7)</b></p>	<p>Warning systems in particular must pay attention to cultural characteristics (must be 'people centered') (connection here to equity category, especially in that is has some connection to the solidarity principle)</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>3. Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels 18. Disasters can be substantially reduced if people are well informed and motivated towards a culture of disaster prevention and resilience, which in turn requires the collection, compilation and dissemination of relevant knowledge and information on hazards, vulnerabilities and capacities. <b>(Under B. "Priorities for action", within section 3. "Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels", clause (18), p.9)</b></p>	<p>Similar to previous comment: Part of the building a 'culture of safety' requires: -knowledge, innovation and education (all levels) -well-informed population (high level of awareness) -motivation of the population (esp. toward prevention) -collection and dissemination of knowledge &amp; information (including on hazards, vulnerabilities, and capacities) 'Culture of safety' is directly connected to resilience building.</p>
<p><b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b></p>	<p>i) Information management and exchange (a) Provide easily understandable information on disaster risks and protection options, especially to citizens in high-risk areas, to encourage and enable people to take action to reduce risks and build resilience. The information should incorporate relevant traditional and indigenous knowledge and culture heritage and be tailored to different target audiences, taking into account cultural and social factors.</p>	<p>Need for tailor-made approaches which consider the cultural and social characteristics of the target audience. This should also entail encouragement of citizen-initiated actions. (attention should be paid especially to those who are in high risk areas) (Some connection here to solidarity and thus equity in</p>

	<i>(Under B. "Priorities for action", within section 3. "Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels", clause (i) "Information management and exchange", p.9)</i>	terms of attention to people in high risk areas, some connection to informing and empowering citizens and thus to participation category)
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(iv) Public awareness (p) Promote the engagement of the media in order to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience and strong community involvement in sustained public education campaigns and public consultations at all levels of society <i>(Under B. "Priorities for action", within section 3. "Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels", clause (iv) "Public awareness", p.10)</i>	Media play an important role in building a 'culture of disaster resilience'. This role is demonstrated through encouraging community involvement, education, and consultation at all levels, which helps promote a 'culture of disaster resilience'
<b>Hyogo-framework-for-action-english</b>	(l) Promote the establishment of public-private partnerships to better engage the private sector  in disaster risk reduction activities; encourage the private sector to foster a culture of disaster prevention, putting greater emphasis on, and allocating resources to, predisaster activities such as risk assessments and early warning systems. <i>(Under B. "Priorities for action", within section 4. "Reducing the underlying risk factors", within (ii) "Social and economic development practices", p.11)</i>	Need for fostering a 'culture of prevention', esp. through the private sector. This should target risk assessment and early warning systems.
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	Today's focus is mainly based on effective management of a crisis. An approach for disaster prevention and preparedness together with fast identification and early warning of threats to decision makers, first responders and population should be developed and implemented. <i>(Under "Current Gaps and Needs", within "Political/Regulatory and procedural issues", p.10)</i>	Acknowledges that focus is on crisis management. However, need to develop a greater focus on prevention and preparedness (connects this to early warning). This should involve decision makers, first responders, as well as the population
<b>White Paper_ Towards a harmonized EU civil protection</b>	3.1 Build a common culture of preparedness across the EU for an integrated approach to address disasters, emergencies, and terrorist events. <i>(within Recommendation 3 "Enhance regional cooperation for sharing best practices, interoperability of procedures and increased solidarity", p.13)</i>	Need for 'culture of preparedness' across the EU (need for EU approach)
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	What is needed is a reinforced culture of consultation and dialogue; a culture which is adopted by all European Institutions and which associates particularly the European Parliament in the consultative process, given its role in representing the citizen. <i>(Under III. "Proposals for Change", within 3.1 "Better involvement", p.16)</i>	Need for 'culture of consultation and dialogue' throughout Europe. (some overlap here in terms of category of participation)
<b>White Paper European Governance</b>	Sixth, a stronger culture of evaluation and feedback is needed in order to learn from the successes and mistakes of the past. This will help to ensure that proposals do not over-regulate and that decisions are taken and implemented at the appropriate level. <i>(Under III. "Proposals for Change", within 3.1 "Better involvement", p.22)</i>	Need for strengthening a 'culture of evaluation and feedback' as a learning mechanism. (purpose of this: avoiding legislation that is too restrictive, and ensuring implementation of decisions at the most appropriate level) (some connections here to efficiency in terms of most appropriate level, some connections here to participation)

		in terms of feedback mechanisms)
<b>The Stockholm Programme</b>	<p>4.2.1. Forging a common culture</p> <p>The European Council stresses the need to enhance mutual trust between all the professionals concerned at national and Union level. A genuine European law enforcement culture should be developed through exchange of experiences and good practice as well as the organisation of joint training courses and exercises in line with Chapter 1.2.6.</p> <p><b>(Under 4. "A Europe that protects", under 4.2 "Upgrading the tools for the job", within 4.2.1 "Forging a common culture", p.18)</b></p>	Culture is also here related to trust in terms of forming a common culture (though related to law enforcement, this is still as a part of security related to disaster risk management) (norm should include exchange of best practices)
<b>COM EU Internal Security Strategy</b>	<p>The Internal Security Strategy in Action, and the tools and actions for implementing it must be based on common values including the rule of law and respect for fundamental rights as laid down in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights 5.</p> <p><b>(Under 1. "The European Security Model: Working Together for a More Secure Europe", p.3)</b></p>	Need for common values and upholding of the law. (some relation here in terms of effectiveness category, whereby regulations are upheld and their purpose achieved) (Perhaps more so related to effectiveness than risk culture)
<b>COM_2011_proposal-decision-CPMechanism_en</b>	<p>Specific objectives include (a) to achieve a high level of protection against disasters by preventing or reducing their effects and by fostering a culture of prevention</p> <p><b>(Within 1. "Context of the Proposal", p.2)</b></p>	'Culture of prevention' helps achieve a high level of disaster protection. This is also directing connected with prevention and reducing disaster impacts.
<b>COM_2011_proposal-decision-CPMechanism_en</b>	<p>(6) The Mechanism should include a general policy framework for Union disaster risk prevention actions aimed at achieving a high level of protection and resilience against disasters by preventing or reducing their effects and by fostering a culture of prevention.</p> <p><b>(Preamble clause 6, p.10)</b></p>	Similar to above comment: also stresses importance of disaster risk prevention. Connects a 'culture of prevention' to the prevention and reducing of disaster impacts.
<b>COM_2011_proposal-decision-CPMechanism_en</b>	<p>The Mechanism shall support, coordinate or supplement reinforced cooperation between the Union and Member States in pursuit of the following specific objectives:</p> <p>(a) to achieve a high level of protection against disasters by preventing or reducing their effects and by fostering a culture of prevention;</p> <p><b>(Under Article 3 "Specific objectives", clause 1, p.16)</b></p>	Similar to previous comment: a high level of protection can be achieved through fostering a 'culture of prevention' (which entails prevention or reduction of disaster effects)
<b>Green Paper on the insurance of natural and manmade disasters</b>	<p>3. DISASTER RISK AWARENESS, PREVENTION AND MITIGATION</p> <p>There is strong political awareness in the European Union around the need to develop and implement strong Disaster Risk Management (DRM) policies that aim to build resilience against disasters and mitigate their most severe effects</p> <p>18</p> <p>both inside the Union and in its external action.</p> <p><b>(Within 3. "Disaster Awareness, Prevention and Mitigation", p.11)</b></p>	Strong need for development of DRM policies that promote resilience and mitigation of severe disaster effects.

**Green Paper  
on the  
insurance of  
natural and  
manmade  
disasters**

3.1. Insurance pricing as an insurance market-based incentive to promote risk awareness prevention and mitigation Governments could continue to absorb a large share of the costs of mitigation and public relief by continuing to generously compensate victims. But this is likely to exacerbate governments' budget difficulties and encourage undesired development in risk-prone areas. Alternatively, public authorities could withdraw resources from this area, control development in risk-prone areas and rely more heavily on market forces to encourage individual responsibility for reducing losses and insuring against them. Insurers can provide market-based incentives for risk prevention. Risk-based pricing can motivate insured persons to take individual measures to reduce the vulnerability of their property. If the premium fairly reflects the level of risk, accompanied with risk-appropriate discounts for insured persons who invest in loss reduction, it motivates them to take risk reduction measures. However, often the cost of ex-ante risk reduction for individuals is not economic, compared to simply insuring against the risk, or taking community-level risk prevention measures. If insurance premiums reflected the real risks, high risk behaviour would be prohibitively expensive. The respective roles of the public and private sector in taking risk prevention action should, therefore, always be considered.

***(Under 3. "Disaster Awareness, Prevention and Mitigation", within 3.1. "Insurance pricing as an insurance market-based incentive to promote risk awareness prevention and mitigation", p.12)***

Reflects on how prevention has a far greater benefit than e.g. governments paying for relief efforts. Insurance can incentivize people to be more responsible for their own safety (e.g. with cost of insurance in risky areas, and incentives or cost reduction for those who implement preventative measures); authorities could control development of high risk areas. Insurance could encourage better risk preventive actions.