



Jönköping, Sweden

Local progress report on the implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action (First Cycle)

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Priority for Action 1

Ensure that disaster reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

Core Indicator 1.1

National policy and legal framework for disaster risk reduction exists with decentralized responsibilities and capacities at all levels.

How well are local organizations (including local government) equipped with capacities (knowledge, experience, official mandate) for disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Municipality of Jönköping holds disaster risk knowledge and experience in several different parts of the organisation, which allows it to meet the challenges from several different angles. The work is coordinated through the Rescue Services. In Sweden the Municipalities have the official mandate eg. to implement a set of action plans (a legislative requirement), which consists of one overall document with several more specific programmes, including crime prevention, fire prevention and crisis management. The Municipality is also responsible for the city planning, allowing it to steer the risk level in newly planned settlements

Reference links:

> General Safety and Security Action Programme 2012-2014

<http://www.jonkoping.se/download/18.5f6990b6135d27202fb72c0/1336392960703/Trygghet+och+s%C3%A4kerhet%2C+Handlingsprogram.pdf>

To what extent do partnerships exist between communities, private sector and local authorities to reduce risk?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Municipality has set up different partnerships with private companies, eg. insurance companies, to meet different specific challenges. One example is a folding barrier partnership, providing extra flooding protection. The municipality's action plans (refer above) includes several local projects, eg. cooperation between schools and social services to prevent children and students from entering a criminal context. The participating bodies are both at a local authority level and from the very local communities. There are still room for further improvements though.

Core Indicator 1.2

Dedicated and adequate resources are available to implement disaster risk reduction plans and activities at all administrative levels.

How far does the local government have access to adequate financial resources to carry out risk reduction activities?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Some risk reduction activities fall within the normal duties, and is therefore a part of the normal municipal budget, for example for the rescue services, the technical office, environmental agency and the city planning office. On top of this some local funding, for example for climate change adaption, is available as well as some national funding. Two examples of national funding are allocated money for a local risk coordination post and funds for natural hazard risk reduction measures. Hence there is available funding, though there is always a need for more and still much more to be done.

To what degree does the local government allocate sufficient financial resources to carry out DRR activities, including effective disaster response and recovery?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The disaster response activities, when the situation exceeds the handling capacity of

the affected individuals or organisations, are primarily carried out by the rescue services. Jönköping municipality runs, and funds, the local rescue services which are well equipped based on the local risk assessments. The rescue services handle a wide range of disasters, and are equipped accordingly. They have flood barriers, forestry equipment, fire fighting equipment, equipment to handle hazardous materials to mention some. Jönköping municipality also has an active role in the regional rescue service cooperation, which enable all the municipalities in the region to share and use their resources where most needed. This optimises the use of the materials without increasing the costs accordingly, and is also based on good relations and close cooperation. In the event of a major disaster the municipality also has the possibility to receive some economical support from the national authorities. Within the Swedish system the recovery phase is mainly financed by the affected person's or business' insurance.

Reference links:

> Rescue Services Programme 2012-2014

<http://www.jonkoping.se/download/18.59714eb913702acdc965ec/1335949165614/Operativa+insatser%2C+delprogram+till+handlingsprg+trygghet+och+s%C3%A4kerhet.pdf>

Core Indicator 1.3

Community participation and decentralization are ensured through the delegation of authority and resources to local levels.

How much does the local government support vulnerable local communities (particularly women, elderly, infirmed, children) to actively participate in risk reduction decision-making, policy making, planning and implementation processes?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There are several projects ran to increase the risk awareness. One long term project is the education of (mainly school) children regarding risk awareness and handling, encouraging them to participate in the risk handling. Educating children in turn spreads the knowledge to their parents.

To what extent does the local government provide training in risk

reduction for local officials and community leaders?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

All sectors of the Municipality organisation receive education and training regarding disaster management based on their own working role. The Municipality Direction train annually. Some specific functions are also trained regularly, for example the Information Central which provides information to the public.

How regularly does the local government conduct awareness-building or education programs on DRR and disaster preparedness for local communities?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Programs include cultural diversity issues	Yes
Programs are sensitive to gender perspectives	No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The City Safety and Security Department educates approx. 14 000 people annually in various safety and security programs. Therefore the local residents receive training of some sort in less than ten years on average. School, medical and health care staff is especially targeted for special training regarding fire safety, first aid, CPR and disaster preparedness. The municipality also educates the instructors. Some health and safety is also incorporated in the education scheme for new citizens arriving to Jönköping from abroad.

Core Indicator 1.4

A national multi-sectoral platform for disaster risk reduction is functioning.

To what extent does the local government participate in the national DRR planning?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The Swedish disaster management system is based on a decentralised idea that whoever is responsible normally is still responsible in the event of a crisis. If the responsible part cannot handle the crisis, others may offer support but cannot take over the responsibility. Hence the DRR planning is equally decentralised - it is first and foremost the responsibility of every individual and organisation, rather of one centralised national authority. This system builds on good relations and a comprehensive cooperation between different organisations though, both at local, regional and national level. One example is through shared risk assessments and coordinating plans. This is firstly done at local and regional level, and the national level only comes in either through certain types of risks or to provide support at extensive disasters where the regional level needs further support. The local government (ie. the Municipality) is required to provide the regional government (ie. the County Board) with a risk- and vulnerability assessment, which has to be updated annually. The County Board in turns provides the national Authority with a regional assessment. Jönköping County does not only report as requested, but takes an active role in local, regional and national DRR work. On example is the on-going work within the EU Flood Directive, where Jönköping is playing an active part in the national work.

Reference links:

> Regional Crisis Cooperation i Jönköping County

<http://www.lansstyrelsen.se/jonkoping/SiteCollectionDocuments/Sv/publikationer/informationsmaterial/RegionalkrissamverkaniJ%C3%B6nk%C3%B6pingsl%C3%A4n.pdf>

Priority for Action 2

Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning

Core Indicator 2.1

National and local risk assessments based on hazard data and vulnerability information are available and include risk.

To what degree does the local government conducted thorough disaster risk assessments for key vulnerable development sectors in your local authority?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The municipality has a detailed process to assess risks and vulnerable sectors, resulting in a municipality wide risk and vulnerability assessment, as required by law. All sectors of the municipality are involved in the process. The analysis process includes assessing risks over the whole scale, from everyday risks to major disasters. The risks are then related to the vulnerability and capability of the different sectors. The Technical Office is currently running an extensive project to assess and in some areas replace the drainage, in order to reduce the flood risk. In parallel the municipality's rock fall risk areas are analysed further, as a basis for further risk reduction measures. The municipality wide land use plan is revised, and risk management in land use planning is one of the highlighted topics.

Reference links:

> Jönköping Risk Assessment 2011

<http://www.jonkoping.se/download/18.74ef8c0b13750d3f44a14e/1337152384810/Riskanalys+J%C3%B6nk%C3%B6pings+kommun.pdf>

To what extent are these risk assessments regularly updated, e.g. annually or on a bi-annual basis?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The documentation of the municipality risk assessment is thoroughly updated and reported every four years, as required by the current regulations. For the years in between the progress is documented in a short report annually, also as required by the regulations. The actual risk management work is a continuous process though, involving most of the parts of the municipal organisation in several on going projects.

How well are disaster risk assessments incorporated into all relevant local development planning on a consistent basis?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The municipal wide land use plan is currently being revised, and will focus more on risk aspects and aim to provide some risk management guidelines for land use planning. This will provide a good foundation for the entire city planning ahead. There is a cross sector working group which coordinates the municipality's efforts to take risks into account in the land use planning. Currently the work includes landslides, different flood studies and will also include hazardous materials and transportation routes. There is no specific legal guidance on how to handle risks in land use planning, but when the legislation was last revised safety questions were brought more into focus.

To what extent have local schools, hospitals and health facilities received special attention for "all hazard" risk assessments in your local authority?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The hospitals are managed by the County Council, and therefore mainly their

responsibility, though the Municipality and City Council cooperate to manage risks. Hence the focus here is on facilities within the municipality's management. Regarding schools and elderly care homes managed by the Municipality, they have a systematic safety work scheme in place. All the geriatric homes are provided with some sort of back up electricity. The main concern is geriatric homes or special needs housing managed by private organisations, which may not conduct safety work to the same standards.

How safe are all main schools, hospitals and health facilities from disasters so that they have the ability to remain operational during emergencies?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The municipality has approximately 50 Service Points, ie. facilities provided with back up electricity and water which may be opened to the public in case of a disaster. Most of these Service Points are schools or elderly care homes, which may not only remain operational but their use may widen in case of a disaster. Regarding the hospital, it is the responsibility of the County Council and there are some disaster provisions in place.

Core Indicator 2.2

Systems are in place to monitor, archive and disseminate data on key hazards and vulnerabilities.

-- No questions related to local context --

Core Indicator 2.3

Early warning systems are in place for all major hazards, with outreach to communities.

To what extent are early warning centres established, adequately staffed (or on-call personnel) and well resourced (power back ups, equipment redundancy etc) at all times?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There are plans providing for a quick set up of information centres, mostly using the website and a telephone service hotline for communication. The public service radio (P4) may also be used to convey information to the public in case of a disaster. There are plans on how and where to set up the information centres and how to staff them. The regional emergency centre is located at the Jönköping fire services, and these premises can be used. They are equipped with the necessary communication means and back up electricity. The same provisions will also be used in a regional disaster. There is also a formal system of contacts to the County Administrative Board and the National Contingency Agency, for further assistance if the Municipality cannot handle the crisis themselves.

How much do warning systems allow for adequate community participation?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The more formal communication systems used are media and the outdoor warning signal system, Internet and leaflets. Most of these are one way communication channels not allowing a large extent of public participation. The local communities have also been involved more actively at previous disasters, for example the local postmen spreading information or using neighbourhood networks. Social media, for example Facebook, is increasingly used and also allows a more active interaction.

Core Indicator 2.4

National and local risk assessments take account of regional/trans-boundary risks, with a view to regional cooperation on risk reduction.

How well are local government risk assessments linked to, and supportive of, risk assessments from neighbouring local authorities

and state or provincial government risk management plans?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The local risk assessment is documented and reported to the County Board (the full report once every four years with annual shorter updates in between). These local risk assessment reports form the basis for the regional assessment. Hence there is a strong connection to the regional assessment. The municipalities also cooperate closely directly with each other, and Jönköping municipality has particularly strong connection with two neighbouring municipalities, as they even share some organisational levels. The municipality has set up a useful risk assessment method which most of the County's municipalities use, hence Jönköping has helped raising the regional level of risk assessment.

Priority for Action 3

Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels

Core Indicator 3.1

Relevant information on disasters is available and accessible at all levels, to all stakeholders (through networks, development of information sharing systems, etc).

How regularly does the local government communicate to the community, information on local hazard trends and risk reduction measures (e.g. using a Risk Communications Plan) including early warnings of likely hazard impact?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The risk communication is continuous, but changes over the year as there are different kinds of public risk communication. There are some permanent topics, for example fire safety for households. Then the municipality conducts some seasonal risk communication through the website, for example giving advice on ice safety at winter, flood management or preventing wildland fires. More specific communication campaigns are also organised at specific events, for example when the result from the flood directive work will be released in the near future. There is a crisis communications plan, and in case of a disaster the regional crisis cooperation network is used to handle and coordinate the crisis communication. One example is the cooperation when the Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute issues different warnings (for example of storms or heavy rain), which is mutually communicated and handled within the whole region.

Core Indicator 3.2

School curricula, education material and relevant trainings include disaster risk reduction and recovery concepts and practices.

To what degree do local schools and colleges include courses, education or training in disaster risk reduction (including climate related risks) as part of the education curriculum?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Children are given safety education in pre-school and years 2, 5 and 8 at school. This includes fire safety among other things. Safety issues are also incorporated in other subjects at school.

Core Indicator 3.3

Research methods and tools for multi-risk assessments and cost benefit analysis are developed and strengthened.

-- No questions related to local context --

Core Indicator 3.4

Countrywide public awareness strategy exists to stimulate a culture of disaster resilience, with outreach to urban and rural communities.

-- No questions related to local context --

Priority for Action 4

Reduce the underlying risk factors

Core Indicator 4.1

Disaster risk reduction is an integral objective of environment related policies and plans, including for land use, natural resource management and adaptation to climate change.

How well integrated are local government DRR policies, strategies and implementation plans with existing environmental development and natural resource management plans?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There is currently not a strong connection between DRR and natural resource planning. The Municipality is currently beginning to look into how ecosystem services can be used in for example city planning to provide cooling or to improve flood management.

How far do land use policies and planning regulations for housing and development infrastructure take current and projected disaster risk (including climate related risks) into account?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Housing	Yes
Communication	Yes
Transportation	Yes
Energy	Yes

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Currently the land use planning takes risks into account to some extent, and with the updated municipality wide land use plan the planning will be increasingly risk based. Risks are regarded in infrastructure planning, for example when extending the heating system. An example of risk management of an existing system is the revision of the existing drainage and sewer systems which will be partly renewed in order to handle heavy rains and flooding. The technical office is running this analysis and renewal. Future climate change and its impacts are also taken into account. The municipality policy on climate change adaptation was adopted in 2009, and will be revised.

How well are risk-sensitive land use regulations and building codes, health and safety codes enforced across all development zones and building types?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Risks are, and have been, regarded to some extent in the planning process. In Sweden, all land is regulated to some extent. The Planning and Building Act applies at the whole country's area, which prevents informal settlements. Complying with the building and planning legislation is of course compulsory and with improved local routines in place it becomes more consistent. One problem is for example the climate change, which alters the risk in some places so the land use was planned based upon another risk assessment than the current one.

How strong are existing regulations (e.g. land use plans, building codes etc) to support disaster risk reduction in your local authority?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The new Swedish Planning and Building Act (2010:900) increased the focus on safety aspects and climate change adaptation in planning, though not providing any detailed guidance or requirements. The municipality has a "planning monopoly", i.e. it is up to the municipality to either approve or refuse different land use plans. Jönköping

municipality has a climate change adaptation policy from 2009 and is currently revising the municipality wide land use plan. These together provide a fairly strong framework for incorporating risk aspects into the planning process.

To what degree does the local government support the restoration, protection and sustainable management of ecosystems services?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Forests	Yes
Coastal zones	No
Wetlands	Yes
Water resources	Yes
River basins	Yes
Fisheries	Yes

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Jönköping Municipality has a Conservation Programme from 2009. It aims to protect the bio-diversity and specifies the objectives and measures, for example to increase the knowledge and understanding, and to provide material for strategies and land use planning. There are also more specific projects, for example to remove bankings in order to restore streams and natural fish habitats. The number of Conservation Areas are publicised on the website regularly. The use of natural resources to for example slow floods down is mentioned in the Programme, though not fully integrated in the DRR-work.

Reference links:

> Jönköping Conservation Programme 2009

<http://www.jonkoping.se/download/18.144dbd2913726ecd25a111/1336392293459/Naturv%C3%A5rdsprogrammet.pdf>

How much do civil society organizations and citizens participate in the restoration, protection and sustainable management of

ecosystems services?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The public participation varies from project to project. Some restoration projects involve and engage the local community, especially when visible measures are planned in the community neighbourhood. The smaller communities are generally easier to involve. Usually the participation involves a local discussion to support the proposed changes and information about the project, rather than carrying out the actual work.

How much does the private sector participate in the implementation of environmental and ecosystems management plans in your local authority?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The private sector's participation varies too, but it is in general more common to address and involve the public than companies. Companies are usually engaged in projects close to their site or to their work.

Core Indicator 4.2

Social development policies and plans are being implemented to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk.

What is the scope of financial services (e.g. saving and credit schemes, macro and micro-insurance) available to vulnerable and marginalised households for pre- disaster times?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Financing household disaster prevention is in Sweden primarily the responsibility of the affected households. Most households and persons in Sweden holds a home insurance and the disaster costs are usually covered by the individual's insurance company.

To what extent are micro finance, cash aid, soft loans, lone guarantees etc available to affected households after disasters to restart livelihoods?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

In Sweden most households and persons hold a home insurance, which will cover disaster damage and recovery. Most businesses have some sort of insurance too. This is in line with the individual responsibility for your own safety. At major disasters some sort of economical recovery funding is usually provided from the national government, but rather on a case specific basis than through legislation or general guidelines. There is also the normal social security system to provide for affected persons, in case all the other systems fail.

Core Indicator 4.3

Economic and productive sectorial policies and plans have been implemented to reduce the vulnerability of economic activities.

How well established are economic incentives for investing in disaster risk reduction for households and businesses (e.g. reduced insurance premiums for households, tax holidays for businesses)?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Within fire protection it is well established through insurance demands. Regarding other risks, it is developing, eg. by adjusting premium costs and damage cost covering according to for example the local flooding risk. This is generally more a private than public steering mechanism, as it is regulated between the insurance companies and the insured persons or property. The municipality is responsible for the city planning, and may avoid future problems by prevent settlements in high risk areas in the first

place.

To what extent do local business associations, such as chambers of commerce and similar, support efforts of small enterprises for business continuity during and after disasters?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There is not a well established support system within the local business associations, though some support is possible. Again, damage cost and recovery (business continuity) is mostly covered by the affected business' own insurance.

Core Indicator 4.4

Planning and management of human settlements incorporate disaster risk reduction elements, including enforcement of building codes.

How adequately are critical public facilities and infrastructure located in high risk areas assessed for all hazard risks and safety?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The appropriateness of the locations of different critical facilities varies. One example of a less appropriate location is the E4 motorway, which is exposed to natural hazards. The risk exposure of facilities located in risk areas is analysed, for example within the flood directive work.

How adequate are the measures that are being undertaken to protect critical public facilities and infrastructure from damage during disasters?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Some measures are undertaken, for example are the land slide risks analysed in more depth and measures have been taken to minimise the risk of rock falls along the E4 motorway. Currently several different analyses are carried out, as a basis for further risk prevention measures.

Core Indicator 4.5

Disaster risk reduction measures are integrated into post disaster recovery and rehabilitation processes.

How well are disaster risk reduction measures integrated into post-disaster recovery and rehabilitation activities (i.e. build back better, livelihoods rehabilitation)?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The recovery and rehabilitation is largely conducted within the normal system, for example rebuilding within the already established land use plan. Hence there is a risk of rebuilding the same risks, for example clearing a flood area and then allowing people to move back into the area. Insurance companies play a major role in the funding of the reconstruction or replacement of property after a disaster.

Core Indicator 4.6

Procedures are in place to assess the disaster risk impacts of major development projects, especially infrastructure.

To what degree do local government or other levels of government have special programs in place to regularly assess schools, hospitals and health facilities for maintenance, compliance with building codes, general safety, weather-related risks etc.?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Schools	Yes
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Hospitals/ health facilities

No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

All facilities have a systematic workplace health and safety scheme in place. Accordingly, building inspections and workplace health and safety inspections are regularly conducted at all schools and health and medical facilities. The municipality promotes a systematic safety work and there are routines in place for reporting sabotage or damage, which for example indicates increasing negative activity and enables fast acting.

Priority for Action 5

Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Core Indicator 5.1

Strong policy, technical and institutional capacities and mechanisms for disaster risk management, with a disaster risk reduction perspective are in place.

-- No questions related to local context --

Core Indicator 5.2

Disaster preparedness plans and contingency plans are in place at all administrative levels, and regular training drills and rehearsals are held to test and develop disaster response programmes.

How regularly are training drills and rehearsal carried out with the participation of relevant government, non-governmental, local leaders and volunteers?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Some training is undertaken, but more could be done. Usually the disaster management system is activated even at smaller incidents in order to give some real life practice and to maintain the contacts needed to handle a major disaster.

How available are key resources for effective response, such as emergency supplies, emergency shelters, identified evacuation routes and contingency plans at all times?

Level of Progress achieved: 4

Stockpiles of relief supplies	No
Emergency shelters	Yes
Safe evacuation routes identified	No
Contingency plan or community disaster preparedness plan for all major hazards	Yes

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Some resources are readily available. The Municipality has a crisis management plan, currently under revision, which outlines the crisis management and which can be applied to most major disasters. There are emergency electricity plants (though only large enough to support vital nodes at a blackout) and emergency shelters provided through the 50 emergency service points within the municipality. Major evacuations are rare in Sweden so less work has been done to plan evacuations.

To what extent does the local government have an emergency operations centre (EOC) and/or an emergency communication system?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

There is a local emergency operations centre, located at the main fire station. The local emergency centre can also be used as a regional emergency centre, hence allowing an easy upscale to a regional crisis response. The Swedish national emergency communication system RAKEL is used within the emergency services and its use is spreading to other sectors, for example the technical office.

How aware are citizens of evacuation plans or drills for evacuations when necessary?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Evacuation of whole communities is a very rare event in Sweden. There is an old and well established outdoor warning signal system still in place, but incidents in other cities have shown that few people are aware of the right actions to take when it is activated. As it is tested regularly but seldom used there is a tendency to regard a signal as a test rather than a real alarm. The situation is probably similar in Jönköping.

To what degree does the Contingency Plan (or similar plan) include an outline strategy for post disaster recovery and reconstruction, including needs assessments and livelihoods rehabilitation?

Level of Progress achieved: 3

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The current planning is focused on managing the early stages of a disaster, rather than recovery. Jönköping has experience of reconstruction from previous natural disasters though.

How far are regular disaster preparedness drills undertaken in schools, hospitals and health facilities?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Schools	Yes
Hospitals/ health facilities	No

Description of Progress & Achievements:

Education as well as fire and evacuation drills are conducted annually at all facilities.

Core Indicator 5.3

Financial reserves and contingency mechanisms are in place to support effective response and recovery when required.

To what degree do local institutions have access to financial reserves to support effective disaster response and early recovery?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The disaster management is part of the normal responsibility – whoever is normally responsible also holds the responsibility in case of a disaster. The initial disaster response to for example natural disasters is carried out by the public emergency services. They are dimensioned according to the local risk assessment and are funded accordingly. The early recovery is mostly financed by the affected persons' or organisations' insurance, according to the responsibility principle. There is also a social security system in place. It also depends on the legislation the event falls under (as Sweden has different legislations for major disasters and everyday incidents or emergencies). In case of major disasters some national funding may be offered to cover the costs of the rescue service.

How much access does the local government have to resources and expertise to assist victims of psycho-social (psychological, emotional) impacts of disasters?

Level of Progress achieved: 5

Description of Progress & Achievements:

The municipality has an established system to set up a crisis support organisation when needed. The organisation is staffed by the Municipality, the County Council the police and the local religious community together. Staff from the rescue, social and health services plus schools within the municipality, who are specially educated and trained, are involved and they are called in when needed. They provide immediate mental and social support to victims of emergencies or disasters. Unfortunately they are in regular use. There is also a system to support affected staff after for example rescue work.

Reference links:

> Information about psychological and social support

<http://www.jonkoping.se/omkommunen/trygghetochsakerhet/krisberedskap/krisstodpo>

Core Indicator 5.4

Procedures are in place to exchange relevant information during hazard events and disasters, and to undertake post-event reviews.

-- No questions related to local context --