

Interoperability – not just a technological issue.

"Making Communities safer", Oct. 11., 2006

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Opening remarks - experiences

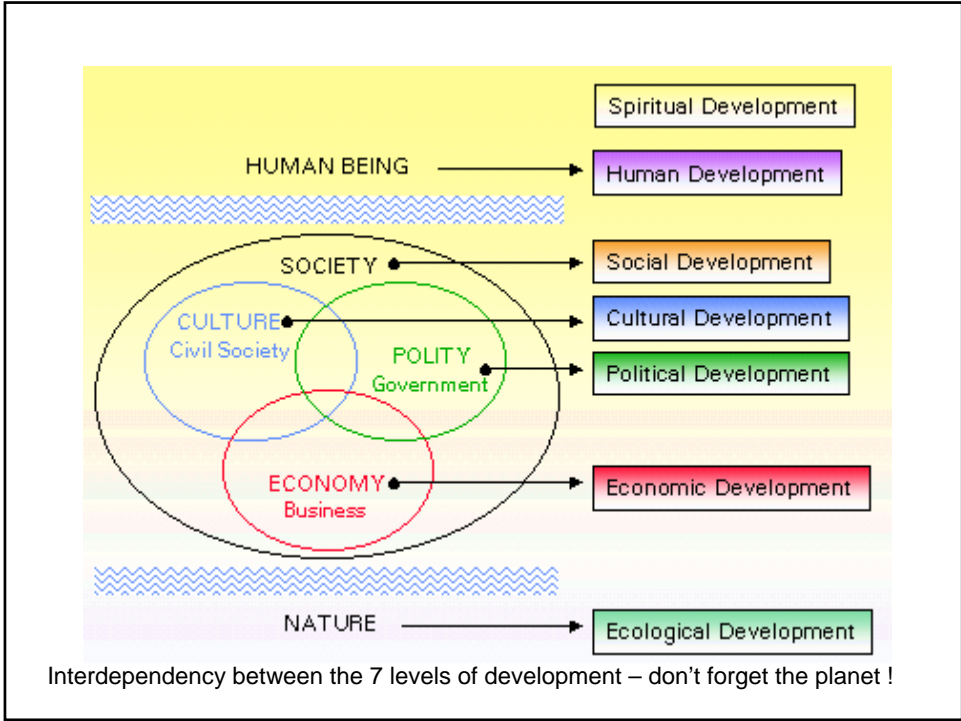
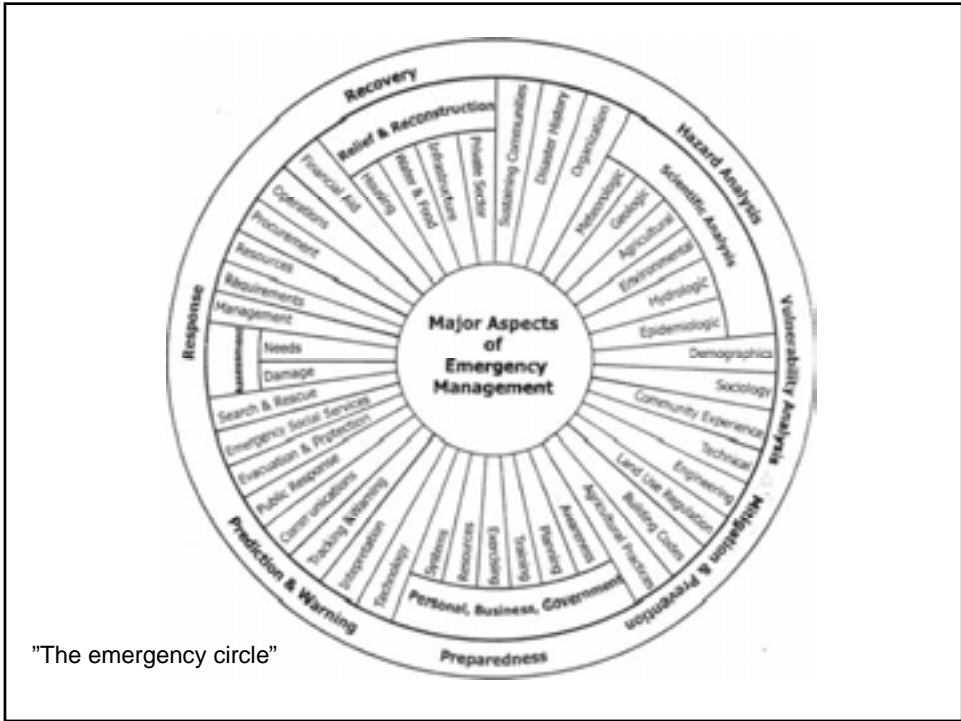
- Professional Mobile Radiocommunication (PMR)
- Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
- Procapites. EU-project for the 31 european capitals and different definitions
- Civil Protection as an EU-mecanism.
- 10 year emergency planner in Copehagen





Interoperability?





Mega-threats: making communities safer



- Terrorism – fighting against AND understanding !
- Oil crisis? – pressure towards states as an element in warfare ! The Future?
- Pandemic – WHO still tells we cannot avoid it !
- Climate change – floods and destructions
- A beginning break down of the Bretton Woods institutions?

New challenges

- From European citizen to worldmarket consumer – the voice of civil society ?
- Parallel societies in Europe – Islam !
- Critical infrastructure (notice the new Norwegian report)
- Privatization and security !! (GATS)
- New protectionism and nationalism (WTO)
- GMO.....

Who will dominate our consciousness on the global scene?

- Childhood and school – preparation for the market or for being a citizen?
- Lack of confidence towards the authorities ?
- The pollution in our thoughts – the biggest one
- The architecture of emergency – how to cooperate without standards ?



Why standards?

- To ensure the quality of the product
- To harmonise a series of products
- To facilitate information exchange, services, manpower and procedures
- To guarantee transparency and fairness
- To orientate planners and managers and provide them with guide-lines

10 Canons for Democratic Civil Protection

- Civil protection must be a service explicitly provided for the population, not just for the state in any of its forms.
- It must be responsive to the security needs manifested and expressed by ordinary people.
- It must involve people, in a participatory manner, in the maintenance of their own security.
- It must be organised primarily at the local level, while higher levels of government must provide coordination, harmonisation and support but not supplant local crisis response capability
- It must be fully demilitarised

(continued)

- The service must be as professional as possible
- It must involve scenario-based, generic emergency planning, which is designed to reduce the vulnerability and tackle the fundamental needs of the general population of the geographical area in which the plans apply.
- It must define sustainable emergency management and risk reduction and work towards achieving them.
- It must be compatible with ecological sustainability and urban regional planning that pertain to the local area.
- It must keep the the public well informed of any risks and contingencies that may require people to take action.

Preliminary conclusions

- We need a mental "filter" – as worldcitizens and individuals
- Mistrust towards politicians in general and international organisations in particular
- Citizens competences – the citizen must break down the attitude of being a civil protection client !
- Market domination (consumer) towards political participation (citizen) ?

Local authority responsibility and priorities

- The municipality as responsible unit for the geographical area and for crisis management
- Civil protection (top-down ?)
- Local responsible for building cooperation with business world as well with civil society.

But the individualisation and the anti-authorian attitude makes it naturally to give the population more responsibility – as in Gothenborg with "Tryggare och mennskligare Göteborg"

”Tryggare och menskligare city”

High level priority. Examples:

- Crime and violence, assurance issues
- Projects with the business world
- Stress, young girls,
- Trafic, sport
- Pollution in the air
- Preventing social exclusion
- Incidents at home (elderly people)
- Public service as best practic?

Fire and rescue services – just a corner of security and emergency

- Competences in cooperation – the language of action is insufficient
- Supplementary to the risk management at municipality level
- Proactive, selfhelpnes,
- Controller in global sustainable responsibility
- Data-bank (analysis, knowledge, strategies).
- Research – cooperation with universities
- Handbook/guide-lines/manual
- Education – think global, act local !
- Building capacity – networking, knowledge, experiments

Recommendations – priorities !

- "Transform" the childhood - educating for being a worldcitizen (updating of human rights)
- Deepning in "global sustainable responsibility"
- Up-dating of risk management elements (IOP)
- Training to be prepared for surprises (researching in collapse of complex social systems)
- Building an infrastructure for reflection
- Engaging controller-capacities on basis of global sustainable responsibility.
- Excercises, excercises.....
- Restructuring of international organisations including the emergency architecture
- Involvement of the worldcitizen at the global scene as well as in general (european civil protection)

Appendix remarks

- Risk no. 1: lack of skills matching the risks
- Risk no. 2: Leaders have insufficient understanding of risks
- Risk no. 3: Insufficient dialogue between public servants and political leaders
- Risk no. 4: "ordinary risks"

