

Building memory of lessons learning from natural hazards into systems – a Swedish approach

Dr. Magnus Johansson

magnus.johansson@srv.se

Swedish Rescue Services Agency (SRSA),

National Centre for Learning from Incidents and Accidents (NCO)



Karlstads
universitet



”The Swedish Rescue Services Agency shall in cooperation with relevant authorities and organizations, and by co-ordination from National Centre for Learning from Incidents and Accidents (NCO), build a database that provides a holistic perspective on natural hazards in Sweden, based on the actors documented lessons learning”

(Government Commission, 2005)



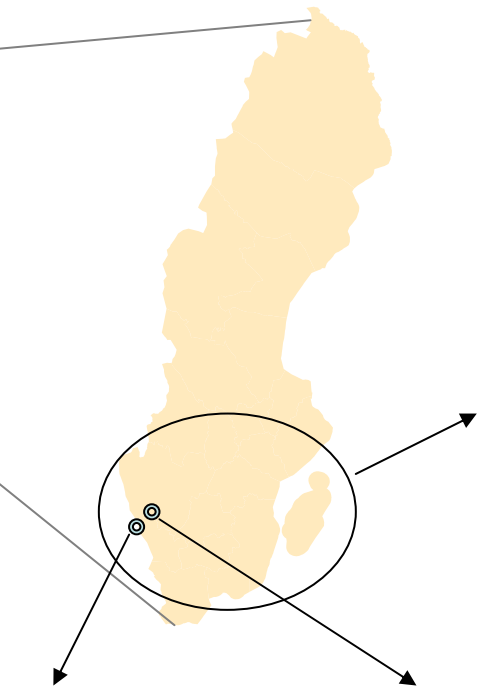
Incidents and Accidents in Sweden

On average 3000 persons die in accidents each year

Direct societal costs for accidents are estimated at almost 260 billion \$ / year.

The probability to die in a natural hazard is 1×10^{-6} / year

Societal disturbances





Swedish Natural Hazards Information System,

- gathered and holistic learning from past events

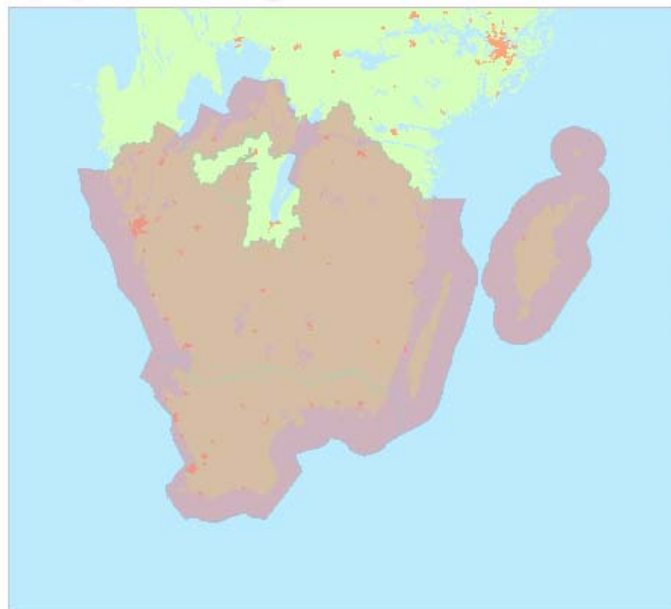


- Place, time, type of hazard
- Cause
- Prevention & preparedness
- Course of event
- Hazard impact
- Lessons observed & learned



- Reports (pdf-files)
- Other information
- Graphics / Photo




Olyckstyper

- Extrem nederbörd
- Jordskälv
- Lavin
- Ras
- Skogsbrand
- Skred
- Storm
- Stranderosion
- Översvämning

Uppdatera karta

Fritext

Enkel sökning

Tidsintervall

1950 till 2008

J F M A M J J A S O N D

Område

Län:

- Alla
- Blekinge län
- Dalarnas län
- Gotlands län
- Gävleborgs län
- Hallands län
- Jämtlands län
- Jönköpings län
- Kalmar län
- Kronobergs län

Kommun:

- Alla
- Ale
- Alingsås
- Alvesta
- Aneby
- Arboga
- Arjeplog
- Arvidsjaur
- Arvika
- Askersund

Rensa

Sök

Sökningen gav 4 träffar

Gudrun 2005 (English Version)

 20050108-20050109
 Stormen Per 2007
 20070114

Stormen Gudrun 2005
 20050108-20050109
Decemberorkanen 1999
 19991203-19991204

Gudrun 2005 (English Version)
[Google earth](#)

The severe storm that struck in January 2005 would not be an unusual phenomenon over the northern Atlantic, but the measured wind speeds only occur over Sweden every 30-50 years. Seven people died in accidents during the night of the storm. By the end of January 2006 another eleven people had died in connection with the clear-up work. The storm caused exceptional damage to forests, roads, railways and electricity and telecommunications networks. The quantity of storm-felled forest is equivalent to the combined volume felled by storms in the whole of the 20th century. The additional costs caused by the storm to trade and industry and the public sector are put at SEK 20.8 billion (2005), the major part of which is accounted for by forest damage.

Information

Olyckstyp	Storm
Ortsnamn	Southern Sweden
Tid	2005-01-08 - 2005-01-09
Platsbeskrivning	

Orsak

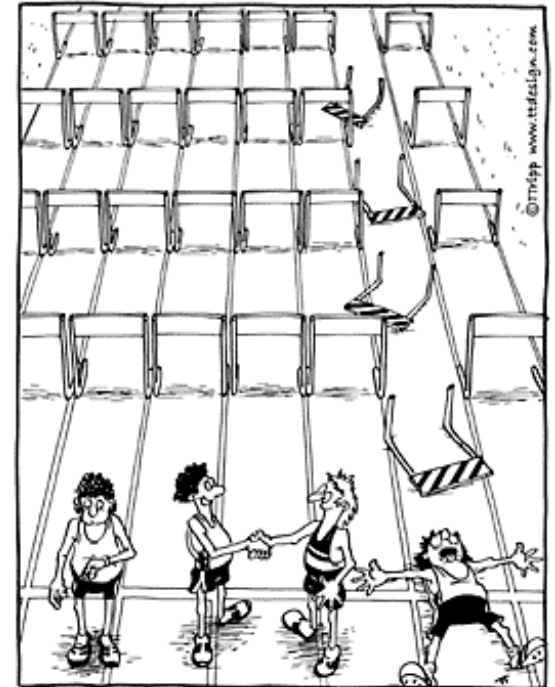
- Mänsklig påverkan som utlösande faktor: Uppgift saknas

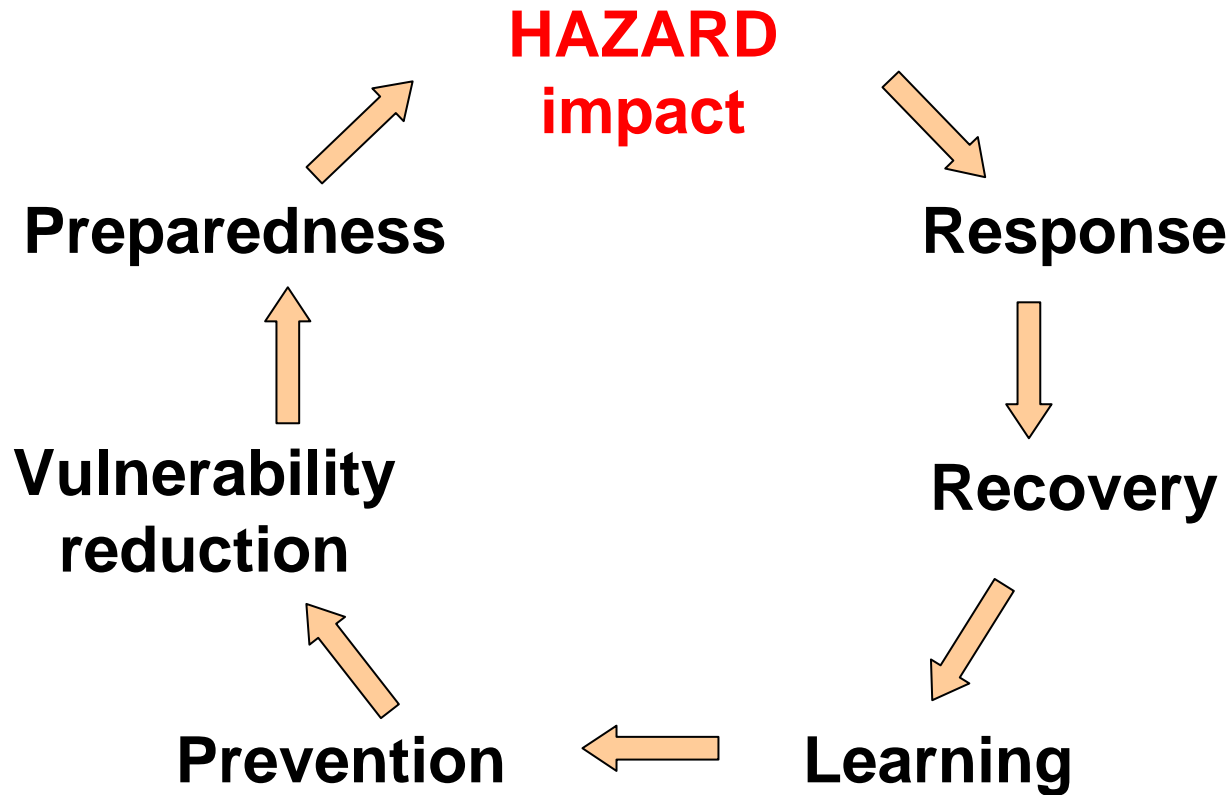


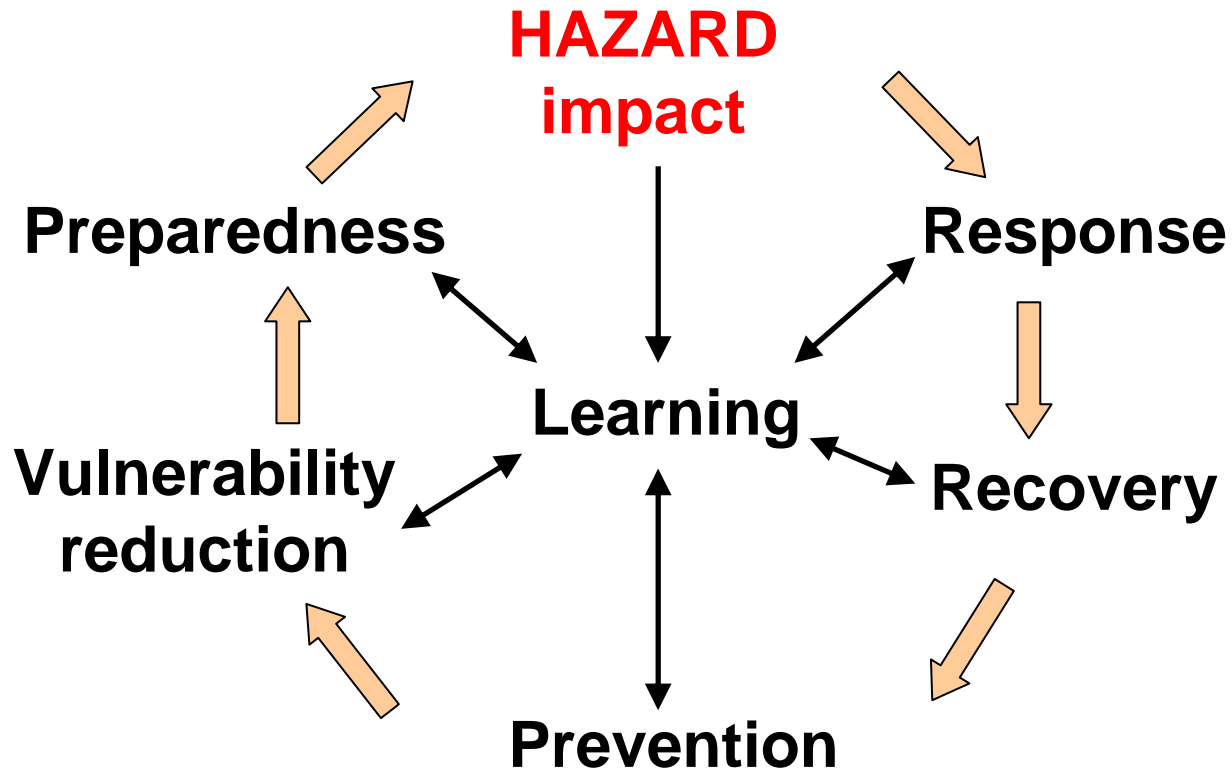
Lessons learning barriers

Exist at different levels and in different phases

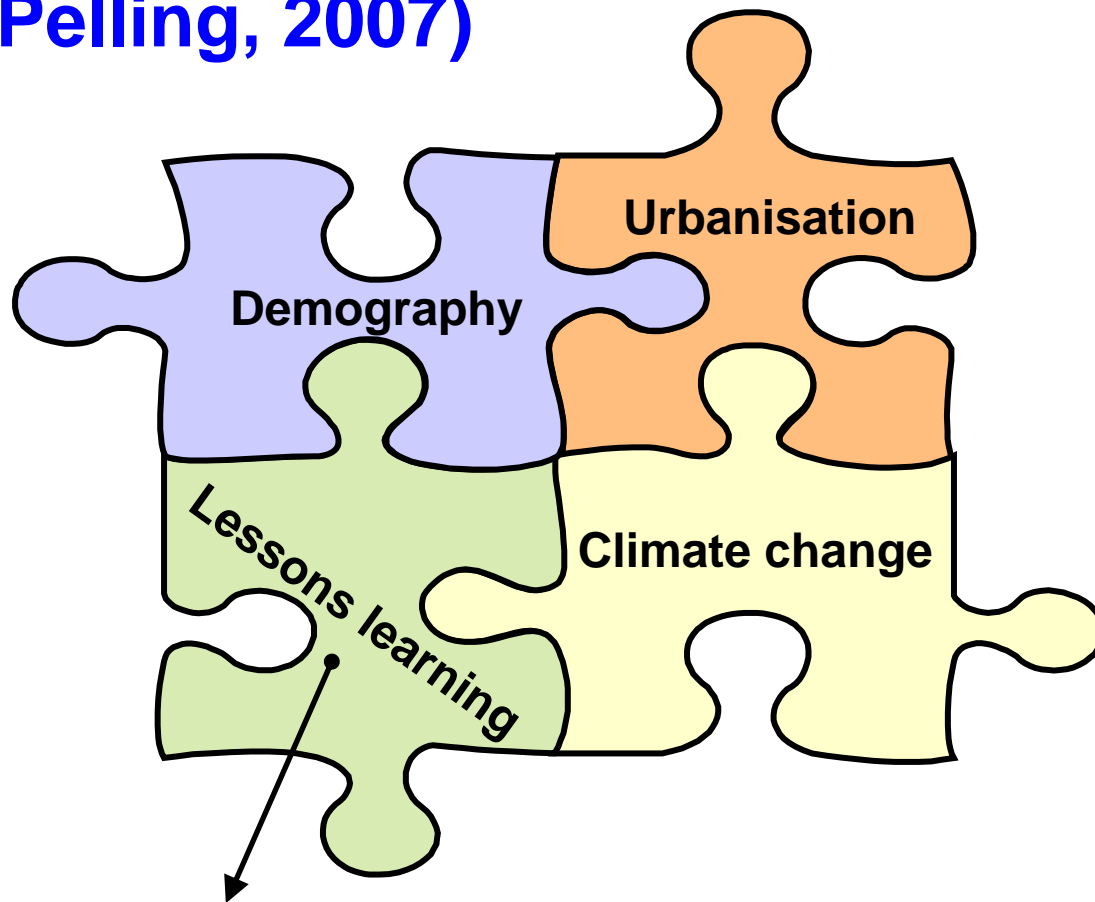
- Power structures and selective memory
- Self-defence mechanisms
- Personal or systematic responsibility?
- Time since last hazard – hazard experience
- Generalisation







”... we can no longer rely solely on past events and trends to prepare for the future” (Pelling, 2007)



Swedish Natural Hazards Information System