






**MOVE**  
Methods for the Improvement of  
Vulnerability Assessment in Europe

***Disasters and threats  
do not know any  
border...***

MOVE WORKSHOP BESKIDZKI RAJ  
22<sup>ND</sup> SEPTEMBER 2011

A graphic with a blue background and white text. The text is centered and reads: "Disasters and threats do not know any border...". Below this, it says "MOVE WORKSHOP BESKIDZKI RAJ 22<sup>ND</sup> SEPTEMBER 2011".




**CONCEPT OF BEST PRACTICES MODEL  
FOR  
CRISIS MANAGEMENT**

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22<sup>ND</sup> SEPTEMBER 2011

**Crisis management** means activity of public administration authorities as an element of managing national security management system, which consists of preventing crisis situations, preparing to take control over them by way of planned activities, responding in case of emergencies, removal of their effects and the reconstruction of the resources and critical infrastructure.



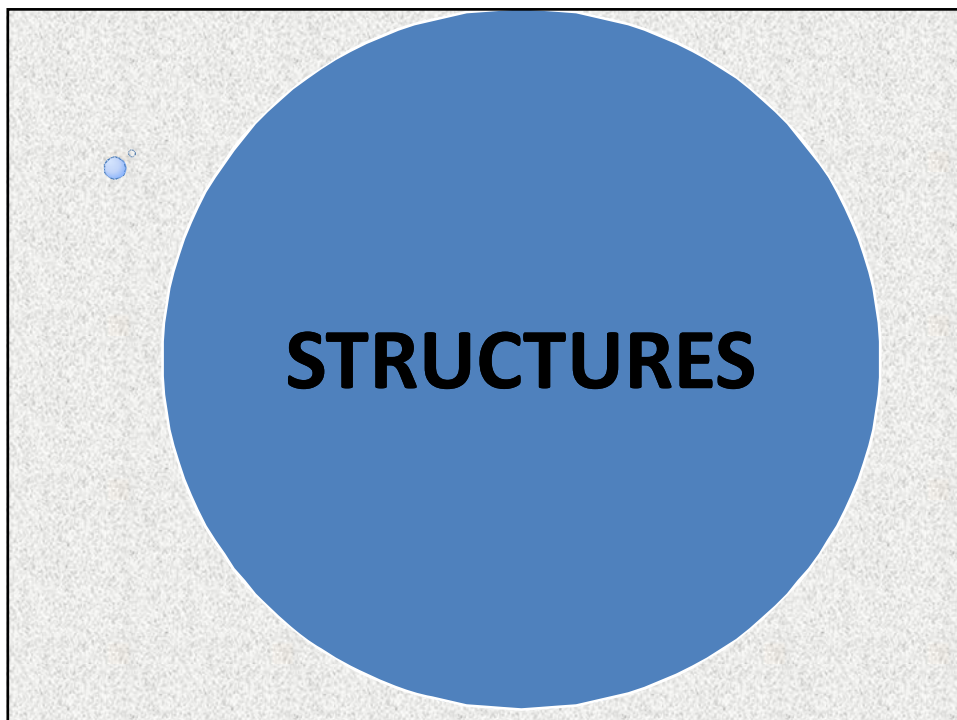
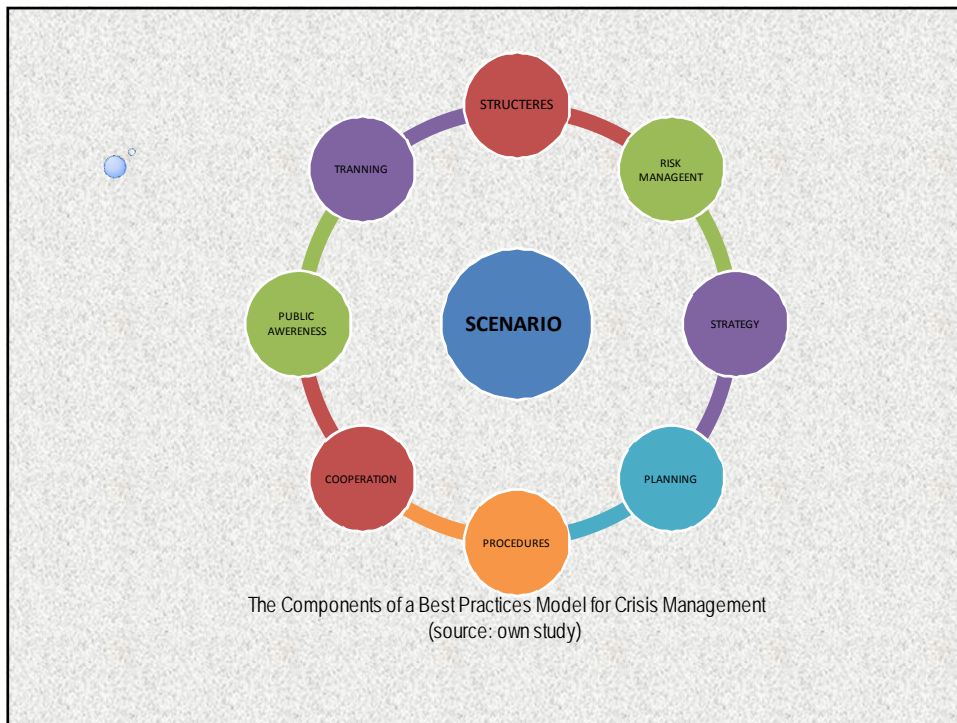
**Good practice** is defined as an initiative (e.g. methodologies, projects, processes, techniques) undertaken in one of the programmer's thematic priorities which has already proved successful and which has the potential to be transferred to a different geographic area. Proved successful is where the good practice has already provided tangible and measurable results in achieving a specific objective.

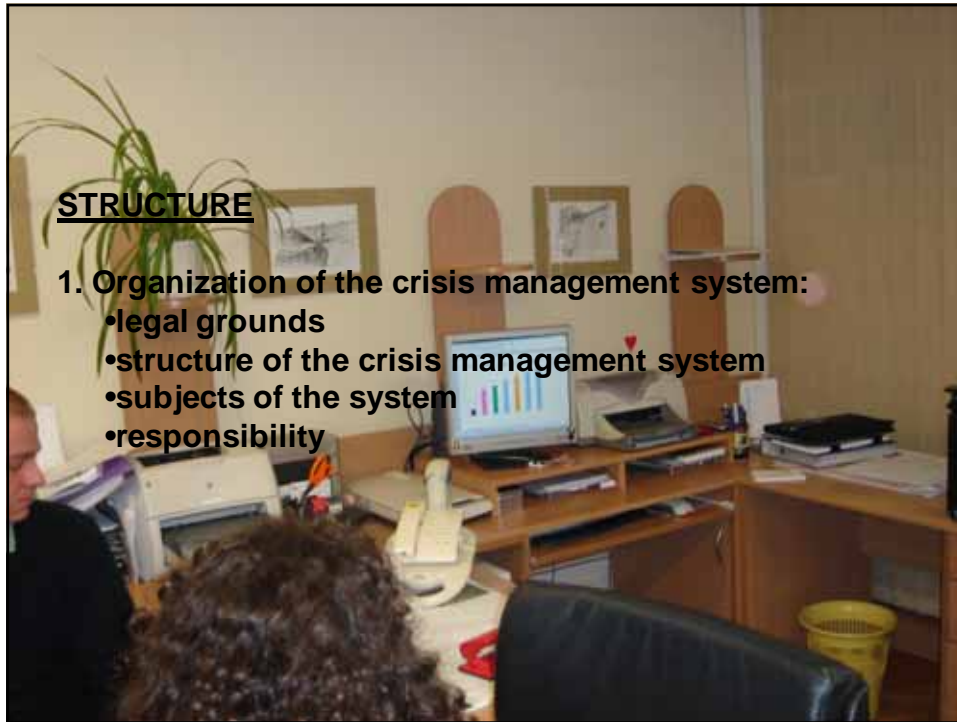
Good practice in the context of the INTERREG IVC programme.

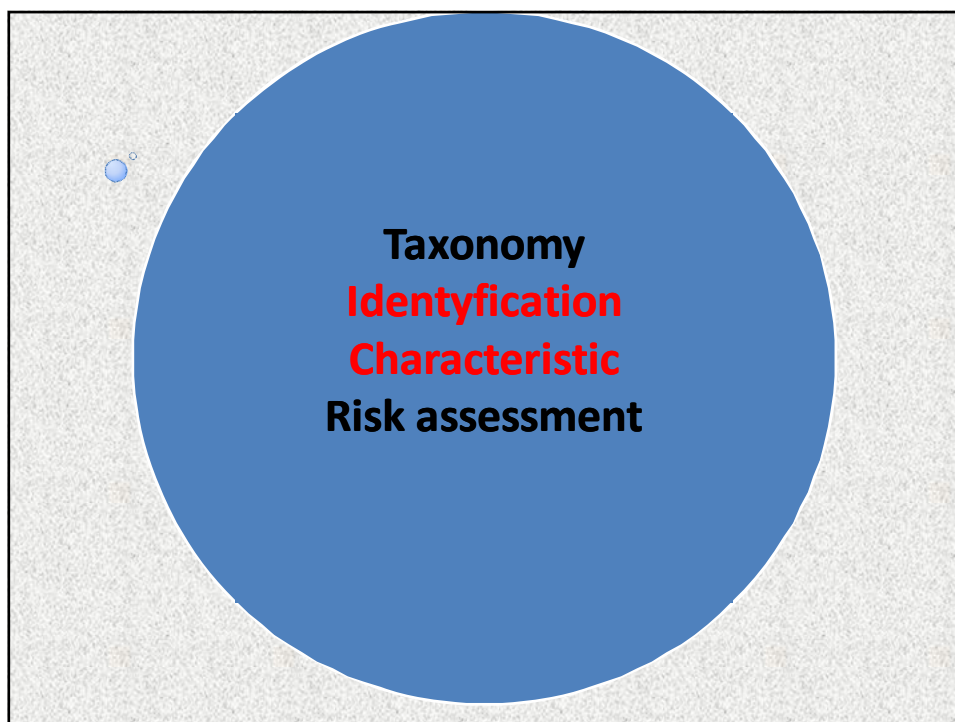


**Good practice - my definition:**

**To achieve one's goal  
and not much to work hard**







**1. Step**

**Identification of natural threats (an example):**

- flood
- droughts
- wind
- heat
- frost
- earthquake
- landslide


# RISK

$$R = p \times L$$

$$L = f(t, V)$$


$$R = f(p, t, V)$$

p – probability  
 t – distance in time  
 V – vulnerability  
 L – losses



The basic characteristics of the hazard types and appropriate response measures have been structured as follows.

- Causal phenomena
- General characteristics
- Predictability
- Factors contributing to vulnerability
- Typical effects
- Possible risk reduction measures
- Specific preparedness measures
- Typical post-disaster needs
- Impact assessment tools

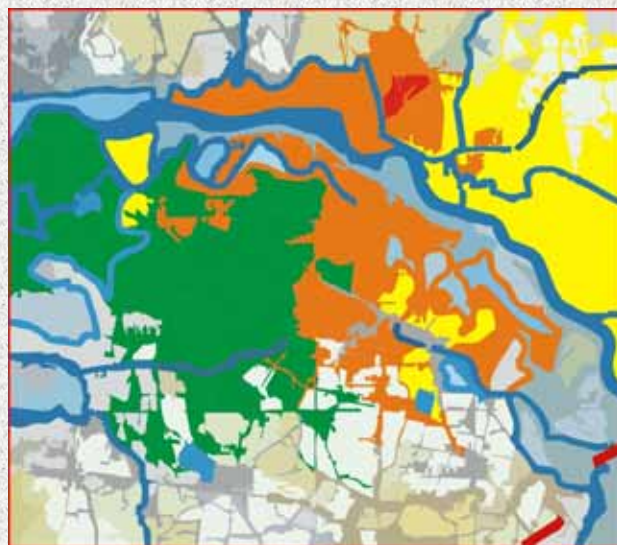




Hazards map (e.g. flood)



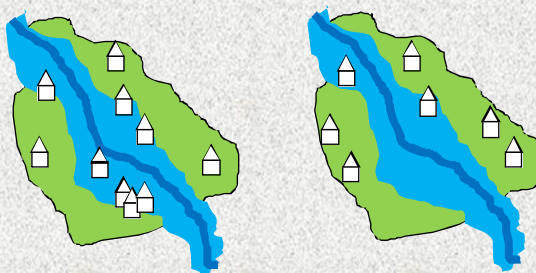
Risk map (e.g. population in flood prone area)



### Exposure

People, property, systems, or other elements present in hazard zones that are thereby subject to potential losses.

*Comment: Measures of exposure can include the number of people or types of assets in an area. These can be combined with the specific vulnerability of the exposed elements to any particular hazard to estimate the quantitative risks associated with that hazard in the area of interest.*



### Vulnerability

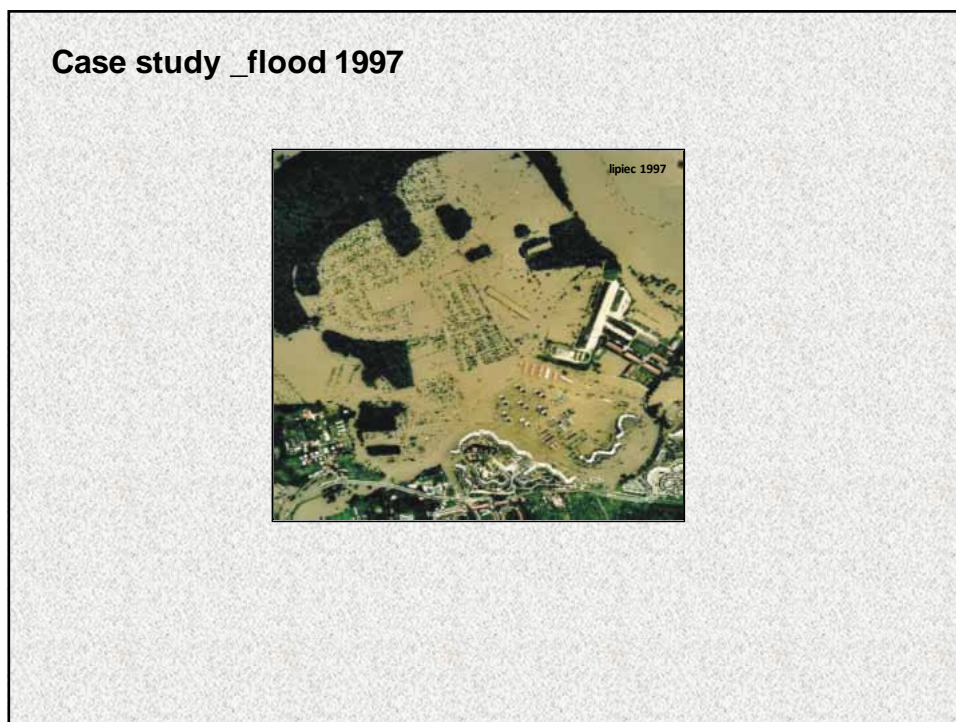
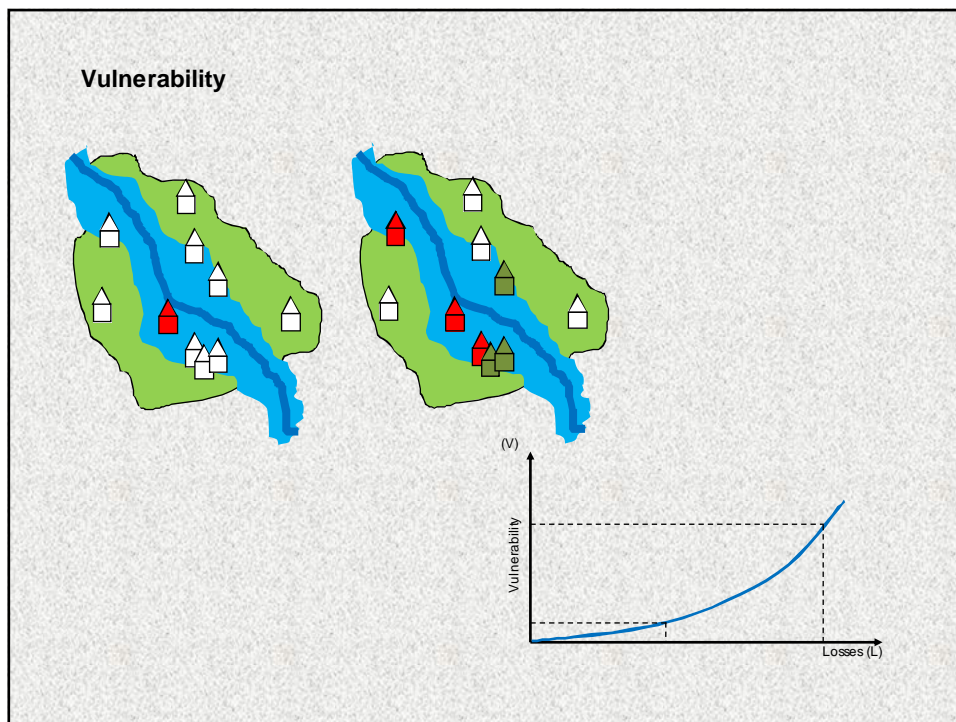
Vulnerability from the perspective of disaster management means assessing the threats from potential hazards to the population and to infrastructure. It may be conducted in the political, social, economic or environmental fields.

The characteristics and circumstances of a community, system or asset that make it susceptible to the damaging effects of a hazard.

*Comment: There are many aspects of vulnerability, arising from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors.*

*Examples may include poor design and construction of buildings, inadequate protection of assets, lack of public information and awareness, limited official recognition of risks and preparedness measures, and disregard for wise environmental management. Vulnerability varies significantly within a community and over time. This definition identifies vulnerability as a characteristic of the element of interest (community, system or asset) which is independent of its exposure. However, in common use the word is often used more broadly to include the element's **exposure**.*

**Vulnerability assessment has many things in common with risk assessment .**



### Case study \_flood 1997 and .....



### What we need?

- Spatial planning ?
- Assessment Vurnelability ?
- Risk assessment ?
- Law regulation ?

**COMMON SENSE !!!**



