



**An Roinn Cosanta**  
Department of Defence

# **Report to the Government Task Force on Emergency Planning**

## **Summary of the National Risk Management Capabilities Assessment - 2018**

*Prepared by the Office of Emergency Planning, Department of Defence,  
on behalf of the Minister with Responsibility for Defence and  
Chair of the Government Task Force on Emergency Planning.*



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# Summary of the National Risk Management Capabilities Assessment – 2018

## 1. Introduction

Under the European Union (EU) Decision on a Union Civil Protection Mechanism, which entered into force on 1 January 2014, Member States agreed to carry out a number of disaster prevention actions, including the sharing of summaries of their *National Risk Assessments* and their *Assessments of Risk Management Capabilities* at a national or appropriate sub-national level every three years following the finalisation of EU guidelines

Ireland was one of the first Member States to submit our National Risk Assessment (NRA) for 2012 to the EU in 2013. This was followed by a review of our NRA methodology and processes in 2016, which resulted in a revised NRA for 2017 being submitted through the Government Task Force (GTF) on Emergency Planning to Government for notation in November 2017 and subsequently this NRA for 2017 was submitted to the EU Commission to meet our requirements under the Civil Protection Mechanism. On the basis of the risks identified in this NRA 2017, the GTF tasked the Office of Emergency Planning (OEP) and the associated GTF Subgroup to engage with the Lead Government Departments responsible for these risks to carry out an assessment of our risk management capabilities.

In 2015, the EU Commission developed, together with Member States, “*Risk Management Capability Assessment Guidelines*” (Ref. 2015/C 261/03)<sup>1</sup>, which provides the context for carrying out such national assessments on the basis of existing national risk management arrangements, which specifically relate to the risks identified in the National Risk Assessment (NRA) for Ireland 2017<sup>2</sup> that Ireland submitted to the EU in December 2017.

On this basis and adhering to these guidelines, the risk management capabilities of the Lead Government Departments (LGD) responsible for those risks that have been identified in the NRA for Ireland 2017 were assessed at a National-level in terms of these EU guidelines and the associated questionnaires. The questionnaires were specifically designed to cover the administrative, technical and financial capacities at a national level to manage each of the following stages across the risk management cycle:

- a) Risk assessments.
- b) Risk management planning for prevention and preparedness.
- c) Implementing risk prevention and preparedness measures.

Each stage of the risk management assessment, as illustrated in **Table 1** below, was set to focus on the core elements relating to these administrative, technical and financial capacities, such as existing frameworks, coordination, expertise, stakeholders, information and communication, methodologies, infrastructure, equipment and financing.

The replies to each of the 51 questions and the associated assessment of capacities based upon these replies, were carried out by the LGDs responsible for the risks as outlined in **Table 2** below.

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<sup>1</sup> EU COMMISSION NOTICE: Risk Management Capability Assessment Guidelines (2015/C 261/03) published at [https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52015XC0808\(01\)](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52015XC0808(01)) Also reference: Commission Risk Assessment and Mapping Guidelines for Disaster Management, SEC(2010) 1626 final of 21.12.2010.

<sup>2</sup> A National Risk Assessment for Ireland 2017 published at <https://www.emergencyplanning.ie/en/news/national-risk-assessment-ireland-2017>

**Table 1: Risk Management Phases and Capacity Assessment Matrix**

	<b>Risk Assessment</b>	<b>Risk Management Planning</b>	<b>Implementing Risk Prevention and Preparedness Measures</b>
<b>Administrative Capacity</b>	Considers the existence of a relevant framework, the allocation of competencies and responsibilities, the existence of required expertise, the extent of the involvement of external stakeholders and communication.	Considers the coordination of the process, the existence of required expertise, the existence of relevant methodologies, the extent of the involvement of external stakeholders and communication.	Considers the existence of relevant strategy, policy and methodologies, the existence of required expertise, the coordination of the process, the extent of the involvement of stakeholders and communication and procedures in place.
<b>Technical Capacity</b>	Considers the use of appropriate methodology and infrastructure, including covering the cross-border and cross-sectorial dimensions of risk when relevant, as well as the impact on infrastructure.	Considers the use of appropriate equipment.	Considers the use of appropriate infrastructure, equipment and supplies and the existence and appropriateness of technical expertise.
<b>Financial Capacity</b>	Considers the availability of financial resources.	Considers the availability of financial resources.	Considers the availability of financial resources

The EU guidelines propose that such a methodology for this assessment is not exhaustive and may need to be adapted to meet the needs of each individual Member State. The EU guidelines should, therefore, be seen as a common starting point and should help to foster a common understanding of the elements that contribute to a National Risk Management Capability Assessment (NRMCA).

**2. National Risk Management Capability Assessment Process**

The National Risk Management Capability Assessment (NRMCA) in Ireland is being overseen by the Government Task Force (GTF) on Emergency Planning Subgroup on Risk and the Office of Emergency Planning but is being carried out specifically by each of the LGDs responsible for each of the twenty National-level risks identified and published in the NRA for Ireland 2017.

The assessments carried out by the LGDs commenced in May 2018 with their own qualitative and where relevant, quantitative, review of the risk management cycle for each of the twenty particular risks identified in the NRA 2017. In some cases single risks were split further into individual risk elements, such as the risk of “Disruption to Energy Supplies”, which was split and assessed by the LGD (Department of Communications, Climate Action and Environment) with other relevant Agencies across three separate risks under the headings of Electricity, Gas and Oil Supplies.

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Other risks were combined into one single assessment, such as Severe Weather which includes specifically the risks of Storms, Snow and Low Temperatures. Flooding, as one of Ireland’s highest risks, was assessed separately as a single risk by the LGD (Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government) and one of the Lead Agencies involved (the Office of Public Works). The other remaining risks were specifically assessed by the LGD’s as outlined on **Table 2** below.

To facilitate this assessment work, the specific questions from the EU Guidelines were extracted into a NRMCA 2018 Questionnaire for Ireland in a spreadsheet format (with the associated explanations regarding each of the questions included and separate guidelines were provided by the OEP based upon the EU Guidelines). This was designed to help guide the LGD’s and those Agencies that supported them in their national-level assessment of their associated risk management capabilities with respect to each risk being assessed. When answering these key questions, it was important that the LGDs covered both the qualitative and, as far as possible, the quantitative data in terms of the situation being assessed with regard to each of the risks the LGD has responsibility for from the NRA 2017.

The LGDs (as identified in Annex A of the *Strategic Emergency Management (SEM) National Structures and Framework*, which was approved by Government decision in July 2017) were asked to assess their risk management capabilities for the risks outlined in **Table 2** below. The risks to be assessed are all based upon the reasonable worst case scenarios sourced from the *National Risk Assessment for Ireland 2017*.

**Table 2** below provides a combined reference of the risks identified in the NRA 2017 against the LGD responsibilities identified in the *Strategic Emergency Management National Structures and Framework - Annex A Roles and Responsibilities of Lead and Support Government Departments/Agencies* document<sup>3</sup>, which was approved by Government in July 2017.

The first ID column, identifies the risks according to their identification on the National Risk Assessment Matrix for 2017. Each of the twenty NRA risks are then linked to the various Emergency/Incident types and LGD responsibilities as identified in Annex A of the SEM document. On this basis, each of the LGDs responsible were invited to carry out their assessment of the risk management capabilities for each of the risks they have responsibility for and to report back to the OEP.

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<sup>3</sup> Published at <https://www.emergencyplanning.ie/en/news/strategic-emergency-management>

**Table 2: National Risks and LGD Responsibility (Ref. NRA 2017 and SEM Annex A)**

ID	LGD	NRA for 2017 Risk Description <i>(Reasonable Worst Case Scenario)</i>	SEM - Annex A Extracted Emergency/Incident Types <i>(Lead Government Departments)</i>
S	DCCA	<b>Disruption to Energy Supply</b> <i>(Serious Electricity, Gas or Oil Supply Disruption.)</i>	1. Energy Supply Emergency (Electricity/Gas) (DCCA) 2. Oil Supply Emergency (DCCA)
T	DCCA	<b>Network and Information Security/Cyber Incident</b> <i>(Network attack compromising key national services, triggering a domino effect.)</i>	7. Network Information Systems Incidents (DCCA)
E	DCCA	<b>Tsunami</b> <i>(Threat similar to Lisbon Earthquake.)</i>	4. Tsunami – Monitoring and Warning (DCCA)
R	DCCA	<b>Nuclear Incident (Abroad)</b> <i>(Impact of serious Nuclear Incident in North-western Europe.)</i>	11. Nuclear Accidents/Incidents/Events Abroad (as described in the NEPNA) (DCCA – Transferred from DHPLG)
I	DAFM	<b>Food Contamination</b> <i>(Contamination of Irish manufactured dairy products.)</i>	3. Food Safety incidents in food processing plants (DAFM) and 48. Food Contamination impacting on Public Health (DH & DAFM)
H	DAFM	<b>Animal Disease</b> <i>(Foot and Mouth Outbreak.)</i>	1. Infectious Disease - Animal (DAFM)
F	DH	<b>Infectious Disease</b> <i>(Pandemic Influenza or other similar infectious disease.)</i>	26. Pandemic Influenza and other Public Health Emergencies (DH)
B	DHPLG	<b>Flooding</b> <i>(Serious River/Coastal Flooding.)</i>	16. Flooding (DHPLG)
O	DHPLG	<b>Industrial Incident</b> <i>(Hazardous material incident at Sub-COMAH Site – Dublin Port.)</i>	12. Incidents involving Hazardous Materials (Including in Transit) – (DHPLG) <i>(This Risk will have to be assessed in accordance with the associated Remarks in the SEM Annex A, agreed when approved by Government in 2017.)</i>
A	DHPLG	<b>Storm</b> <i>(Severe Weather Storm.)</i>	15. Severe Weather (DHPLG)
C	DHPLG	<b>Snow</b> <i>(Severe Snow Fall.)</i>	15. Severe Weather (DHPLG)
D	DHPLG	<b>Low Temperature</b> <i>(Prolonged Low Temperatures.)</i>	15. Severe Weather (DHPLG)
J	DHPLG	<b>Loss of Critical Infrastructure (Water)</b> <i>(Water Supply and/or Distribution Network Loss.)</i>	17. Major impacts on water services, quality, infrastructure or supplies (DHPLG)
Q	DHPLG	<b>Fire</b> <i>(Serious Nursing Home Fire.)</i>	19. Fire (DHPLG)
G	DJE	<b>Terrorist Incident</b> <i>(‘Lone Wolf’ type attack.)</i>	28. National Security Related Incidents (Including Terrorism) – (DJE)
P	DTTS	<b>Transport of Hazardous Materials (Hazmat)</b> <i>(Oil Tanker Pollution at Sea.)</i>	12. Incidents involving Hazardous Materials (at sea – DTTS) 40. Marine and Coastal Pollution (DTTS) 44. Marine emergency impacting offshore, such as a fire, explosion on board ship or rig (DTTS)
K	DTTS	<b>Rail Accident</b> <i>(Significant Train Collision.)</i>	36. Railway Accident (DTTS)
N	DTTS	<b>Transport Hub</b> <i>(Vessel blockage – Dublin Port.)</i>	45. Transport Hub (DTTS)
L	DTTS	<b>Aviation Accident</b> <i>(Serious Aircraft Accident.)</i>	33. Aircraft Accident (DTTS)



ID	LGD	<b>NRA for 2017</b> <b>Risk Description</b> <i>(Reasonable Worst Case Scenario)</i>	<b>SEM - Annex A</b> <b>Extracted Emergency/Incident Types</b> <i>(Lead Government Departments)</i>
M	DTTS	<b>Maritime Accident</b> <i>(Major Maritime Collision.)</i>	<b>12.</b> Incidents involving Hazardous Materials <i>(at sea – DTTS)</i> <b>38.</b> Incidents requiring Marine Search and Rescue <i>(DTTS)</i> <b>39.</b> Ferry and other Shipping Incidents <i>(DTTS)</i> <b>40.</b> Marine and Coastal Pollution <i>(DTTS)</i> <b>44.</b> Marine emergency impacting offshore, such as a fire, explosion on board ship or rig <i>(DTTS)</i>

In completing this work it was important to carry out the assessment in line with the EU Guidelines and to consider the administrative, technical and financial capacities to adequately assess the three dimensions of the risk management cycle referred to earlier.

In addition, each LGD needed to assess the capability in light of the prioritised risks identified in the NRA for Ireland 2017, i.e. those risks and the associated reasonable worst case scenarios specifically identified in the course of the National risk assessment process.

To assist the LGDs in carrying out this assessment, the OEP conducted a workshop on 10 May 2018 to outline what approaches should be taken, to elaborate upon the EU Guidelines and how the questions and the assessments should be addressed and answered. Separate National Guidelines were provided and bilateral meetings were held with two of the LGDs to further clarify the process in addition to answering or clarifying questions that arose during the process.

To facilitate a coordinated set of consistent replies on the twenty national-level risks being assessed, the OEP prepared a standard template questionnaire in a spreadsheet format for all replies to be provided by the Principal Point of Contact on the GTF for each of the LGDs identified in **Table 2** above. The spreadsheet included two workbooks, the first containing the 51 specific questions broken down into the three risk management cycle categories, the associated explanations and an open field for a standard LGD reply. The second workbook was to be completed only after all of the questions in the first workbook had been addressed and replied to. The second workbook provided the LGDs with a scaled assessment to complete on the ‘Capacity Levels’ attained and applicable to each of the responses on each of the questions.

This element of the exercise allowed those with the relevant risk management expertise for managing particular risks at a National-level to assess their Department’s level of capacity to manage each of the risks being assessed. This part of the return effectively provides the LGDs and the GTF with an outline of the assessed capacity levels across each of the risks considered. These assessments will now help to inform future capability gap analysis and the development of a Capability Development Plan as part of the Work Programme for the GTF.

For each of the 51 responses given in the questionnaire, the LGDs were asked to identify an appropriate level of capacity to be recorded for each risk based upon the following distribution levels:

n/a: capacity not identified or not considered applicable to be developed  
(An explanation should be provided in the Comments Section for this option.)

Level (1): capacity considered applicable - work has not yet started,

Level (2): capacity identified - initial progress achieved,

Level (3): capacity implemented in key areas,

Level (4): capacity embedded and being improved,

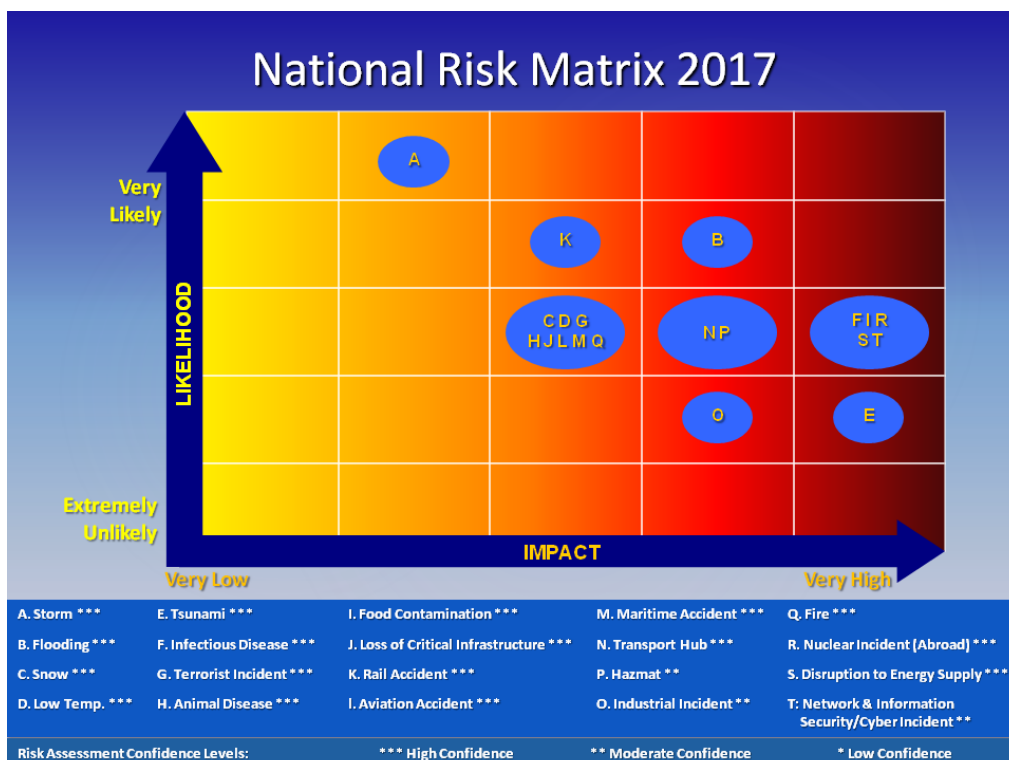
The Comments column allows for provision of further justification for the choice

Finally, once the two work books were completed, they had to be signed off by the LGD Point of Contact on the GTF and submitted to the OEP by 15 June 2018, this deadline was subsequently extended to 6 July 2018. As of 31 July 2018, all but six of the twenty NRA 2017 risks have been assessed and returns have been filed by all but one LGD (for 5 of 6 risks assigned). The OEP has collated the risk management capability assessments replies for further analysis by the appropriate Government Task Force on Emergency Planning Subgroups to help inform both our National Risk Assessment and Capability Development processes.

### 3. Analysis of the National Risk Management Capabilities Assessment – 2018

The published *National Risk Assessment (NRA) for Ireland 2017* includes twenty National-level risks that were assessed based upon the probable likelihoods and potential impacts of reasonable worst case scenarios. Based upon these assessments each of the twenty risks identified were placed on a National Risk Matrix for 2017, as illustrated in Figure 1 –National Risk Matrix for 2017 below and form the basis for carrying out this assessment of risk management capabilities based on the twenty National-level risks identified.

**Figure 1 - National Risk Matrix for 2017**



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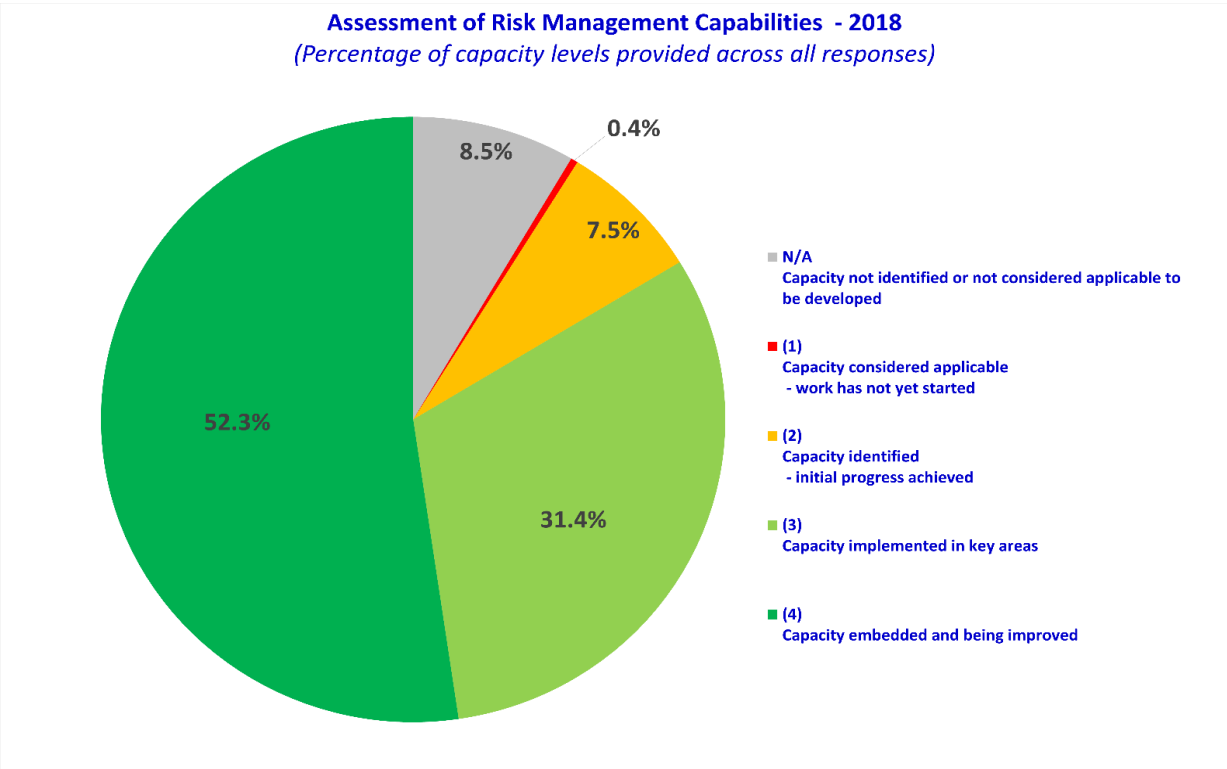
The management of the twenty risks identified in the NRA 2017 is the responsibility of six different Lead Government Departments (LGDs), as outlined in **Table 2** above. A National Risk Management Capability Assessment for each of these risk was carried out at the direction of the Government Task Force (GTF) on Emergency Planning in compliance with the requirements laid down in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism and the associated EU guidelines. The assessments were carried out by each of the LGDs responsible with expertise called upon from relevant officials in each Department and other relevant Agencies that might have a support role in this process. Of the twenty risks identified in the NRA 2017, fourteen risks have had assessments completed and returned by the LGDs responsible. In the case of one risk, Disruption to Energy Supplies, the assessment provided was split by the LGD based upon the three component risks of Electricity, Gas and Oil Supply.

Six other risks have not been included in the assessment carried out in this Summary Report, as the work on these particular assessments has not been completed by the LGD concerned. These include the three risks of Storm, Snow and Low Temperatures, which are currently being assessed as one risk under the heading of Severe Weather, and three other risks of Industrial Incident, Loss of Critical Infrastructure (Water) and Fire. However, Flooding has been assessed as a single risk jointly between the LGD concerned and the associated Agency responsible for Flood Risk Management in Ireland.

In all, sixteen separate assessments have been completed and returned by the LGDs responsible. From these assessments of risk management capabilities, the percentage of capacity levels being attained within the higher capacity assessment bands across all responses for the risks assessed in Ireland is high, as illustrated in the Pie Chart below in **Figure 2 - Percentage of capacity levels provided across all responses**.

The responses received show that Ireland's LGDs have assessed that they have a capacity of 52.3% where that capacity is deemed to be at the Level 4: *"embedded and being improved"* and have assessed a 31.4% capacity as being at Level 3: *"being implemented in key areas"*. This provides a positive 83.7% of capacity assessments across all risks assessed as being in the higher capacity bands. The LGDs returns have also indicated that we only have 7.5% in the lower capacity band Level 2: *"Capacity identified - initial progress achieved"* and with only 0.4% in the capacity band Level 1: *'Capacity considered applicable but not necessary'* category. However, the 8.5% figure for *"Not Applicable"* will have to be analysed further based upon the specific responses received to questions that apply in this category.

**Figure 2 – Percentage of capacity levels provided across all responses:**



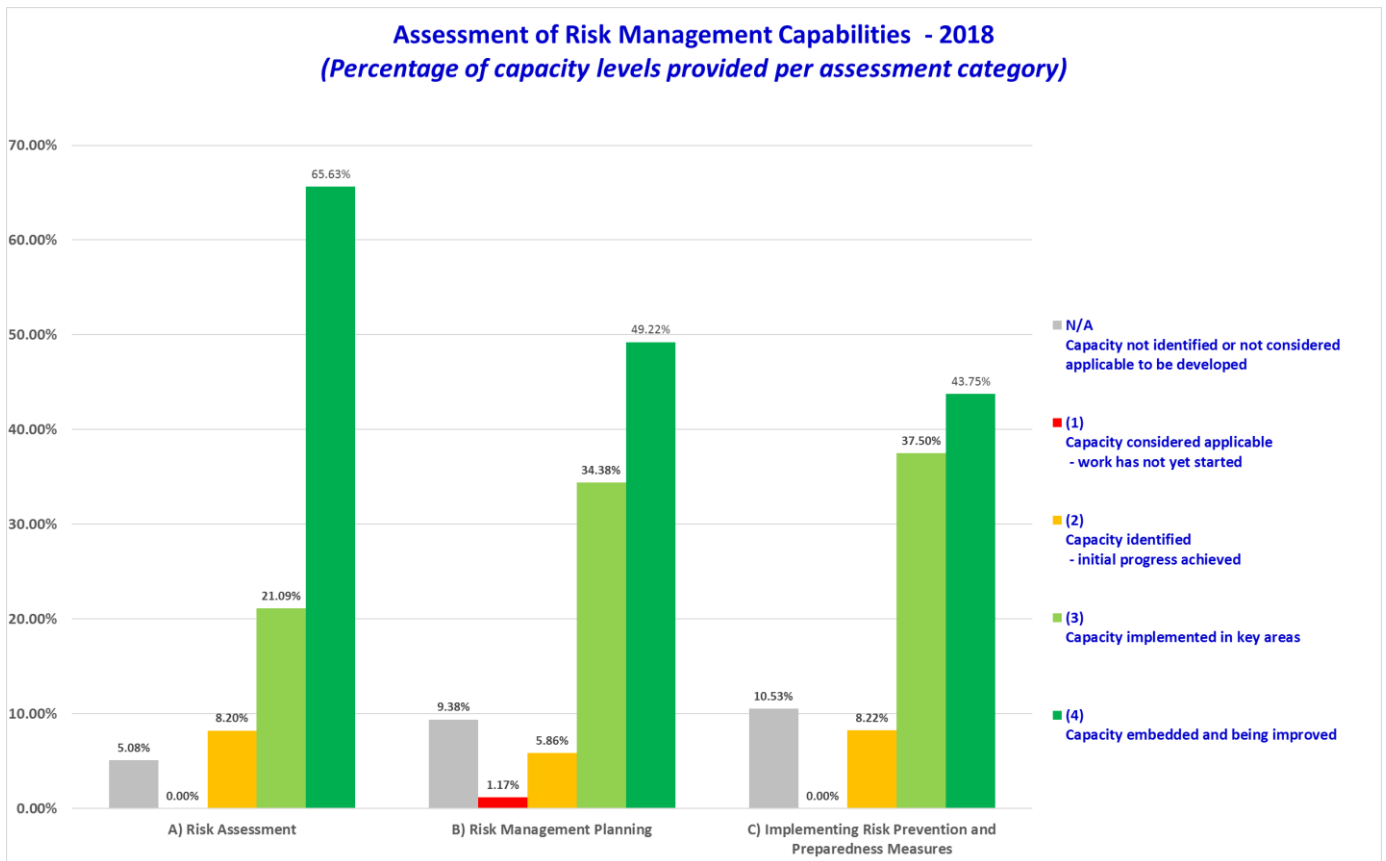
The **Figure 3 - Percentage of capacity levels provided per assessment category** below further breaks these percentage returns down into the individual category assessment groups assessed, i.e. by

- A. Risk Assessment;
- B. Risk Management Planning and
- C. Implementing Risk Prevention and Preparedness Measures.

As can be seen from the illustration in **Figure 3**, the LGDs have indicated a higher capacity level with regard to the category A. Risk Assessment than in the two other categories, with 66% returned for the highest capacity for A. Risk Assessment against 49% for B. Risk Management Planning and 44% for C. Implementing Risk Prevention and Preparedness Measures. On a first analysis, this may imply that Ireland’s LGDs have indicated a higher capacity level for managing risk assessment than for managing risk management, prevention and preparedness but again the actual responses to these questions need to be further analysed in more detail to identify where these potential capability/capacity gaps may be and the impact they may have with regard to future capability development and prioritisation. This data will, therefore, help to further inform future capability analysis by the relevant GTF Subgroups and the development by the GTF of a National-level Capability Development Plan.

### Figure 3 – Percentage of capacity levels provided per assessment category

(Broken down by A) Risk Assessment; B) Risk Management Planning & C) Implementing Risk Prevention and Preparedness Measures.)



The only assessment category to return the lowest Level 1 Capacity Assessment (i.e. *Capacity considered applicable but work has not yet started*) was in the B) Risk Management Category and these responses were specifically with regard to three replies for the following two questions:

Question 28: Are relevant stakeholders, including citizens, informed about the key elements of risk management planning?

Question 31: As part of the planning process, are future investment plans and the possible role of private sector financing considered?

Question 31 also had six N/A replies, while Question 28 had only one.

The Chart provided at **Appendix 1 - Percentage of capacity levels provided across each response** below helps to further illustrate the breakdowns of the percentages of capacity levels assessed and provided across each of the individual responses to the questions assessed and responded to by the LGDs.

In addition, **Appendix 2 - Table on Capacity Level Assessments for each response across all risks** below provides a summary of the Capacity Level Assessments carried out for each response across the risks assessed from the NRA 2017.

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An initial analysis of these responses has highlighted some outliers for further analysis by the Government Task Force on Emergency Planning and the appropriate Subgroups as follows:

1. There are a high numbers of N/A returns for some of the responses, which will have to be followed up with the LGDs concerned. These include:
  - a) Question 8: Is the necessary administrative capacity available to communicate the results of risk assessments to the public? (31% N/A)
  - b) Question 10: Are the results of risk assessments integrated in a risk communication strategy? (38% N/A)
  - c) Question 31: As part of the planning process, are future investment plans and the possible role of private sector financing considered? (38% N/A)
  - d) Question 34: Are methods for damage and human loss reporting developed and are the costs of damages estimated, documented and stored? (25% N/A)
  - e) Question 51: Does the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures include the preparation of agreements with stakeholders that regulate the sharing of costs? (50% N/A)
2. As mentioned above, there are significantly low levels of responses that indicate a Category 1 Capacity Level, i.e. a Capacity considered applicable - work has not yet started, with two exceptions of the responses for:
  - a) Question 28: Are relevant stakeholders, including citizens, informed about the key elements of risk management planning? (13%); and
  - b) Question 31: As part of the planning process, are future investment plans and the possible role of private sector financing considered? (6%)
3. There are a low level of responses indicated in the Category 2 Capacity Level, i.e. Capacity identified - initial progress achieved, with the exceptions of:
  - a) Question 5: Is the distribution of responsibilities for the assessment of the risks regularly reviewed? (19%)
  - b) Question 23: Do the different responsible entities have methodologies developed for risk management planning? What are the key elements of these methodologies? (19%)
  - c) Question 34: Are methods for damage and human loss reporting developed and are the costs of damages estimated, documented and stored? (25%)
4. The majority of the capacity assessment responses fall into the higher Capacity Level 3 or 4 bands, with a 52.3 % in Capacity Level 4 - Capacity embedded and being improved and 31.4% in Capacity Level 3 - Capacity implemented in key areas.
5. Some of the Capacity Assessments, across all responses for some risks, have shown very high capacities at a Level 4 throughout or with just a small number of Level 3 responses. These tend to relate to risks in areas that are assessed as well managed in Ireland with mature risk management and/or regulatory structures.

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#### 4. Conclusion

This process and the associated capacity assessments will provide the LGDs, the GTF and Government with a strategic cross-sectorial overview of the assessment of Ireland's National-level risk management capabilities across the different national-level risks identified in the National Risk Assessment for Ireland 2017. This includes a capacity assessment associated with each of these risks, identifying any capacities that may need to be improved, developed or prioritised.

This work will require further more detailed analysis of these returns to inform the GTF review of the National Risk Assessment process later this year and will also provide a valuable input into the future work by the GTF on Ireland's strategic emergency management capability analysis and will help inform the development of our future National Capability Development Plans over the coming years.

The more detailed responses provided to the questions assessed during this process and the capacity assessment levels for the particular risks assessed have been provided separately to the Government Task Force on Emergency Planning to help inform the ongoing deliberative process within its Work Programme. This will include a review of our National Risk Assessment process and a National-level capability assessment toward the future development and prioritisation of a Capability Development Plan by the relevant GTF Subgroups.

The assessments that have been carried out and reported upon by the LGDs and this Summary Report are both in line with the requirements of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism reporting decisions and the associated EU Guidelines, which currently provide for Member States to carry out such assessments of risk management capabilities at a National-level on a three year cyclical basis and to provide the EU Commission with a copy of such summaries.

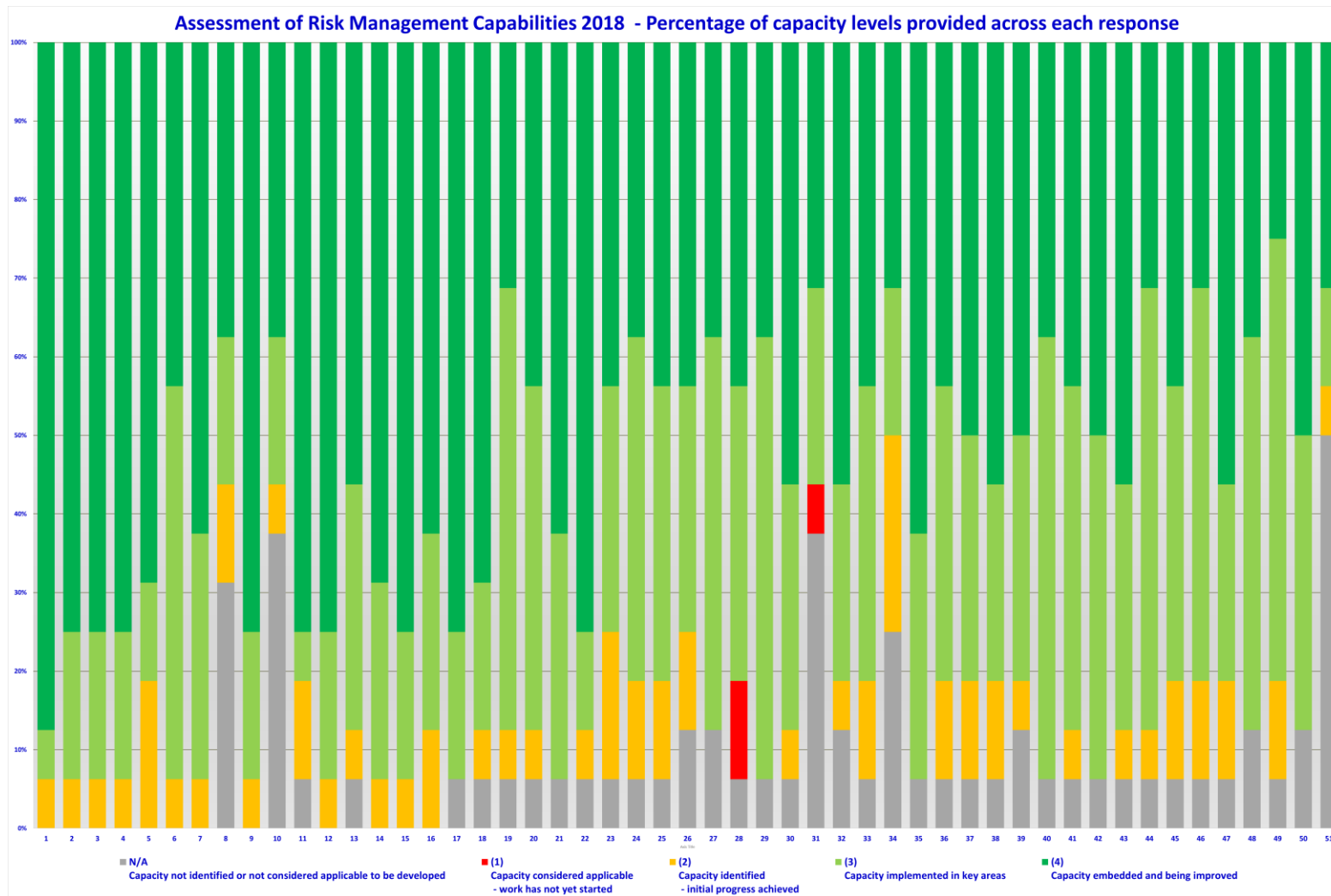
On this basis, the next steps will include endorsement of this Summary Report by the Government Task Force on Emergency Planning, to be followed by its subsequent submission to the EU Commission.

**Office of Emergency Planning**  
**26<sup>th</sup> September 2018**



**An Roinn Cosanta**  
Department of Defence

## Appendix 1 - Percentage of capacity levels provided across each response





## Appendix 2 - Table on Capacity Level Assessments for each response across all risks.

<b>Capacity Assessment Levels:</b> Percentage of replies in each category of capacity rated across each question, across all risks assessed.	<b>N/A</b> Capacity not identified or not considered applicable to be developed	<b>(1)</b> Capacity considered applicable - work has not yet started	<b>(2)</b> Capacity identified - initial progress achieved	<b>(3)</b> Capacity implemented in key areas	<b>(4)</b> Capacity embedded and being improved
<b>A) Risk Assessment</b>					
<i>Question 1: Does the risk assessment fit within an overall framework?</i>	0%	0%	6%	6%	88%
<i>Question 2: Are clearly defined responsibilities and roles/functions assigned to the entities participating in the risk assessment?</i>	0%	0%	6%	19%	75%
<i>Question 3: Are the responsibilities to assess specific risks allocated to the most relevant entities?</i>	0%	0%	6%	19%	75%
<i>Question 4: Has the cross-sectorial dimension of risks been integrated in the risk assessments?</i>	0%	0%	6%	19%	75%
<i>Question 5: Is the distribution of responsibilities for the assessment of the risks regularly reviewed?</i>	0%	0%	19%	13%	69%
<i>Question 6: Are the experts responsible for the risk assessment(s) adequately informed, trained and experienced in the assessment of risks?</i>	0%	0%	6%	50%	44%
<i>Question 7: Are relevant stakeholders involved in the risk assessment process?</i>	0%	0%	6%	31%	63%
<i>Question 8: Is the necessary administrative capacity available to communicate the results of risk assessments to the public?</i>	31%	0%	13%	19%	38%
<i>Question 9: Is the necessary administrative capacity available to communicate internally the results of risk assessments, including scenarios, lessons learnt, etc.?</i>	0%	0%	6%	19%	75%
<i>Question 10: Are the results of risk assessments integrated in a risk communication strategy?</i>	38%	0%	6%	19%	38%
<i>Question 11: Has the national or sub-national entity developed a methodology for risk assessment? Is this methodology laid down or published and what are the key elements of this methodology?</i>	6%	0%	13%	6%	75%
<i>Question 12: Has the cross-border dimension of risks been integrated in the risk assessments?</i>	0%	0%	6%	19%	75%
<i>Question 13: Is infrastructure included in the assessment of risks?</i>	6%	0%	6%	31%	56%
<i>Question 14: Is relevant ICT infrastructure available to carry out risk assessments?</i>	0%	0%	6%	25%	69%
<i>Question 15: Is appropriate information and data (including historical data) available to carry out risk assessments?</i>	0%	0%	6%	19%	75%
<i>Question 16: Is the appropriate financial capacity available to carry out and update work on risk assessments?</i>	0%	0%	13%	25%	63%

<b>Capacity Assessment Levels:</b> Percentage of replies in each category of capacity rated across each question, across all risks assessed.	<b>N/A</b> Capacity not identified or not considered applicable to be developed	<b>(1)</b> Capacity considered applicable - work has not yet started	<b>(2)</b> Capacity identified - initial progress achieved	<b>(3)</b> Capacity implemented in key areas	<b>(4)</b> Capacity embedded and being improved
<b>B) Risk Management Planning</b>					
<i>Question 17: Are clearly defined responsibilities and roles/functions assigned to the entities participating in the planning of risk prevention and preparedness measures?</i>	6%	0%	0%	19%	75%
<i>Question 18: Are the responsibilities to plan for specific risks ensured and regularly assessed?</i>	6%	0%	6%	19%	69%
<i>Question 19: Are sufficient experts available to carry out the planning of prevention and preparedness measures based on the identified risks in the risk assessment?</i>	6%	0%	6%	56%	31%
<i>Question 20: Is there effective training available for the experts at different levels responsible for the planning of prevention and preparedness measures?</i>	6%	0%	6%	44%	44%
<i>Question 21: Are the experts involved in the planning of prevention and preparedness measures informed about the overall policy objectives/priorities related to disaster risk management?</i>	6%	0%	0%	31%	63%
<i>Question 22: Is there a process in place to ensure that the knowledge of experts tasked with the planning of prevention and preparedness measures is preserved and further developed?</i>	6%	0%	6%	13%	75%
<i>Question 23: Do the different responsible entities have methodologies developed for risk management planning? What are the key elements of these methodologies?</i>	6%	0%	19%	31%	44%
<i>Question 24: Do methodologies for risk management planning include the identification of infrastructure relevant for the mitigation of identified risks?</i>	6%	0%	13%	44%	38%
<i>Question 25: Are the relevant public and private stakeholders informed and involved in the planning process?</i>	6%	0%	13%	38%	44%
<i>Question 26: Are any of the risks identified in the risk assessments shared with public or private companies, and if so, how is it ensured that the planning of prevention and preparedness measures by the public and these companies is encouraged?</i>	13%	0%	13%	31%	44%
<i>Question 27: Are the national or sub-national entities involved in cross-border planning of prevention and preparedness measures?</i>	13%	0%	0%	50%	38%
<i>Question 28: Are relevant stakeholders, including citizens, informed about the key elements of risk management planning?</i>	6%	13%	0%	38%	44%
<i>Question 29: Are equipment and tools needed to support and/or carry out the planning of prevention and preparedness measures available?</i>	6%	0%	0%	56%	38%

<b>Capacity Assessment Levels:</b> Percentage of replies in each category of capacity rated across each question, across all risks assessed.	<b>N/A</b> Capacity not identified or not considered applicable to be developed	<b>(1)</b> Capacity considered applicable - work has not yet started	<b>(2)</b> Capacity identified - initial progress achieved	<b>(3)</b> Capacity implemented in key areas	<b>(4)</b> Capacity embedded and being improved
<i>Question 30: As part of the planning process, are financing needs for the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures estimated and possible sources of financing identified?</i>	6%	0%	6%	31%	56%
<i>Question 31: As part of the planning process, are future investment plans and the possible role of private sector financing considered?</i>	38%	6%	0%	25%	31%
<i>Question 32: As part of the planning process, are procedures or plans identified or established ahead to ensure financing is in place for the prevention and preparedness measures needed to mitigate the identified risks?</i>	13%	0%	6%	25%	56%
<b>C) Implementing Risk Prevention &amp; Preparedness Measures</b>					
<i>Question 33: Is the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures linked to the risk management planning? Is it part of a strategy or policy and was a methodology defined?</i>	6%	0%	13%	38%	44%
<i>Question 34: Are methods for damage and human loss reporting developed and are the costs of damages estimated, documented and stored?</i>	25%	0%	25%	19%	31%
<i>Question 35: Are clearly defined responsibilities and roles/functions assigned to the entities participating in the implementation of risk prevention and preparedness measures?</i>	6%	0%	0%	31%	63%
<i>Question 36: Is the distribution of responsibilities of experts involved in the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures up to date and are sufficient resources available to implement prevention and preparedness measures based on the planning process?</i>	6%	0%	13%	38%	44%
<i>Question 37: Are the experts responsible for the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures adequately informed, trained, experienced?</i>	6%	0%	13%	31%	50%
<i>Question 38: Are the relevant stakeholders informed and involved in the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures?</i>	6%	0%	13%	25%	56%
<i>Question 39: Is the national or sub-national entity involved in the implementation of cross-border measures for prevention and preparedness?</i>	13%	0%	6%	31%	50%
<i>Question 40: Is the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures by these public or private stakeholders done in sufficient quality to achieve the expected risk mitigation results?</i>	6%	0%	0%	56%	38%
<i>Question 41: Does the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures include the development of procedures for early warning, activation, dispatching, deactivation or monitoring?</i>	6%	0%	6%	44%	44%

<b>Capacity Assessment Levels:</b> Percentage of replies in each category of capacity rated across each question, across all risks assessed.	<b>N/A</b> Capacity not identified or not considered applicable to be developed	<b>(1)</b> Capacity considered applicable - work has not yet started	<b>(2)</b> Capacity identified - initial progress achieved	<b>(3)</b> Capacity implemented in key areas	<b>(4)</b> Capacity embedded and being improved
<i>Question 42: Is the necessary information available and regularly exchanged inside the national or sub-national entity?</i>	6%	0%	0%	44%	50%
<i>Question 43: Are communication strategies in place, including the use of various media tools (including social media) to effectively share information with citizens to increase awareness and to build trust and confidence?</i>	6%	0%	6%	31%	56%
<i>Question 44: Is the condition of the infrastructure relevant for the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures analysed?</i>	6%	0%	6%	56%	31%
<i>Question 45: Is there an inventory of available equipment needed to carry out the planned prevention and preparedness measures? Does the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures include the identification of possible equipment needs based on the existing inventory?</i>	6%	0%	13%	38%	44%
<i>Question 46: Are supply chain risks identified during the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures and were measures taken to reduce the risk of supply shortages?</i>	6%	0%	13%	50%	31%
<i>Question 47: Do the experts tasked with the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures have the necessary technical expertise to ensure the adequate implementation of the measures and is ensured that this knowledge is preserved and further developed?</i>	6%	0%	13%	25%	56%
<i>Question 48: Do the experts tasked with the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures have the knowledge to apply procurement and logistics procedures to carry out these tasks and have the experts adequately been trained to apply these procedures?</i>	13%	0%	0%	50%	38%
<i>Question 49: Do the experts tasked with the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures have the knowledge to do life cycle and surge capacity planning and are these methodologies applied to review the functioning of equipment and systems and to be able to increase capacity in the case of an emergency?</i>	6%	0%	13%	56%	25%
<i>Question 50: When carrying out prevention and preparedness measures needed to reduce, adapt to and mitigate the identified risks, are a budget, a legal base and procedures identified or established to plan ahead for flexible resource allocation?</i>	13%	0%	0%	38%	50%
<i>Question 51: Does the implementation of prevention and preparedness measures include the preparation of agreements with stakeholders that regulate the sharing of costs?</i>	50%	0%	6%	13%	31%



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*Prepared by the Office of Emergency Planning, Department of Defence,  
on behalf of the Minister with Responsibility for Defence and  
Chair of the Government Task Force on Emergency Planning.*

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