



BaltPrevResilience

Baltic Everyday Accidents,
Disaster Prevention and Resilience

Final Technical Report

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**The Final Technical Report on implementation
of the Baltic Everyday Accident, Disaster
Prevention and Resilience Project**

Duration from 01/02/2014 to 31/03/2016

To:
European Commission
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Common abbreviations used in the final technical report:

BSR - Baltic Sea Region

CBSS - Council of the Baltic Sea States

DG ECHO - Directorate-General for European Commission's Humanitarian Aid
and Civil Protection department

ERB - Estonian Rescue Board

EUSBSR - European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region

FHFRS - Frederikssund-Halsnæs Fire & Rescue Service, Denmark

ISDR - International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

JCM - Jelgava City Municipality, Latvia

KaU - Karlstad University

MSB - Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (project coordinator)

SGSP - Main School of Fire Service Warsaw, Poland

THL - National Institute for Health and Welfare, Injury Prevention Unit, Finland

UNEP APELL - United Nations Environment Programme, Awareness and
Preparedness for Emergencies at. Local Level





General reminder of project objectives, partnership and expected deliverables

The BaltPrevResilience project aimed to improve the prerequisites for collection and analysis of impact and response data at local level, thereby enabling the use of common evidence based knowledge, accident profiles and identified best practices as decision support at local, national and EU interstate level.

In the Baltic Sea Region (BSR) and EU, there are too many injuries and fatalities as a result of everyday accidents, which are linked to and are essentially similar phenomena as disasters, the main difference being the number of people affected at the same event. The goal is therefore to prevent and reduce the consequences of these accidents by creating a mutual platform for sharing within BSR and between local, national and EU levels of statistics, experiences and best practices and methodology for learning experiences and lessons. Three thematic seminars were arranged, each seminar were prepared with studies on the themes collection of evidence based knowledge, assessment of information and data and awareness raising and building resilience.

Actions were taken to identify gaps, issues of comparability and possible links among disaster data collection systems. The studies, also compiled best practices, which were discussed during the seminars as a base for developing general principles and guidelines. The aspects of cost-benefit and risk prevention measures, in relation to the costs of relief and rehabilitation and consideration of methodology and modelling to define whether and when an investment is justified were highlighted.

The project partners in BaltPrevResilience are:

- Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, Sweden (MSB) – Coordinator
- National Institute for Health and Welfare, Injury Prevention Unit, Finland (THL)
- Estonian Rescue Board, Estonia (ERB)
- Frederikssund-Halsnæs Fire & Rescue Service, Denmark (FHFRS)
- Main School of Fire Service Warsaw, Poland (SGSP)
- Jelgava City Municipality, Latvia (JCM)
- Karlstad University, Sweden (KaU)



General summary of project implementation process

General overview of the process

The overall BaltPrevResilience goal was to contribute to the prevention and reduction of the consequences of everyday accidents and disasters or crises. A key element in the accident prevention and consequence reduction is improved learning from accidents and disasters, preferably already from minor everyday accidents. Background intentions were:

- bridging between everyday accident prevention and emergency management, and
- promoting intersectoral collaboration on safety and security matters.

BaltPrevResilience has produced considerable outcomes and provided the anticipated deliverables with some minor adjustments or changes. It was discovered early on in the project that instead of having a fixed planning document for each task we should plan and review each task at the steering group meetings and stage planning meetings before each seminar with the partners responsible for each task and seminar. In this way, a constructive project team was built and focus was strengthened on reaching the objectives, facilitating the preparations and keeping financial control. Each task prepared background documents as guidance for the seminar discussions.

The kick-off seminar in Helsinki was held in month 1 of the project to give it a flying start. Particular attention was put at the seminar both on reviewing, with the help of contributions from each project partner, current work in the field of *Evidence based everyday accident prevention, disaster prevention and resilience promotion* and on developing study concepts on data collection, statistics and learning from everyday accidents and crises. As a consequence, the studies could be started at an early stage and the results of these studies could in accordance with the intentions be made use of in tasks 2 and 3. There was a natural flow in the work throughout the duration of the project, from one task to the next.

The seminars involved actors and stakeholders that was cooperating and exchanging ideas and experiences across national and administrative borders and between levels and sectors. This was illustrated at the seminars and in the Jelgava and Warsaw seminars. In Jelgava national stakeholders performed an APELL seminar based on experiences from task 1 deliveries. The final seminar in Warsaw included a role game exercise with its escalating flooding scenario



and cross border implications and collaboration. In the exercise new serious games software to facilitate exercises on flood preparedness was implemented and tested.

The Jelgava seminar triggered a follow up collaboration involving relevant actors and stakeholders and resulting in the elaboration and establishment of the common Jelgava model system for emergency data analysis for local level. An article on this and other issues forming the output of the Warsaw seminar are presented in the *BaltPrevResilience Anthology Report on Awareness Raising, Bridging and Building Community Resilience in the Baltic Sea Region*.

The anthology is focused on two main topics, crucial to raise the safety level of communities and regions:

- the need for improvement of data proceedings which includes data access, collection, analyses, implementation or use, identification, interpretation, sharing and dissemination in the right time and place and to the appropriate target groups, and
- cross border cooperation actions undertaken in the Baltic Sea Region to facilitate awareness raising and community resilience in the preparedness and response phase of emergency and crises management.

Time schedule

The project has been divided into five tasks.

Task	Start date	End date
Task 1: Knowledge base and data	1 Feb 2014	30 Sep 2014
Task 2: Assessment: Evidence meets social needs	1 Aug 2014	31 Aug 2015
Task 3: Awareness raising, bridging and building community resilience	1 Dec 2014	30 Nov 2015
Task 4: Management, coordination and evaluation and reporting to the Commission	1 Feb 2014	31 Jan 2016
Task 5: Publicity of results and dissemination of information regarding strategies, work etc.	1 Feb 2014	31 Jan 2016

Time schedule deviations

On 18 March 2016, a request was made to change the end date of the project to 31 March 2016. At the final steering group meeting in Stockholm on 13-14 January 2016, all articles and reports from the 3rd thematic seminar was



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compiled and presented for the project group. We did not estimate the amount of deliverables and activities to this high level and the steering group found dissemination activities very important. The meeting highlighted the projects time limit, and endorsed an amendment for requesting to extend the project with two months.

The section T form T2 was updated to change the end date of task 5 to 31 March 2016.

Resources

Planned and used resources

Eligible cost categories	Planned €	Used €
Personnel	332.716	292.177
Travel and subsistence	75.145	55.646
Equipment	7.148	5.224
Sub-contracting / external assistance	93.201	55.786
Other direct costs	19.026	15.910
Indirect costs / overheads	36.906	24.219
Total eligible costs	564.142	448.961

Personnel

Personnel costs were 12 percent lower than planned. Fewer hours worked for all partners than planned for, except for KaU. Some partners have used hours with compiling reports instead of sub-contracting.

Travel and subsistence

Travel and subsistence costs were 26 percent lower than planned. Lower travel costs than planned for MSB, FHFRS and SGSP. THL and KaU have somewhat higher travel costs.

Equipment

Equipment costs were 27 percent lower than planned. Lesser equipment was needed to be purchased than expected by JCM.

Sub-contracting and external assistance

Sub-contracting and external assistance were 40 percent lower than planned. A large part of this was due to lower costs for layout assistance and conference package than expected. THL used personnel instead of sub-contracting for compiling reports. Also, FHFRS has not submitted any costs for sub-contracting and external assistance.



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Other direct costs

Other direct costs were 16 percent lower than planned.

Indirect costs and overheads

Indirect costs and overheads were 34 percent lower than planned. JCM has not submitted any indirect costs and overheads.

Results

The expected results, according to the Technical Forms are as follow:

“The goals will be reached through the process to achieve a common understanding of statistics, evaluation of experiences and sharing of evidence based knowledge and best practices in order to create significantly better community awareness and resilience in BSR. This provides a basis for development of everyday accident and disaster prevention policies which is of significant importance at local, national, BSR and EU levels, in respect to both man-made and natural disasters, and also for instance in addressing climate change adaptation when integrated into risk reduction activities as well as strengthening national capacities and the effectiveness of existing policy and financial instruments.

BaltPrevResilience will, to involve and coordinate all relevant actors in the process, make use of the UNEP APELL procedures, together with the safe community and safety performance indicators concepts and existing methodology for assessing the vulnerability of local communities to disasters. The relevant actors can thereby be linked together to strengthening national and regional capacities in executing the prevention policies throughout the emergency or disaster management cycle, including early warning.

BaltPrevResilience will thus contribute to implement the Priority Area Secure of the EU Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR) Action Plan and the EU Host Nation Support (HNS) Guidelines to enhance protection from emergencies and accidents on land in accordance with the UN Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA).”

The main achievements of the BaltPrevResilience Project were:

- Strong consensus reached on the benefits of merging everyday accident prevention with disaster management into one comprehensive effort.
 - Improved understanding of the importance of the need for combining prevention and response efforts, especially at the local level.
 - Enhanced awareness on the need for reliable facts on accident occurrences as a basis for action.
-



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The project results are sustainable and are in many respects already being implemented. Some outcomes form a basis for further development, as indicated, in respect to learning lessons through exchange of statistics/data and sharing of experiences, creating a more general safety culture, enhancing the implementation of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* and strategies for climate change adaptation as well as promoting resilient and safe communities/regions through for instance risk communication and awareness building or raising efforts.



Evaluation of project management/implementation process

Positive aspects/opportunities

All partners have been very active and all activities have been carried out according to the project plan. Outside the project, our outcomes have been presented at several different high level events and conferences.

The 1st steering group meeting and the 1st thematic seminar were arranged in a short notice shortly after the Commission decision, in order to keep to the planned time schedule. The steering group agreed that the 3rd thematic seminar should be seen as the main dissemination event, where the final results of the project should be presented and an arena for where ideas for future cooperation activities could be born.

At the Warsaw seminar it became clear that there was very high interest in our project results, and the project partners agreed about the benefits of additional dissemination activities. However, it was not possible to finish additional dissemination within the planned project period and an Amendment to prolong the project was sent to the Commission.

Internal and external difficulties encountered

One major difficulty was the one that emerged at the end of the project, when it became obvious that there was too little time left for high level deliverables and dissemination activities. An amendment was sent to the Commission to change the end date of the project from 31 January to 31 March 2016.

Partnership/core group cooperation

The original core group consisted of 11 representatives from the project partners. Almost all of them stayed with the project until it was finished in 2016, which made the core group a close-knit group that worked well together. This was helped by the steering group representatives, of which 14 were almost ever-present.

In addition, several other partner personnel have attended the steering group meeting but less frequently. Representatives from *Council of the Baltic Sea States (CBSS)* and *Norden Association* have also been part of the steering group meetings.



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There were six steering group meetings, and additional planning meetings, both on location and by telephone. The meetings were hosted back-to-back with seminars to make best use of the resources. The steering group provided tremendous support and guidance throughout the project, with exceptional contribution of advice, proof-reading, sharing knowledge, experience and contacts. There was much enthusiasm in the steering group as each member saw an opportunity to build on their own work and bring their past projects to life through the opportunity to influence the development of this project.

Cooperation with the Commission

The Commission has given valuable advice and support during the project period.

Most appreciated was the performance at the 3rd thematic seminar in Warsaw, giving inputs and inspiration for future cooperation.

Comments on European value added

The steering group meetings and thematic seminars had good geographical and cultural spread.

There have been many opportunities to present the project and its results at international and national events and meetings.

The project connected ever day issues with cross border, EU level, in a practical and realistic way. EU financed projects are a very well-functioning platform from which to run cross-border development projects, and they give the project increased legitimacy.

Lessons learnt and possible improvements

Even with the availability of high tech communication tools, the benefits of face-to-face meetings shouldn't be underestimated. The greater overall benefits that they can bring to the project can exceed the increased travel costs.



Activities

Comparison between initially planned and actually implemented activities, including monitoring, evaluation and dissemination

In accordance with the project's technical forms, the initially planned actions were:

- Task 1:
 - A.1 Kick-off meeting/seminar
 - A.2 Report on present procedures for gathering, dissemination and use of evidence based accidents data in the Baltic Sea States
 - A.3 A report presenting a scientific overview of implementation of evidence based accident data
 - A.4 Presentation of available data sources covering escalating accidents
- Task 2:
 - A.1 Midterm meeting/seminar
 - A.2 Establishing a network/forum for joint analysis of statistic data within the field of fire prevention, through expansion of the existing Nordstat cooperation
 - A.3 Establishing best practices in capturing evidence based data and dissemination of resulting accident profiles.
- Task 3:
 - A.1 Concluding meeting/seminar
- Task 4:
 - A.1 Administrative, financial and risk management
- Task 5:
 - A.1 Website
 - A.2 Seminars
 - A.3 Brochures and other information material
 - A.4 Reports (progress, final, seminar, coordination group and focus group and tasks' and studies' result)

Each of the actions above was performed within time schedule, except task 5 (see *Time schedule deviations*).

In task 1, the studies in actions 2,3 and 4 are summarised in the task 1 final report *The Baltic Everyday Accidents, Disaster Prevention and Resilience Project – BaltPrevResilience, Task 1 – Action 2, 3 and 4*, instead of being



individual reports for action 2 and 3 and a presentation for action 4. The results of task 1 have been of excellent use in task 2 and 3.

In task 2, a planned tabletop exercise as part of the Jelgava seminar was postponed and held three weeks later. The Nordstat cooperation has been expanded and Estonia has participated in the annual meetings and delivered their data for fire deaths and building fires for 2010-2015.

BaltPrevResilience has been presented on different occasions to relevant security actors, for instance on 19-20 February 2014 at the *EUSBSR Policy Area Secure Strategic Project Development Workshop* held at the CBSS secretariat in Stockholm.

BaltPrevResilience was presented at the *3rd World Conference on Disaster Reduction in Sendai* on 14-18 March 2015, which adopted the post-2015 Framework for *Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (Sendai Framework)*, and the *CBSS Civil Protection Directors General Meeting* in Tallinn on 3-4 June 2015.

The project was presented at the EUSBSR seminar on *Positive change in the Baltic Sea Region* in December 2015 in Warsaw. The seminar was meant to bring together the current EUSBSR stakeholders (European Commission, EUSBSR National Coordinators, European Commission, Policy Area and Horizontal Action Coordinators, Flagship Leaders and cooperating partners, INTERACT, Interreg Baltic Sea Region programme, Focal Points) and potential new players interested to join in as well as European Structural and Investment Funds programme managers.

Furthermore, BaltPrevResilience was presented at the *Leadership Programme for Future Decision Makers 2014* in Tallinn and in Warsaw on 23-26 November 2015. An article about BaltPrevResilience was published in the Finnish professional magazine *Pelastustieto* for the rescue services. Supplementary articles are now when the project is being finalized under way, one in *Pelastustieto* and another in *TESSO (eHealth and eWelfare of Finland)*, an eHealth survey which describes the status and trends in health care information and communication technology and eHealth usage in Finland.

Kim Lintrup, FHFRRS, has reported to *Danish Emergency Management Agency* several times and they follow the progress of the project with big interest.

Gints Reinsons, JCM, have presented the BaltPrevResilience project and the 2nd thematic seminar to several representatives from different Latvian organizations from local, regional as well as national levels.



Task 1: Knowledge base and data

The objective of the first task was “to gain a common understanding of statistics and evaluation of experiences and a mutual system for sharing evidence based knowledge and best practices”.

A.1 A kick-off meeting and seminar

The kick-off meeting was arranged in Helsinki, Finland on 25 February 2014 and served as an introduction to the project and its objectives and tasks as well as a presentation of the partners.

The seminar on *Evidence based everyday accident prevention, disaster prevention and resilience promotion* was held on 26 February 2014 with 29 participants. Following the APELL process, each project partner was asked to introduce and present a good example of their work in the field of the seminar's theme, and to bring lists or documentation about good work on the theme.

A.2 Report on present procedures for gathering, dissemination and use of evidence based accidents data in the Baltic Sea States

Present procedures for gathering, dissemination and use of evidence based accident data in Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Poland and Sweden

Guidelines and theoretical frameworks about data collection on everyday accidents guide the development of these systems. Each BaltPrevResilience project partner described the kind of information sources they have for accident and injury control and prevention. Traditionally the injury monitoring has meant capability to answer epidemiological questions such as numbers and types of injuries and to whom the accidents happen. A wider perspective is to extend the monitoring to the underlying risk factors affecting the numbers of accidental injuries. Furthermore in order to understand the relation of preventive efforts to the results and development achieved, systems providing data on injury prevention activities are needed.

While epidemiological data systems of the first type were generally well available in all six collaborating countries, the systems providing risk data and data on prevention activities were scarcer and less available or unknown. Also epidemiological data systems suffered from bias concerning the overall picture of injury situation. These systems have typically been built sector wise to tackle problems such as traffic safety, occupational safety or fire safety. Healthcare registers were generally available in all six countries and they often offer a good general view on injury situation. However, these registers mostly provide information on the medical consequences of accidents while they lack



information on causes and circumstances surrounding the event leading to injury.

The results of this study clearly show that there are plenty of information systems regarding everyday accidents and injuries. Still, the overall picture is difficult to get as these systems are scattered across different sectors and thus biased towards these same sectors. Also while epidemiologic data is widely available, the other kind of data is scarce and more difficult to obtain.

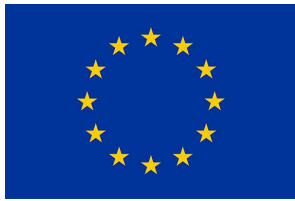
While no information system can be perfect, it is important to identify these gaps in order to develop the injury monitoring systems in the areas that are needed the most. One of the widest gap lies between the information systems and their utilization. While local practitioners are the main driving force on practical safety promotion, hazard reduction and injury control work, they often possess the least possibilities to work with injury information systems. Obstacles hindering this may include lack of time for such work among current employees, lack of resources to hire new people for such activities or lack of skilled personnel for data analytical work.

The fire and rescue organizations in Finland held a seminar at the *21st Nordic Research Conference on Safety* in Helsinki, 25-27 August 2015, based on the results of the study. The presentation made during the conference was *Behind the numbers: Statistical information systems for injury prevention in six Baltic Sea States*. The study revealed several gaps in the injury monitoring systems in all countries. Firstly, more centralised approach for developing the databases is needed. This could be done if a responsible cross-sectoral organization or an organization with multi-sectoral approach was established in the data collection field. Secondly the existing data would be better utilized if the accessibility of the data information would be easier. In addition the comparability of the data between the BSR countries was undeveloped and should be better cared for.

A.3 A report presenting a scientific overview of implementation of evidence based accident data

Accident and injury surveillance – a review of theoretical frameworks and practical difficulties

Systematic and effective prevention of accidents and injuries presuppose regular reporting and analysis of accidents and injuries that occur in a given setting – so called accident and injury surveillance. This review of the literature summarize guidelines and recommendations on how to design and operate a well-functioning surveillance system, as well as obstacles and difficulties met in



practice as emerge from studies where such systems have been scrutinized and evaluated. It appears that most established ways of collecting accident and injury data suffer from serious limitations. This includes police-reported traffic accidents and injuries; compensation-based reporting of occupational accidents and injuries, and fire-brigade reported fires and injuries, to mention typical examples. Underreporting is often extensive in existing systems, with skewed and misleading statistics as a result. Other problems relate to costs, systems management and up-to-datedness of statistics produced. Thus, there are few or no ideal ways of conducting accident and injury surveillance. The health sector is generally shown to provide more accurate statistics on injuries in a given population than sector-wise data collection systems, but lack details on when, where and how these events occur, as needed for sufficient guidance of preventative efforts. One solution, often pointed at in the literature, is linking existing data from several sources on a defined risk problem and thereby gain advantages from each source at the same time as disadvantages are compensated for.

A.4 Presentation of available data sources covering escalating accidents

Evaluation of possible data sources for learning from small scale disasters – a Swedish case study

Smaller disasters seldom result in evaluations on national level, hence damage and loss data often have to be comprised from publicly available sources, not originally designed for this purpose. Nevertheless, small disasters have frequent negative influence on excluded and marginal groups and the importance of their accumulated economic, social and human impacts have been underlined in the *UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction*.

This study presents an inventory of possible data sources and subsequent content analysis for 14 extreme rainfall events in Sweden 2000-2012, following the DesInventar methodological approach. Useful data were only found in incident reports from local rescue services, gathered in a database at MSB, and in newspapers stored in media archives. Previous studies have concluded that media archives often may be the only source of information for small disasters, but also accentuated problems with verification and reliability of this type of data. The use of free-text fields in official reporting systems and questionnaires, primarily designed for basic data capture from daily occurring accidents, is highlighted here as important to achieve enhanced data that can be used to verify information from non-official sources.



Task 2: Assessment: Evidence meets social needs

The aim for task 2 was to consider the needs and benefits from a local/regional view, which can be achieved by creating a network/forum for collaboration between local, national and EU levels. The collaboration would provide opportunities for capturing evidence based data, conducting joint analysis of statistical data and elaborating best practices as well as disseminating and sharing the resulting accident profiles. The outcome of the studies conducted in task 1 served as a basis for the work in task 2 and for further work in the project as a whole.

A.1 Midterm meeting and seminar

The Jelgava seminar on *Assessment of data and learning: Evidence meets social needs – local level resilience, safety and risk management* and the joint midterm and 3rd steering group meetings were held back-to-back in Jelgava, Latvia on 25-26 February 2015. The basis for this second thematic seminar was the common understanding of available statistics and evaluation experiences in the field of everyday and escalating accidents, as well as the studies conducted in task 1.

A.2 Establishing a network/forum for joint analysis of statistic data within the field of fire prevention, through expansion of the existing Nordstat cooperation

Nordstat is cooperation between the national fire and rescue authorities in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. Even though the Nordic countries in many ways have the same systems there are some identified difficulties which occur when making comparisons. The nations are of different sizes and do have varying traditions and definitions in the fire service. Even when it comes to definitions there are different interpretations of for example:

- What is a fire?
- What is a fire cause?
- What is a fire death?

It is important to make sure that the Nordic statistics are comparable. It is therefore important to be specific. General statistics where inclusion criteria or definitions diverge must be avoided.

Some issues in www.nordstat.net to be developed in the future are:

- Indicators in percent and/or per 1.000 inhabitants
 - strict definitions,
-



- database query to extract post-by-post data according to the criteria,
- a new system for importing and presenting data, and
- better comparisons with new denominators for relevant indicators.

A.3 Establishing best practices in capturing evidence based data and dissemination of resulting accident profiles.

The works of Jelgava City Municipality authority Pilsētsaimniecība in the project *Prevention of everyday accidents and disasters in the Baltics* were summarized in the project report with the same name. The project goal was to identify the most common accidents in the BSR which cause various losses for human life, health and infrastructure and to develop a joint operational program for minimising them.

The information systems of the project partner countries regarding everyday accidents were comparatively obsolete and not suitable for the planning and implementing preventive measures, as they were mainly focused on the establishment of facts. A system was therefore created for collecting the data describing various everyday accidents that would collect data about accidents in Jelgava City and several variables, which would allow analysing regularities and identifying eventual causes jointly with experts. This system is envisaged for the common use by the project participants. Responsible services can select the information they are interested in and statistics data from the data collection and analysis system.

In the result of the two-tier analysis of statistics data, i.e. the analysis of experts' opinions and the statistic and mathematic processing of data and their analysis, five categories of accidents were analysed, the categories that are most frequent in Jelgava City municipality and also the countries of other project participants, these are fires, road traffic accidents, accidents on water, various trauma and other accidents. By using the data collection and analysis system maps were created presenting accidents of several categories allowing identifying the "black spots" for various groups of accidents, as well as the absolute, relative and mean indices were estimated, regularities between various parameters were identified, for example, as regards the season, the day of a week, the time of a day, weather conditions, the gender and the age of persons, etc.

In the result of the analysis it was identified that among the most frequent accidents in Jelgava city there were drunken persons, household trauma, as well as road traffic accidents and household trauma. Thus, conclusions were drawn in relation to such most frequent accidents.



The analysis of statistics data allowed identifying regularities in relation to other groups of accidents, and this information is available for stakeholders in the relevant sections of the present report. Information about the most frequent accidents in Jelgava will be presented to experts from responsible services and foreign partners with a goal to identify prevention solutions and a prevention program will be developed on the basis thereof.

Task 3: Awareness raising, bridging and building community resilience

The project aimed to identify and share best practices in BSR which feeds into the overall goal to enhance joint strategies by achieving a common understanding of data needs. Raised awareness and knowledge will be fostered, which can create better resilience in BSR and contribute to the implementation of the new EUSBSR Action Plan, *Priority Area Secure*, to enhance protection from emergencies and accidents on land, and the EU HNS Guidelines. The goal was to bridge between sectors and levels and to promote raised awareness entails communication targeting relevant civil protection authorities, organizations and enterprises.

A.1 Concluding meeting and seminar

The Warsaw seminar on *Awareness Raising, Bridging and Building Community Resilience* was held on 4-5 November 2015 at the Main School of Fire Service (SGSP) in Warsaw, Poland. It consisted of three parts:

- The seminar,
- a concluding and extended steering group meeting focused on areas for future cooperation,
- a simulation role game exercise on *Floods on the city* with an escalating flooding scenario and cross border implications and collaboration.

The meeting was attended by the steering group members and invited speakers from the CBSS secretariat, DG ECHO and the Norden Association (which is involved in cooperation project activities within the EUSBSR), as well as role game actors from Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Denmark and Sweden to take active part in the simulation exercise at the end of the steering group meeting. There were introductory presentations by the representatives of the CBSS secretariat, DG ECHO, the Norden Association and ISDR on areas of interest for further cooperation and interventions by participants from the countries participating in the BaltPrevResilience project. A general discussion followed and some proposals for further consideration were made.



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An achievement reached by the Jelgava City Municipality after the Warsaw seminar was that reflecting vests have been given to all school children together with information about personal safety. Unsecure areas in the town with poor illumination and no sidewalks have also been identified.

As a follow up on 9 November 2015, a small meeting on the issue of security culture was held in Stockholm at the office of Bo Andersson from the Norden Association, which conducts cooperation project activities within the EUSBSR. Bo Andersson had at a late stage been obliged to cancel his participation in the Warsaw seminar. The initiative on safety culture had been inspired at an earlier meeting by an abstract of an article by Klas Cederwall, KTH (KTH Royal Institute of Technology) and IVA (The Royal Swedish Academy of Engineering Sciences) and Torbjörn Thedéen, KTH, both professors emeriti, and Ulf Bjurman with the title *Our complex and vulnerable society must be protected - adaption to a changing climate, systems thinking and the development of the safety culture*. The result of the meeting was that the Norden Association and the CBSS secretariat would prepare the matter for the final steering group meeting of BaltPrevResilience. A workshop on the subject was held during this meeting and the conclusion of it was that further action should be taken.

Task 4: Management, coordination and evaluation and reporting to the Commission

The aim of task 4 was to coordinate and monitor the project's progress through the steering group consisting of the coordinator and a small number of central and local level government civil protection and education and training beneficiaries. On the basis of the studies in tasks 1-3, dialogues with a wider group of BSR civil protection actors have been conducted at three APELL type thematic seminars hosted by a beneficiary and the coordinator in collaboration.

A.1 Administrative, financial and risk management

Three thematic seminars, six steering group meetings, two progress reports to the Commission and a final layman's report have been completed, and their results have been disseminated and well received by project partners, competent civil protection authorities, local communities and other actors or stakeholders.



Task 5: Publicity of results and dissemination of information regarding strategies, work etc.

The aim of task 5 was to focus on project dissemination and supporting improved accident prevention by learning from accidents and disasters. The project website has been the main tool, together with the three thematic seminars, reports from task 1-3 and information and presentation at outside seminars within BSR and to the EU civil protection community.

A.1 Website

A dissemination website was launched from the beginning, available at <http://www.msb.se/baltprevresilience>. It provides comprehensive and useful information on the objectives, seminars, planned results and products of the BaltPrevResilience activities within a simple and easy to use structure. It will remain in place also after the end of the project.

The website is available in English.

A.2 Seminars

For the three thematic seminars, background documents were produced and invitations sent out to project partners and other stakeholders. Seminar notes and presentations have been made available at the project website.

A.3 Brochures and other information material

The main information material besides the website and reports have been the fact sheets about BaltPrevResilience, and numerous presentations from seminars, available as .pdf files through the project website and through *Frontier*, an internal platform for sharing documents, project support and partner information.

A.4 Reports (progress, final, seminar, coordination group and focus group and tasks' and studies' result)

Several reports have been produced in each task, including one final report for each task 1-3. Progress reports addressed to the Commission, seminar reports and steering group meeting reports have also been compiled.

The reports are available on the project website.



Presentation of the technical results

Deliverables task 1

Deliverable	Deliverable date
Background document to kick-off meeting/seminar including draft plan for task 1	Feb 2014
Kick-off meeting/seminar	Feb 2014
Intermediary progress report to steering group including input for planning of task 2	Jun 2014
Input for planning of task 3	Sep 2014
Final report task 1 including reports (state-of-the-art) on actions A.2, A.3 and A.4	Sep 2014

Background document to kick-off meeting/seminar incl. draft plan for task 1

Preparations before the start of the project included participation of three MSB representatives at the *EU Civil Protection Mechanism Kick-off Meeting* on 22 January 2014 in Brussels for civil protection prevention and preparedness projects. In order to make it possible to start work immediately and enable the first Seminar to be held in Month 1, representatives from MSB and THL held a planning meeting in Helsinki on 27-28 January 2014.

Starting the project all partners prepared their respective project teams, informed their stakeholders and organizations about plans and responsibilities. THL also planned and organized kick-off meeting and the seminar introducing the work of task 1. The coordinator, MSB, prepared and compiled background documents together with all partners.

Purpose

Presentations had to be prepared by all the project partners on their common work on *Evidence based Every Day Accident Prevention, Disaster Prevention and Resilience Promotion*.

Dissemination

Presentations and background documents are available on the project website.

Kick-off meeting/seminar

The kick-off meeting/initial seminar and the 1st steering group meeting was arranged in Helsinki 25-27 February 2014 by THL. All partner organizations participated, presented themselves and shared a number of good examples from several Finnish organizations on their common work in the field of



Evidence based Every Day Accident Prevention, Disaster Prevention and Resilience Promotion.

These gave a clear understanding of the background to BaltPrevResilience and its objectives as well as provided an opportunity for exchanges of knowledge and experiences related to the project. By sharing knowledge and best practices in the field of learning from accidents and accident prevention, the project partners established a useful base for further project collaboration and work. Also the planned studies to be conducted within the project were launched.

Purpose

The purpose of the kick-off meeting was to introduce project work, partners work, routines etc. to project partners. This was to make sure that all the project partners should know the project design and its objectives, the partners' roles and the routines for reporting, administration and dissemination.

The purpose of the seminar was to introduce the BaltPrevResilience project and to start working on task 1.

European value-added

Each project partner gave a good presentation on their work, and shared and highlighted good examples in their field.

Dissemination

Invited speakers and other experts from several civil protection actors and stakeholders made sure that the project would spread outside of the partners' organizations.

The seminar minutes are available on the project website.

Intermediary progress report to steering group incl. input for planning of task 2

At the 2nd steering group meeting on 17 June 2014, held in Copenhagen, Denmark, the work on the studies were reviewed and matters related to the continued work in the studies were considered, which resulted in an action plan and timetable for the conclusion of task 1.

The planning of the work on task 2 and the 2nd thematic seminar was started. The steering group meeting considered that it was important that a meeting for detailed planning and ensuring involvement of relevant actors and stakeholders was scheduled. That meeting was held on 18-19 September 2014 in Jelgava, Latvia with participants from local level as well as central level Latvian authorities.



Purpose

In order to keep the project according to the time schedule, much needed reports on the work on task 1 was delivered, as well as presentation of plans for task 2.

Input for planning of task 3

Task 3 was also addressed in the planning meeting in September 2014. It was decided that the outcome of the Jelgava seminar would also be introduced and followed up in task 3.

More detailed planning for task 3 started at the 3rd steering group meeting in Jelgava, Latvia on 26 February 2015.

Purpose

To make sure that the work on task 3 was started in time, the structure for task 3 needed to be decided.

Final report task 1 including reports (state-of-the-art) on actions A.2, A.3 and A.4

A state-of-the-art version of the final report of task 1, *The Baltic Everyday Accidents, Disaster Prevention and Resilience Project – BaltPrevResilience, Task 1 – Action 2, 3 and 4* was available in November 2014.

Purpose

The final report on task 1 served as a collection of the studies conducted.

The main aim of the study on action A.2 was to gain information about the collection and management procedures as well as data contents regarding information systems on everyday accidents in each participating country.

For action A.3, the aims were to create present a brief overview of theoretical principles on accident and injury surveillance, as described in the scientific literature, and to review the state of the art in practice, based on evaluative and/or comparative research.

Evaluation

The study for action A.4 was presented and discussed with all project partners at the 2nd steering group meeting on 17 June 2014 in Copenhagen. It was published in *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction 12* and is summarily depicted in this report.



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European value-added

One aim of the study for action A.2 was to motivate the collaborating parties to improve their own understanding of these systems and the need for them in their own country. By answering the survey participants were encouraged to gather information on data systems outside their own field and to learn how monitoring of everyday accidents is done in their country. The results also encouraged participants to consider if something in their data systems could be done in another way.

Dissemination

The study for action A.2 was published in *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction 12*.

The final report on task 1 is available on the project website.

Deliverables task 2

Deliverable	Deliverable date
Draft plan for task 2	Jun 2014
Presentation of progress to MSB for preparation of progress report	Oct 2014
Intermediary progress report to steering group	Dec 2014
Background document on establishing a network/forum (action A.2) for the seminar	Dec 2014
Presentation of Latvian case study and system for decision support/management	Dec 2014
Midterm meeting/seminar	Jan 2015
Final report task 2 including reports on actions A.2 and A.3	Jul 2015

Draft plan for task 2

At the 2nd steering group meeting, held in Copenhagen, the partners agreed on a plan for the task 2 activities and gave input to the future work in task 3. JCM took an overall responsibility for the arrangements related to task 2, with administration support from the coordinator.

Purpose

The early draft plan was needed to be able to proceed with the work on task 2.

Presentation of progress to MSB for preparation of progress report

All partners reported the technical and financial status in for the Intermediary progress report in October 2014.



Purpose

To make sure the BaltPrevResilience project and the budget was following the plan.

Intermediary progress report to steering group

All project activities were carried out according to the plan both technically and financially.

Purpose

In order to make sure that the project is running according to time schedule, and to ensure that all partners fulfill their events and/or deliveries.

Background document on establishing a network/forum (action A.2) for the seminar

The action A.2, "Establishing a network/forum for joint analysis of statistic data within the field of fire prevention, through expansion of the existing Nordstat cooperation" is described in the task 1 report and was presented at the 2nd thematic Seminar in Jelgava 25-27 February 2015.

Purpose

The background document provides information to facilitate for the seminar participants to contribute actively and assist in focusing the work on how to improve the learning from accidents and disasters. The intention is to establish a mutual platform in the BSR for common understanding and sharing of statistics, experiences and best practices. This requires a common methodology for gaining experiences and learning lessons.

Dissemination

The background document for the Jelgava seminar is available on the project website.

Presentation of Latvian case study and system for decision support/management

In March 2014, an accident with an oil tanker freight train at the Jelgava Central station occurred. This accident, together with severe flooding in October 2013 of Jelgava City was presented by Gints Raisons, JCM, at the task 2 seminar in Jelgava in January 2015.

Experiences from UNEP APELL type seminars with dialogue between participating stakeholders and emergency or crisis management actors to foster collaboration held in BSR underpin the value of having a thematic focus on scenarios with relevance to identified significant local risks. For the Jelgava



workshop a case study on the risk for a complex rail tanker transport of dangerous goods accident in the Jelgava city railway station was therefore selected. The existing coherent system in Jelgava City and Municipality for local level decision support and coordination on prevention and emergency management and risk communication can be expected to bridge between involved sectors and services. The case study can therefore demonstrate how coordination of actors and stakeholders at different levels and between different sectors can be executed efficiently. In addition to this, an established collaboration with the Latvian central government can as necessary provide support. The experiences from the significant flooding in October 2014 of Jelgava City after heavy rainfall are valuable in this context.

The major findings and lessons learned were:

- The municipality was lucky that the scale of the railway accident was with a local range of impact and only environmental and financial damage.
- Mandatory European Union border crossing transit cargo inspections are needed.
- With heavy rainfall like one which occurred in October 2013 the municipality was acknowledged that even the local level has been affected by climate change.
- Coordination of actors and stakeholders at different levels in disaster preparedness, response and recovery is necessary for handling the effects of accidents.
- Vital for success in rising resilience at local level is to be aware of the risks, understand their causes, learn from past accident and crisis and by making both theoretical and practical training to raise local society resistance to accidents and crisis.
- It is important to involve and educate the public about the actions to be done to promote resilience both for the individual and society aspects.

Conclusions for establishing of best practice in capturing evidence based data were:

- The municipality is in the beginning of the process but it is clear that everyday accident data extraction from other organizations is complicated and the methods for these needs to be improved.
 - Everyday accident data processing is a great challenge because it takes a lot of human resources.
 - Everyday accident data is not available in one place and national legislation denied or makes it as big challenge to share that accident data between stakeholders.
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- At this moment it is complicated to get an overview on everyday accidents at local level.
- It is necessary to facilitate access to the everyday accident data.

Purpose

To detail the major findings and lessons learned by the Jelgava City Municipality of the accidents in 2013.

Dissemination

The Latvian case study is more thoroughly presented in the report *Project Prevention of everyday accidents and disasters in the Baltics – Report and description of completed works of Jelgava City municipal authority Pilsētsaimniecība*, which is available on the project website.

Midterm meeting/seminar

All partners participated and contributed to the midterm meeting and the seminar in Jelgava, Latvia, arranged by JCM on 25-27 February 2015. The project partners presented their work in task 1, participants from Latvian organizations contributed with good examples and experiences from accidents, crisis and disasters.

The aim of task 2 was to establish a platform for collaboration to reach trans-operability results, i.e. across sectors and administrative and jurisdictional boundaries, develop shared understanding and prevention policies in support of long-term methodology improvement efforts. A major derailment accident which had occurred in March 2013 at the Jelgava Central Station involving an oil tanker freight train as well as severe flooding in October 2013 of Jelgava City served as case studies for the seminar deliberations.

A planned tabletop exercise with an APELL type dialogue as a part of the Jelgava seminar was postponed and held three weeks later. This exercise and its results were an excellent example of the achievements of the project, i.e. to create better understanding between actors and stakeholders at different levels and in relevant organizations in the society.

At the seminar, the Nordstat cooperation between the national fire and rescue authorities of the Nordic countries was discussed. The possibilities and difficulties in making comparisons of data was studied and considered.

Purpose

The purpose of the seminar is to contribute to improving the prerequisites for collection, analysis and use of impact and response data and establishing a mutual platform for common understanding and sharing, within the BSR and



between local, national and EU levels, of statistics, experiences and best practices and methodology for learning experiences and lessons. This will enhance the learning from accidents and disasters.

European value-added

As a result of the deliberations on Nordstat, Estonia has joined and are now participating in the Nordstat cooperation, which has been very beneficial for these countries, but also for Nordstat. Latvia and Lithuania both have standing invitations to join Nordstat.

Dissemination

The seminar report is available on the project website, as well as the report *Project Prevention of everyday accidents and disasters in the Baltics – Report and description of completed works of Jelgava City municipal authority Pilsētsaimniecība*.

Final report task 2 including reports on actions A.2 and A.3

JCM has completed the final report, with detailed descriptions of the activities completed within task 2.

Purpose

The final report served as a collection of the work completed in task 2.

Dissemination

The report *Project Prevention of everyday accidents and disasters in the Baltics – Report and description of completed works of Jelgava City municipal authority Pilsētsaimniecība* is available on the project website.



Deliverables task 3

Deliverable	Deliverable date
Draft plan for task 3	Oct 2014
Intermediary progress report to steering group	Jun 2015
Background documents on partnership cooperation in flooding for the seminar	Oct 2015
Simulation model of flooding in the city and its escalation for the seminar	Oct 2015
Concluding meeting/seminar	Oct 2015
Final report task 3	Nov 2015

Draft plan for task 3

A draft plan for task 3 was presented and discussed at the 3rd steering group meeting in Jelgava in February 2015. A telephone meeting between MSB and SGSP in March formed a detailed planning schedule for preparation of material and arranging the seminar.

At the 4th steering group meeting in June the concepts of the 3rd thematic seminar (overall agenda, background documents, target groups and purpose) was decided, as well as time schedule for the preparations.

Purpose

The early draft plan was needed to be able to proceed with the work on task 3.

Intermediary progress report to steering group

All project activities were carried out according to the plan both technically and financially.

Purpose

In order to make sure that the project is running according to time schedule, and to ensure that all partners fulfill their events and/or deliveries.

Background documents on partnership cooperation in flooding for the seminar

The simulation role game exercise on “*Floods in the city*” with an escalating flooding scenario and cross border implications and collaboration was conducted by implementing a Multimedia Decision-Making Training (MTD), which is a simulation of crisis management structures at local, national and also international levels. The serious games software to facilitate exercises on flood preparedness used and the concept of a flood scenario with simulated



countries involved and tools for BaltPrevResilience MTD is presented in an article included in the *BaltPrevResilience Anthology Report on Awareness Raising, Bridging and Building Community Resilience in the Baltic Sea Region*.

The >>WoDa<< software is a simulation application of a flood scenario and also a decision making game, which helps to teach how to manage the resources and how to make decisions at tactical level during the flooding crisis. Role game actors from Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Denmark and Sweden as well as the steering group members took active part in different roles during the simulation exercise, on the basis of a draft simulation model of escalating flooding in the city with the aim to facilitate the process of the flood exercise conduction, issued to the participants beforehand.

Purpose

The purpose of the background document was to facilitate the process of the flood exercise conduction.

European value-added

The flood response systems in the fictional countries, Polden and Swedland, are based on Poland and Sweden and gives a brief description of the management structures in each of the countries.

Dissemination

The background document, *A simulation model of escalating flooding in the city - Introduction to the Flood Response Table Top Exercise*, is available on the project website.

Simulation model of flooding in the city and its escalation for the seminar

The exercise was held on 5 November 2015 at SGSP in Warsaw, Poland. A more detailed description of the exercise is in *A simulation model of escalating flooding in the city – Introduction to the Flood Response Table Top Exercise*.

Purpose

The exercise aim was to manage a flooding situation which develops due to a scenario of flood hazard affection a cross-border city with approximately 60.000 inhabitants.

The players of the exercise, constituted by BaltPrevResilience project partners' representatives were to form four district disaster management teams which were tasked to:



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- organize the team internally (sharing responsibility) and externally (with the other three teams and other institutions), and
- manage district/county response to a dynamically developing flood threat.

Evaluation

At short discussion held at the end of the steering group meeting, the participants in the role game made some remarks of appreciation on the successful exercise. It was recognized that it would be further evaluated and considered at the final steering group meeting to be held in January 2016 in Stockholm. The coordinator of BaltPrevResilience, Rainar All thanked in his closing remarks the SGSP for its excellent leadership of task 3 and all work done to make the Warsaw seminar and the simulation role game exercise such a great success.

During a roundtable at the final steering group meeting, each project partner made comments which in short are reflected in the following:

- *National Institute for Health and Welfare, Injury Prevention Unit, Finland (THL):* The flooding scenario was very interesting and useful. Good to see how other countries handle crises like this one. It was also useful to participate in an exercise and be part of an intervention team. Another big achievement from the conference (and the project) is the network building aspect.
 - *Jelgava City Municipality, Latvia (JCM):* It was good that there were both theoretical and practical parts in the seminar. Interesting to see that there is a system that works, not only for the fire and rescue parts, but is also useful for other organizations and also for cross border activities.
 - *Main School of Fire Service Warsaw, Poland (SGSP):* It was a great challenge to arrange a seminar/conference like the task 3 conference with so many participants from different organizations and countries. It worked out well and SGSP is very satisfied with the achievements and results from the conference.
 - *Frederikssund-Halsnæs Fire & Rescue Service, Denmark (FHFRS):* The participants from Denmark were very happy to participate in the exercise and learnt a lot from it. Some of the results from the participation were used when planning the new organization at home in Denmark. It was good to know that other countries and organizations have the similar challenges and problems. It is always important to cooperate with others, both on national and international level.
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- *Estonian Rescue Board, Estonia (ERB)*: The wide variety of topics during the conference was interesting and useful.
- *Karlstad University, Sweden (KaU)*: There were very good and useful presentations during the conference. The importance of merging everyday accident prevention and disaster management became (even more) obvious. This is something that we have realized and known before but the project has in many ways proved the importance of this.

European value-added

The simulation model was excellent at showing how other partner countries handle flood crises, and helped the participating partners in networking.

Dissemination

The background document, *A simulation model of escalating flooding in the city - Introduction to the Flood Response Table Top Exercise*, is available on the project website.

Concluding meeting/seminar

The Warsaw seminar on *Awareness Raising, Bridging and Community Resilience* was held on 4-5 November 2015, slightly behind the scheduled time (October 2015).

It was recognized that in the new EUSBSR Action Plan, which was adopted 16 June 2015, the now called Policy Area Secure includes additional elements and is allowed to act in the societal security paradigm that covers prevention, preparedness, response to all sorts of threats, regardless whether their origins are natural disasters, made-man disasters or organized crime. This new Policy Area Secure framework enables a comprehensive and coherent approach to reduce trans-boundary vulnerabilities and to build common capacities for societal security in the BSR. There are flexible wide themes for the flagships and synergies between regular civil protection activities and law enforcement can be explored.

Purpose

The objectives of task 3 were:

- to foster and promote raised awareness and knowledge,
 - build bridges between sectors and levels,
 - establish communication between relevant civil protection actors, and
 - enhance protection from accidents and crises and create better BSR resilience
-



Dissemination

The notes and presentations from the Warsaw seminar are available on the project website.

Final report task 3

The final report on task 3 was the *BaltPrevResilience Anthology Report on Awareness Raising, Bridging and Building Community Resilience in the Baltic Sea Region*.

The Civil Safety Engineering Faculty of SGSP, Poland, will after the conclusion of the project publish a separate book on this event.

Purpose

The anthology focuses on two main topics which seem to be crucial to raise the safety level of communities and regions:

- First, the need for improvement of data proceedings which includes data access, collection, analyses, implementation or use, identification, interpretation, sharing and dissemination in the right time and place and to the appropriate target groups.
- The second topic addressed in the anthology is dedicated to cross border cooperation actions undertaken in the BSR to facilitate raising awareness and community resilience in the preparedness and response phase of emergency and crises management. In the regionalized and globalized world, there is no other way to prevent and respond efficiently to current threats and escalating incidents than to work together over the borders.

Evaluation

The anthology features 20 articles written by 30 different authors from partners and other stakeholders in civil protection.

European value-added

The international aspects of the anthology cannot be underestimated. Most of the articles in the anthology have an international focus.

Dissemination

The *BaltPrevResilience Anthology Report on Awareness Raising, Bridging and Building Community Resilience in the Baltic Sea Region* is available on the project website.



Deliverables task 4

Deliverable	Deliverable date
Steering group meeting, Finland (back-to-back with kick-off meeting)	Feb 2014
Kick-off meeting/seminar report	Feb 2014
Steering group meeting, Denmark	Jul 2014
Progress report	Oct 2014
Steering group meeting, Latvia (back-to-back with midterm meeting)	Jan 2015
Midterm meeting/seminar report	Feb 2015
Steering group meeting, Estonia	Jun 2015
Progress report	Jul 2015
Steering group meeting, Poland (back-to-back with concluding meeting/seminar)	Oct 2015
Final steering group meeting, Sweden	Jan 2016
Final/Layman's reports	Jan 2016

Steering group meeting, Finland (back-to-back with kick-off meeting)

The 1st steering group meeting was arranged in Helsinki, Finland on 27 February 2014, following the kick-off meeting and task 1 seminar.

For group work during the seminar relating to *Exchange of experiences of accident prevention, disaster prevention and resilience promotion on local/regional/national level* the reflections were to not forget about the broader perspective, since the discussions often focused on fire and rescue service. The word *resilience* was also discussed, and translation possibilities.

For group work relating to *Discussion of task 1 and the studies on the basis of the background paper (Grant Agreement)* the results where how actions A.2, A.3 and A.4 should be made and by whom.

For group work relating to *Discussion of how the work in task 1 lead to tasks 2 and 3* the conclusion was that the focus of task 2 is to establish a network/forum and best practices in capturing evidence based data and dissemination of resulting accident profiles. The bridge from task 1 to task 2 and 3 is to find best practices and possibilities for the use of available data in respective country/organization based on the studies made in task 1.



Purpose

The purpose of the 1st steering group meeting was to review the outcome of the 1st thematic seminar and introduce further activities, and to be able to agree on an action plan for the next steps of the project.

Evaluation

The steering group meeting being held back-to-back with the kick-off meeting and seminar helped keep the same people attending all the meetings and with the seminar fresh in the attendees mind. Of course, it was also keeping the travel costs low.

The steering group discussed the group work during the seminar the day before. General reflections were that the form of discussions became a kind of brain storming, a very wide discussion, an advice was to prepare more exact questions.

Dissemination

The notes from the steering group meeting are available on the project website.

Kick-off meeting/seminar report

The objectives of the work done in task 1 were to create a common basic understanding of available statistics and evaluation experiences in the field of everyday and escalating accidents.

By sharing knowledge and best practices in the field of learning from accidents and accident prevention the project partners established a useful base for further project activities and possibilities to fulfill the project overall objective, - to prevent and reduce the consequences of everyday accidents and disasters or crises.

No special report was made on the kick-off meeting and seminar; instead the notes from the meetings serve as reports.

Purpose

The purpose of the kick-off meeting was to introduce project work, partners work, routines etc. to project partners. This was to make sure that all the project partners should know the project design and its objectives, the partners' roles and the routines for reporting, administration and dissemination.

The purpose of the seminar was introduce the BaltPrevResilience project and to start working on task 1.



European value-added

Each project partner gave a good presentation on their work, and shared and highlighted good examples in their field.

Dissemination

The notes from the kick-off meeting and from the seminar are available on the project website.

Steering group meeting, Denmark

The 2nd steering group meeting was arranged in Copenhagen, Denmark on 17 June 2014 and involved progress report on the works of task 1 actions A.2, A.3 and A.4.

Planning for task 2, general support was given to the presentation by Gints Reinsons, JCM. Particular attention was given to the interrelationship between the results of studies in task 1 and on the other hand tasks 2 and 3, including the respective seminars. It was considered important that a planning meeting was held in Latvia in September 2014.

Purpose

To make sure that task 1 was progressing as planned and to present the plans for task 2.

Dissemination

The notes from the steering group meeting are available on the project website.

Progress report

The work during the period February 2014 – September 2014 had been preceded in accordance with what was planned and had made expected progress.

The cost statement from 30 September 2014 estimated the costs for the period 1 February 2014 – 30 September 2014 at € 164,648 (the total project budget is estimated at € 564.142). The financial status was fully in line with expectations for the period.

Purpose

In order to guarantee a regular update of the European Commission on activities of the BaltPrevResilience project and the use of allocated resources, it was decided that the first progress reports should be delivered in month 9 (October 2014).



Evaluation

The report was first approved by the steering group and then by the European Commission.

Steering group meeting, Latvia (back-to-back with midterm meeting)

The 3rd steering group meeting was held back-to-back with the midterm meeting in Jelgava, Latvia on 26 February 2015.

The steering group is satisfied with the deliveries made in Task 1. Especially JCM thought the results from task 1 were very useful for their work in task 2.

Purpose

To make sure that task 2 was progressing as planned.

Evaluation

As a result of the overdrawn time schedule during the 2nd thematic seminar, the role play was cancelled. For future arrangement, we need to be more realistic when planning the agenda. The speakers wished better preparations and inputs on what was expected from them. This seminar focused a lot on the Latvian participation, the final seminar need to be more BSR focused. Interpreting arrangements needs to be discussed and solved. We need to further clarify expected project results. The results must be both practical and academic.

The steering group was impressed about the Latvian organizations' interest and commitment to contribute to the project during the 2nd thematic seminar. The interpreter made an impressive work and even if the translations seriously interfered to the time schedule, the good outcome of the seminar was to a great extent a result of the professional work of the interpreter. The cancelled role play did not ruin this good impression. The discussions were fruitful from basic to high level. Also how the Agenda combined theoretical and practical issues was very interesting. The final discussion gave good inputs. Also, networking is a very important part of this project, and in this aspect the seminar was very useful.

Dissemination

The notes from the steering group meeting are available on the project website.



Midterm meeting/seminar report

The 2nd thematic Seminar was arranged in Jelgava, Latvia on 25 February 2015. The work in task 2 aimed to establish a platform for collaboration to reach trans-operability results, i.e. across sectors and administrative and jurisdictional boundaries, develop shared understanding and prevention policies in support of long-term methodology improvement efforts.

JCM organized and hosted the project's second seminar.

Purpose

The report will provide a summary of the presentations and the final discussion during the conference in Jelgava.

European value-added

At the seminar, the Nordstat cooperation between the national fire and rescue authorities of the Nordic countries was discussed. The possibilities and difficulties in making comparisons of data was studied and considered.

As a result of the deliberations on Nordstat, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania joined and are now participating in the Nordstat cooperation, which has been very beneficial for these countries, but also for Nordstat.

Dissemination

The seminar report *Assessment of Data and Learning, Evidence Meets Social Needs - local level resilience, safety and risk management* is available on the project website.

Steering group meeting, Estonia

The 4th steering group meeting was arranged in Tallinn, Estonia on 17 June 2015.

The steering group considered the 2nd thematic seminar in Jelgava, Latvia on *Assessment of Data and learning: Evidence meets social needs* to be very successful, even though the planned tabletop exercise was postponed and held three weeks later.

Gints Reinsons, JCM, presented the derailment and flooding exercise and its results. The steering group agreed that this exercise is a very good example of results of the project, i.e. to create better understanding between different levels and organizations in the society.

The steering group reviewed the progress of the work in the BaltPrevResilience Project and considered the remaining work on Task 2 and the plan and timetable for its conclusion. Since the seminar the Latvian actors have in collaboration elaborated a common model for data and experience gathering



and sharing, which is managed by the JCM Operative Centre. This model will be prepared finally within task 2 as an input for the work in task 3 and wider dissemination.

It was concluded that the aim of task 2 to establish a platform for collaboration to reach trans-operability results, i.e. across sectors and administrative and jurisdictional boundaries, develop shared understanding and prevention policies in support of long-term methodology improvement efforts, will be achieved.

The 4th steering group meeting did not foresee any problem in covering the costs within the available project budget related to these intentions. Some transfers between budget lines might however have to be made to cover for instance the active participation of necessary experts.

Purpose

To make sure that task 2 was progressing as planned and to present the plans for task 3.

European value-added

In Jelgava, Latvia, a website for incident reporting had been launched (<http://stats.pilsetsaimnieciba.lv>). The steering group found that this can serve as a model and is a good example of results of the BaltPrevResilience project.

Dissemination

The notes from the steering group meeting are available on the project website.

Progress report

The work during the period February 2014 – May 2015 had been preceded in accordance with what was planned and had made expected progress.

The cost statement from 31 May 2015 estimated the costs for the period 1 February 2014 – 31 May 2015 at € 238.620 (the total project budget is estimated at € 564.142). The financial status was fully in line with the planned budget.

Purpose

In order to guarantee a regular update of the European Commission on activities of the BaltPrevResilience project and the use of allocated resources, it was decided that the second progress reports should be delivered in month 18 (June 2015).



Evaluation

The report was first approved by the steering group and then by the European Commission.

Steering group meeting, Poland (back-to-back with concluding meeting/seminar)

The 5th steering group meeting was arranged in Warsaw, Poland on 5 November 2015. Speakers were invited from the CBSS secretariat, DG ECHO and the Norden Association. Role game actors from Estonia, Latvia, Poland, Denmark and Sweden took active part in the simulation exercise at the end of the steering group meeting.

There were introductory presentations by the representatives of the CBSS secretariat, DG ECHO, the Norden Association and ISDR on areas of interest for further cooperation and interventions by participants from the Countries participating in the BaltPrevResilience project. A general discussion followed and some proposals for further consideration were made.

Purpose

The purpose of the meeting was to consider areas of interest for future cooperation.

Dissemination

Input from JCM and SGSP, as well as an idea for Nordstat are available on the project website.

Final steering group meeting, Sweden

The 6th and final steering group meeting was held in Stockholm, Sweden on 13-14 January 2016.

A workshop on the security culture subject, organized by the Norden Association and the CBSS secretariat jointly, was held during the steering group meeting. The conclusion of the workshop was that proposals for further action should be elaborated on the basis of the views and suggestions expressed, for instance by the CBSS secretariat and the Norden Association in collaboration.

Purpose

The meeting was devoted to evaluation of the outcomes from the Warsaw seminar and what has been achieved in the project, the preparations of the Final layman report and the Financial report as well as the BaltPrevResilience continuation and follow-up initiatives.



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Dissemination

The notes from the steering group meeting are available on the project website.

Final/Layman's Reports

The 6th steering group meeting noted that the final report shall according to Article 11.4 contain a statement of expenditure and income and all the information necessary for the Commission to evaluate the eligibility of costs incurred and the sustainability in the future of the project results. All reports and other documentation form annexes to the final report. Final reports must be delivered within 60 days following the end of the last reporting period.

Purpose

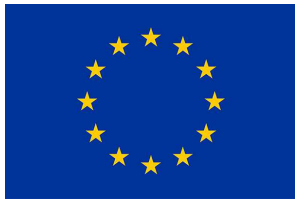
The purposes of the Final reports are to provide a documentation of the project to the European Commission. The technical report must contain the information needed to justify the eligible costs declared.

Dissemination

The Final layman's Report as well as this Final technical report will be available on the project website.

Deliverables task 5

Deliverable	Deliverable date
Establishment of project website with initial presentation of BaltPrevResilience	Feb 2014
Successive presentation of information throughout the project duration	Feb 2014 - Jan 2016
Preparation of handouts/brochures and material for the seminars and other needs	Feb 2014, Dec 2014 and Oct 2015
Progress reports	Oct 2014 and Jul 2015
Kick-off, midterm and concluding meeting/seminar reports	Feb 2014, Jan 2015 and Jan 2016
Final layman's reports	Jan 2016



Establishment of project website with initial presentation of BaltPrevResilience

The website <http://www.msb.se/baltprevresilience> was launched in January 2014 with facts about the project and the individual tasks 1-3.

Purpose

The BaltPrevResilience website aims to provide comprehensive and up to date information on the objectives, planned and realized results, progress and products within a simple and easy to use structure. It has also been used as meeting information for the thematic seminars.

Evaluation

The website was tested and used by the project partners.

European value-added

The BaltPrevResilience website shall provide information to all interested in the project, also after the end of the project.

Successive presentation of information throughout the project duration

The main tools for presenting information will be the project website and the Fronter platform.

Purpose

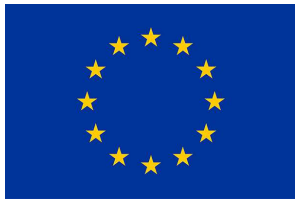
The purpose with successive presentation of information is to keep all partners and other stakeholders aware of the project's development and results.

Evaluation

The project website was being kept up-to-date until fall of 2015 (up to and including invitations for the final seminar in Warsaw). Some needed updates have been made with all the relevant documents from task 3, and final reports.

Preparation of handouts/brochures and material for the seminars and other needs

As the project started directly after the funding decision the project coordinator in a short notice produced a fact sheet, layout guides, a basic presentation and a web page <http://www.msb.se/baltprevresilience>. The project also establishes an internal platform (Fronter) for sharing documents, project support and partner information.



Purpose

The aim of the fact sheet was to provide general information on the BaltPrevResilience project, both on international as well as on national level.

European value-added

The fact sheet allowed an easy-to-use tool for dissemination the project.

Dissemination

Information about the partner organizations, about the project actions are published and updated on the project web page continuously. The basic project presentations were adapted to several different dissemination activities. The task 1-3 reports are available as .pdf- files on our website. The project has been presented at the following events among others: *Baltic Sea States Civil Protection Director General Meeting*, Tallinn, Meeting Baltic Leadership Programme and the *World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction* in Sendai, Japan.

Progress Reports

Purpose

In order to guarantee a regular update of the European Commission on activities of the BaltPrevResilience project and the use of allocated resources, it was decided that progress reports should be delivered in months 9 and 18 (October 2014 and June 2015).

A first report was delivered, covering the period February 2014 to September 2014 and a second report was delivered, covering the period February 2014 to May 2015. Financial reports were provided covering the same periods.

Evaluation

The reports are first approved by the steering group and then by the European Commission.

Kick-off, midterm and concluding meetings/seminars reports

No special report was made on the kick-off meeting and 1st thematic seminar; instead the notes from the meetings serve as reports. The report from the 2nd thematic seminar will provide a summary of the presentations and the final discussion during the conference in Jelgava. The concluding meeting/seminar is also lacking a report on the seminar.



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Purpose

The reports will provide summaries of the presentations and the discussions during the seminars.

Evaluation

For the kick-off meeting and concluding meeting, the notes and presentations will serve as presentations.

Dissemination

The notes from the kick-off meeting and from the 1st seminar are available on the project website.

The seminar report *Assessment of Data and Learning, Evidence Meets Social Needs - local level resilience, safety and risk management* is available on the project website.

The notes and presentations from the concluding meeting/ seminar are available on the project website.

Final/Layman's reports

In accordance to the Grant Agreement II.23.2, this Final technical report has been drawn up in accordance with Annex V.B, *Structure for the Mid-term and Final Technical Implementation Report* of the Grant Agreement. This report will be delivered within 60 days following the end of the last reporting period.

Purpose

The purposes of the final reports are to provide a documentation of the project to the European Commission. The technical report must contain the information needed to justify the eligible costs declared.

Dissemination

The Final layman's report as well as this Final technical report will be available on the project website.



Evaluation of the technical results and deliverables

General lessons learnt

The official overall project goal is to prevent and reduce the consequences of everyday accidents and disasters or crises. A key element in the accident prevention and consequence reduction is improved learning from accidents and disasters, preferably already from minor everyday accidents.

The background intentions were to enhance bridging between everyday accident prevention and emergency management, and to promote intersectoral collaboration on safety and security matters. The 1st major achievement of BaltPrevResilience was that strong consensus was reached on the benefits of merging everyday accident prevention with disaster management into one comprehensive effort. Challenges ahead will be to bridge differences in views, culture and terminology and to create a joint theoretical framework.

The 2nd major achievement was improved understanding of the importance of the need for combining prevention and response efforts, especially at the local level. Challenges will be to create a combined model for local safety work and to promote intersectoral collaboration on safety and security matters.

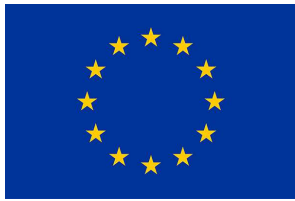
The 3rd major achievement was enhanced awareness on the need for reliable facts on accident occurrences as a basis for action. Challenges will be to improve coverage and quality of relevant data and to improve accessibility to reliable facts for those who need to know.

The overall challenge moving forward will be to reach out, outside our project group and influence relevant structures and practices in our societies and communities.

Strengths

The tasks and actions of this program have united the experts of the Baltic Sea States in the civil protection area and enhanced the creation of a tight and useful network also for the future. Different level stakeholders have been involved in the project which has been important for the project partners. The BaltPrevResilience project has supported Safety for all -policies implementation on all levels.

The first step, now taken, has been to share knowledge and common activities in order to improve the resilience and preparedness in the EU member states.



This project has sought possibilities to measure the basic elements of accident prevention and safety promotion in the civil protection area, also providing for further research designs within EU area. The end result of the BaltPrevResilience project will serve as a basis for future cooperation.

The BaltPrevResilience project has tightened the network at the nation level. Public and third sector initiatives have strengthened the expertise in the participating countries. For instance, the kick-off event, initiated by Finland, provided valuable new contacts between injury prevention and fire management. It is possible to support national level expertise by applying the multi-agency approach that was established in the beginning of this project. This design will be essential for the future development.

The results at the local level are sharing best practices and designing tools for local needs. This kind of innovative approach is, for instance, the Jelgava initiative that helps in achieving sustainable practical results at the local level.

At the personal level the common understanding of the disaster management questions related to this project have been essential. It is possible to enhance the preparedness by developing preventions for every-day accidents. Being resilient and able to act decently in the every-day accident cases supports further acts in the possible case of major or escalating accident.

Hence, in the future, it would be very important to increase the number of participant countries to get better coverage of the BSR. To assure the quality of the project implementation, more long-lasting network should be developed.

Possible challenges and/or improvements to be tackled through further action

For the Jelgava seminar in task 2 on *Assessment of Data and Learning: Evidence Meets Social Needs – local level resilience, safety and risk management*, some issues were considered and discussed during the seminar:

- *Local level needs and contributions.* What are the needs and contributions does the Jelgava case study with a complex rail tanker transport of dangerous goods accident scenario and the practical experiences from significant flooding of Jelgava city after heavy rainfall identify?
 - One of effective methods to involve someone in action is to raise common problem and together find the right solutions to those solution at the beginning theoretical and afterward in real



action like joint exercise. So, first step would be to find out what kind of common problems are in different levels and what the actual practices in solving them are. And then by experience exchange solution find the best practice in field. As a solution for finding common problems would be great to develop one accident and crisis data base where would be easy to compare data between regions and even countries.

- *Existing systems.* How can existing systems (PRONTO, IDA, NORDSTAT, EU-MARS, ICAO, etc.), which are limited to specific purposes or sectors, become more compatible and holistic or coherent for mutual benefit and use not only nationally, but also in the BSR and EU?
 - *Common BSR platform.* What are the basic elements for creating a mutual platform for common understanding and sharing, within the BSR) and between local, national and EU levels, of statistics, experiences and best practices and methodology to improve the learning from everyday accidents and crises or disasters?
 - *Methodology.* In which way should the learning process be systematized to develop indicators and also institutionalized with a comparative approach, and not based on ad-hoc reviews, as well as to enable understanding of what is behind the data and thereby ensure that the lessons learned are implemented?
 - The learning process could be systematized by introducing the lessons learned in different prevention programs for communities at all levels and in that way building their resilience. The continuous analyses of the existing data bases of accidents are needed and implementation should be guaranteed by the local authorities in cooperation with the services
 - *Resilience communities.* How can collection and sharing of knowledge based data from the lessons learned be used in the best possible way and formulated into proposals for further development of prevention and building resilient communities?
 - It is important that the data (collected and shared) is linked (in countries) to other processes in quality management cycle (PDCA).
 - A mutual platform should be used for sharing event-based lessons learned (not only statistics) practices with other countries. Some practical and critical issues regarding criteria
-



and report form must be dealt with before launching a platform.

During the task 3 seminar in Warsaw, some very brief notes on issues and ideas raised in the discussion for future initiatives and continuation when the Project ends:

- *DG ECHO*: Continuation of the BaltPrevResilience can build on the identified sustainable outputs of the results and recommendations to understand where the project fits and can be a complement to the different Prevention projects. There should be a diversity of partners as is already the case with BaltPrevResilience.
- *ISDR*: Action should be oriented with an emphasis on the local level and to ensure sustainability in governance from the global to the local level. There is a need for indicators to measure results in relation to targets. Sharing of knowledge and disaster data and looking for future risks and vulnerabilities are important elements.
- *Poland*: For management of risk sensibility, there should be a holistic platform covering the elements vulnerability, resilience based on risk assessments as well as capability and methodology, sharing common added values and standardization without strict directives on methodologies for implementation.
- *Finland*: Involvement of third sector actors in creating resilience and on the basis of common indicators and definitions can enable these actors to compare statistics and data as a basis for implementation in their prevention work.
- *Denmark*: It will be necessary to enable adaption and change of prevention measures and actions due to for instance changing and more diversified populations in the coming years, and also ageing populations.
- *Sweden*: Continued research should be undertaken on data and efforts to merge safe community models to also include into these disasters and the involvement of the third sector.
- *Estonia*: Nordstat and prevention frameworks are needed for measuring the impact of for instance fire prevention and methods to raise the risk management capability for emergencies.

Other issues mentioned: Culture and ageing population aspects influence measures for creating awareness and risk perception. The building of a safety



culture enables people to take greater responsibility for their own safety and security. References should be made to the Civil Protection Forum discussions and partnership/relationship, i.e. with the third sector and enterprises as well as third countries bordering to EU. The prevention and safe community models do not reach the local level sufficiently well to lead to concrete implementation of these.

Some general input on the use of statistical data on accidents was that more knowledge is needed about statistics in our different countries. Existing statistic data must be presented so that the data can be used and it must be made known, the data may otherwise be brilliant but not useful.

Everyday accidents must be treated with utmost care and it is a precondition to improve the overall safety in the countries of the region. And when it comes to both everyday accidents and major crises, it is important to put greater focus on preventing, instead of handling.

Recommendations to stakeholders, partners, authorities in charge, National and EU institutions

There should be more and better cooperation at and between different public sector levels and organizations in the region. It is especially important to work more across sectors to achieve more effective safety and security. Also, expertise from the theoretical and the practical emergency management sides has to meet and learn from each other.



Follow-up

At the final steering group meeting, the following areas of interest for further development and continuation of the BaltPrevResilience BSR collaboration were identified (added possible follow-up measures inserted):

- *Statistics/data exchange and sharing of experiences* – Nordstat will be one platform but also other initiatives are needed as clearly indicated in this report.
- *Safety culture* – proposals for further action should be elaborated on the basis of the views and suggestions expressed at the workshop, for instance by the CBSS secretariat and the Norden Association in collaboration.
- *Natural disaster risk reduction/climate change adaption* – there are consultations on continuation/follow up of BaltPrevResilience with the CBSS secretariat and others regarding a step-by-step Baltadapt Strategy/Sendai Framework (ISDR) regional/local level approach, by identifying a diversity of large/small cities and risks, to be funded initially with seed money and leading on to project application within EU Civil Protection Mechanism, Interreg, H2020 Security Research or other funding facility.
- *Resilient communities/regions, risk communication/awareness, safe communities* – At Safety 2016, the 12th World Conference in Tampere on Injury Prevention and Safety Promotion the BaltPrevResilience results will be presented and also other initiatives should be initiated, in consequence with views expressed at the Warsaw Seminar.

The Nordstat cooperation will most likely adapt a new name to reflect the focus on fire accident data, but also to be more inclusive with the Baltic States joining the cooperation.