

WORKING GROUP
COORDINATED BY THE REGIONAL ASSEMBLY OF MURCIA

NATURAL DISASTERS

Compilation of Good Practices in the event of a Natural Disaster

The CALRE Plenary Assembly, held in Milan in November 2016, created a new working group for 2017 called "Natural Disasters/Catastrophes".

In January 2020, the President of the Regional Assembly of Murcia, Mr. Alberto Castillo Baños, was appointed Coordinator of this working group.

The Region of Murcia, in the south-east of Spain, has been hard hit by episodes classified as Natural Disasters. We remember the 2011 earthquake in the town of Lorca, which left nine people dead, dozens injured and caused considerable material damage. This Region has also been affected by floods caused by torrential rains that are repeated throughout the world. This is therefore a global problem with serious damage to the population.

Extreme weather events such as heat waves, droughts and cyclones, and heavy rainfall events are increasing in frequency and intensity, according to the latest reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in which scientists are observing changes in climate in all regions of the earth.

Therefore, it is our duty as an Institution to combat and raise awareness of climate change and its repercussions on different phenomena that can lead to Natural Disasters.

Given this scenario, the main objective of this document is the exchange of general good practices based on the experience in the management of these situations, with the aim of advancing and improving public policies.

Therefore, we request the collaboration of the parliaments of CALRE to elaborate a guide of "Good practices for an effective management in the face of a natural disaster", through this survey that we are sending from the Regional Assembly of Murcia. We will share this information to contribute to the improvement of the management of natural disasters, environmental protection and the fight against climate change, and to define the role of the Legislative Assemblies in the face of these episodes.

The success of CALRE is a joint collaboration and the assumption of new challenges.

Working Group Coordinator
Alberto Castillo Baños
President of the Regional Assembly of Murcia

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Having collected information from nine parliaments/legislatures, representing four member countries of the Conference of European Regional Legislative Assemblies (CALRE), it is clear that no European country is immune to natural disasters.

This survey therefore serves as a guide for the exchange of best practices in the prevention and management of natural disasters. An overview of the different scenarios of natural disasters experienced in the European Union (floods, snowstorms, drought, fires, etc.) and of the preventive and solidarity policies implemented by the legislative assemblies/parliaments, which are decisive as the institutions closest to the citizen.

According to sources such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), it has been established that human activities are the cause of climate change, and this is the main cause of the increase in natural disasters in Europe.

In this sense, this action developed by the "Natural Disasters" working group is very positive and constructive in order to be able to share experiences such as the different actions, programmes and environmental education policies undertaken by the different parliaments/assemblies and governments.

In addition to prevention, it is important to manage natural disasters where we wanted to know the main and most urgent demands of the citizens in these cases; the role of the parliaments/assemblies of CALRE as the closest institution, as well as the existing action and prevention plans and protocols.

As coordinator of this working group, I would like to thank all the participants for their collaboration in this survey on Natural Disasters, which will serve as a reference for, above all, improving an appropriate and urgent solution for citizens affected by an episode of this magnitude, since, as we mentioned at the beginning, no country is immune to these catastrophes, so we must act as an institution at the level that our citizens require, offering a quick response to their demands, and with appropriate prevention policies.

Working Group Coordinator
Alberto Castillo Baños
President of the Regional Assembly of Murcia

WORKING GROUP “NATURAL DISASTERS”

SURVEY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF A NATURAL DISASTERS EVENTS

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QUESTIONNAIRE

1-Natural disaster in your region in the last 5 years, and its consequences.

26-10-2018 to 31-10-2018 Heavy snow episodes in Asturias and low temperatures. Snow over 600m altitude.
Consequences: 366 towns without road communication, towns without electricity and without mobile telephone coverage.

(not included fire forest emergencies)

2-Is there an action protocol in place for the Prevention/Action/Response phases of the above- mentioned natural disaster?

The region has a civil protection programme for snow and winter situations to protect the population in emergencies. Its name is (PLAN NEVADAS). It is not a prevention plan, it is a response plan.

3-Main demands of citizens affected by a natural disaster (loss of material goods, aid...)

In the case of snows in 2018 they demanded first aid and electricity.

4-The role of the Regional Parliament/Assembly in the event of a natural disaster.

The Asturias Government has to organize the civil protection and emergencies policy. It is managed by the organization SEPA (Servicio de Emergencias del Principado de Asturias), that develops the functions of emergency response, emergency phone 112 and civil protection in Asturias region.

5-Education policies and awareness-raising for environmental protection in your Region.

The civil protection policy in Asturias is done by SEPA (Servicio de Emergencias del Principado de Asturias), that develops and manages different civil protection plans (against strong snows, against flood risk..) to protect population, materials and environment in emergency situations. The implantation of this plans contains items for education and awareness of the population in risk.

WORKING GROUP “NATURAL DISASTERS”

SURVEY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A GOOD PRACTICE GUIDE FOR EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF A NATURAL DISASTERS EVENTS

General Contact Information

Legislative Assembly	Azores
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QUESTIONNAIRE

1-Natural disaster in your region in the last 5 years, and its consequences.

In the last five years there were registered intense rains, that caused floods, landslides, overtopping streams, leaving people homeless (the islands of Terceira, São Jorge and São Miguel in June 2019 and, in the following month, the island of Santa Maria; in October and December 2021, the islands of São Miguel and Terceira; and, recently, last August, the island of Terceira).

On the 1st and 2nd of October 2019, hurricane Lorenzo passed by the Azores archipelago. It mainly affected the islands of Flores, Corvo, Faial and Pico, activating the Regional Emergency Plan for Civil Protection of the Azores and issuing several alerts. Schools and other services were closed.

There were about three hundred incidents related to road obstructions, damage houses, fallen trees, floods, coastal overtopping and the harbor of Lajes das Flores was partially destroyed, becoming inoperative and affecting badly the island supplies since then.

More than half a hundred people were relocated (mostly from the island of Faial) and

about as many were evacuated as precaution in the coastal area of Lajes do Pico.

The Azores have also been affected by seismic crises. From November 2019 to January 2020, Faial island registered more than four thousand seismic events, having the strongest reached the intensity of 4.4 on the Richter scale.

Since March of this year, the island of São Jorge has registered more than 37.000 seismic events, mostly of low magnitude, having the strongest reached the intensity of 3.8 on the Richter scale.

2-Is there an action protocol in place for the Prevention/Action/Response phases of the above- mentioned natural disaster?

There is a Regional Emergency Civil Protection Plan for the Azores, approved by a Government Council Resolution No. 55/2019, on 16th April.
There also are Municipal Emergency Plans in each municipality.

3-Main demands of citizens affected by a natural disaster (loss of material goods, aid...)

After a natural disaster and, in a first phase, the citizens need support for accommodation and meals. Afterwards, it is necessary to recover the destroyed material goods, clear the communication routes, support the economic activity affected, regularize the sea and air connections (when affected) and also guarantee psychological support to the victims.

4-The role of the Regional Parliament/Assembly in the event of a natural disaster.

In case of a natural disaster, the Legislative Assembly of the Autonomous Region of the Azores can:

- present votes of condolences for the victims;
- present, debate and vote measures to provide economic and social support;
- present and vote measures (like for example the Flood Risk Management Plan of the Autonomous Region of the Azores);
- holding urgent debates and Government Communications;
- submit requirements to the Regional Government of the Azores, by request of any member of the Parliament.

5-Education policies and awareness-raising for environmental protection in your Region.

The Regional Civil Protection and Fire Service of the Azores is the main responsible for the development of educational and awareness about the environment protection. This entity visits schools, where topics about these issues are focused; delivers teaching material; the schools have created civil protection clubs for the 2nd and 3rd cycle of teaching and there were also created a mascot, called the “Super Açor”, a special messenger character for children and teenagers.

General Contact Information

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QUESTIONNAIRE

1-Natural disaster in your region in the last 5 years, and its consequences.

In den letzten 5 Jahren hat es im Burgenland keine Katastrophen gegeben. Es kam zu kleinen lokalen Extremwetterereignissen (Sturm, Regen, Überflutungen), aber ohne größere Schäden und Tote.

In the last 5 years there have been no disasters in Burgenland. There were small local extreme weather events (storm, rain, flooding), but without major damage and deaths.

2-Is there an action protocol in place for the Prevention/Action/Response phases of the above- mentioned natural disaster?

In Österreich werden im Katastrophenmanagement 4 Phasen angeführt – Vermeidung/Vorsorge/Bewältigung und Wiederherstellung.

In Austria, 4 phases are listed in disaster management – prevention/preparedness/coping and recovery.

3-Main demands of citizens affected by a natural disaster (loss of material goods, aid...)

4-The role of the Regional Parliament/Assembly in the event of a natural disaster.

Im Burgenland wurde durch den Landtag eine entsprechende gesetzliche Grundlage durch das Burgenländische Katastrophenhilfegesetz geschaffen. Dieses regelt die Aufgaben und Zuständigkeiten der einzelnen Stakeholder im Falle einer Katastrophe.

In Burgenland, a corresponding legal basis was created by the Landtag through the Burgenland Disaster Relief Act. This regulates the tasks and responsibilities of the individual stakeholders in the event of a disaster.

5-Education policies and awareness-raising for environmental protection in your Region.

Österreich hat eine sehr ausgeprägte Bewusstseinsbildung in Bezug auf Naturgefahren (Alpen, Lawinen, Muren, Hangrutschungen, Hochwasser). Hier gibt es auch entsprechende Institutionen (Wildbach- und Lawinenverbauung, Hochwasserschutz, ZAMG, etc.) die entsprechende Informationen und Unterstützungen anbieten. Im Burgenland selbst finden sich entsprechende gesetzliche Grundlagen in der Bauordnung, in der Raumplanung und diversen anderen Gesetzen, Verordnungen, etc. Maßnahmen zur Steigerung der Resilienz in den unterschiedlichsten Formen und zu den unterschiedlichsten Gefahren und Risiken findet immer mehr an Bedeutung. Durch die Klimatischen Veränderungen hat das Thema Wald- und Vegetationsbrand eine ganz neue Priorität in der Risikomatirx erhalten.

Austria has a very pronounced awareness of natural hazards (Alps, avalanches, mudslides, landslides, floods). There are also appropriate institutions (torrent and avalanche control, flood protection, ZAMG, etc.) that offer appropriate information and support. In Burgenland itself, corresponding legal bases can be found in building regulations, spatial planning and various other laws, ordinances, etc. Measures to increase resilience in a wide variety of forms and on the most diverse hazards and risks are becoming increasingly important. Due to the climatic changes, the topic of forest and vegetation fires has been given a whole new priority in the risk control.

General Contact Information

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QUESTIONNAIRE

1-Natural disaster in your region in the last 5 years, and its consequences.

2017

October. Floods. There have been several episodes of floods in 2017, with abundant rains of more than 100 l/m² in a few hours. To be especially considered the strong storms accompanied by winds on the central and southern coast generated up to 13 (not serious) injuries on October 18 and 19.

2019

October 22. Exceptional episode of “levantada”: coastal heavy winds, abundant rains and increased flow of rivers in certain areas of Catalonia, especially on the banks of the Francolí river. Seven people were killed, five of them disappeared. Serious impacts on the road and rail network and infrastructures (bridges and buildings). Areas most affected: Les Garrigues, Conca de Barberà, Alt Camp, the upper Ter basin (Ripollès) and l'Empordà.

June 26. Ribera d'Ebre forest fire.

30 people attended by sanitary services and 50 people of various nationalities were evacuated. Circulation was restricted to various areas (Montsant, Montsec, Els Ports de Tortosa, Montserrat, etc.). Several roads closed during the emergency.

2020

January 22 to 26. Storm "Gloria". Exceptional to four factors: simultaneity of risks (wind, snow, waves and rain, and floods), duration (five days), intensity (records of meteorological records and volume of incidents) and extension (almost all Catalonia). Amounts of more than 300 l/m² (up to 400 l/m²) in some areas of the NE and the southern third of Catalonia. Most affected areas: Ripollès, Garrotxa, Alt Empordà, Serralada Transversal, Confinement of about thirty municipalities (on the upper floors), due to the forecast of affectation in areas with a return period of 100 years. 4 fatalities.

March to present. Pandemic emergency COVID-19. About 28.450 deceased people in Catalonia (2020-2022)

2021

January 11. Filomena storm (cold front "DANA" like). Precipitation in the form of snow accompanied by strong winds and swell affected widely the country, especially the areas of Ponent and Terres de l'Ebre, with significant thicknesses of snow and road restrictions.

Summer. Forest fires. Several forest fires during the months of July and August, in some cases affecting the population (confinements and evacuation): Castellví de Rosanes (13 July), Llançà (16 July), Torroella de Montgrí (23 of July) and Santa Coloma de Queralt (July 24). Restrictions on access to risk areas,

September. Torrential rains. It caused floods in urban areas in several municipalities (notably in Alcanar, also the area of Montsià and Baix Ebre). Evacuation of population in certain areas (reception center activation). Affecting roads and supplies.

2-Is there an action protocol in place for the Prevention/Action/Response phases of the above-mentioned natural disaster?

Every risk situation has its **own preparedness protocol**, that are developed in the **Civil Protection Emergency Plans** (for the exposed cases: Inuncat, Infocat, Neucat, Ventcat, Pla especial d'emergències per pandèmies). To be found:

https://interior.gencat.cat/ca/arees_dactuacio/proteccio_civil/plans_de_proteccio_civil/plans_de_proteccio_civil_a_catalunya/

3-Main demands of citizens affected by a natural disaster (loss of material goods, aid...)

As for the demands in the first moments (when the civil protection works) the needs are essentially the first attention on material and psycho-social needs. In this sense there was approved the protocol of attention to people for serious emergencies in

Catalonia (APCAT).
https://interior.gencat.cat/web/.content/home/030_arees_dactuacio/proteccio_civil/plans_de_proteccio_civil/plans_de_proteccio_civil_a_catalunya/documents/PROTOCOL_ATENCIO_PERSONES_CATALUNYA_APCAT.pdf

Also, the main demands are aid to restore damaged property, restoration of infrastructure and preventive measures to avoid future disasters.

4-The role of the Regional Parliament/Assembly in the event of a natural disaster.

In this case, the role of the parliament is limited since the government is in charge of the prevention, action and response phases.

5-Education policies and awareness-raising for environmental protection in your Region.

Every year, temporary information campaigns are carried out to inform citizens of self-protection tips against summer risks (forest fires, heat waves, heavy rains...) and winter (winds, snowfalls, cold waves), avalanches... aimed at different groups:
Self-protection tips: interior.gencat.cat/consellspc
Tips for children: interior.gencat.cat/webinfantil
Accessible versions: interior.gencat.cat/consellspersonessordes
Risk map, with the aim that citizens know the risks around them: interior.gencat.cat/ca/arees_dactuacio/proteccio_civil/mapa_de_proteccio_civil/
Different dissemination tools and different dissemination channels are available.

Also, citizens can consult and be aware of the risk in their municipality or area where they are located through the Civil Protection Map of Catalonia <https://pcivil.icgc.cat/pcivil/v2/index.html>

General Contact Information

Legislative Assembly	ASAMBLEA DE EXTREMADURA
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QUESTIONNAIRE

1-Natural disaster in your region in the last 5 years, and its consequences.

LOCAL HEAVY RAINS

In the last five years, Extremadura has not had any major natural disasters. Although it is necessary to take into account the intense rains located in key points of the Guadiana river valleys at the end of the summer. This event is becoming everyday.

DROUGHT

The drought already shows its worst face in the towns. There are localities with punctual water cuts, resorting to cisterns to satisfy human consumption or sanctioning exorbitant or non-essential uses.

Drought is one of the main problems of the last five years. Experts point out that climate change is aggravating these cyclical periods.

FIRES IN SUMMER

Summer fires are another of the environmental disasters of recent years, either due to the consequence of natural phenomena such as storms, or due to human action, which is usually behind 90% of arson fires.

Experts point to the virulence of the fires, some of which are very difficult to control by the forest fire services, due to the extreme conditions of climate change:

pronounced drought during the year, vegetation with low water humidity and high temperatures that have exceeded all recorded data. in decades.

HAIL

Hail is another natural phenomenon that is being aggravated by climate change.

Hail is known as precipitation in the form of globules or more or less hard pieces of ice that fall from the clouds. These particles can range in size from a few millimeters to several centimeters, and consist almost entirely of clear ice or a series of ice layers.

It forms inside the clouds of great vertical development (cumulonimbus) and can appear at any time of the year. The formation of hail requires the presence of strong updrafts (storms), and its size and number of layers depends on the time it remains inside the cumulonimbus.

Hail causes great losses in crops, the most affected being stone fruit, tomato and other fruits and vegetables depending on the time of year.

Hail in Extremadura can become virulent especially at the end of summer and beginning of autumn due to the formation of a storm in the clash between the masses of warm air from the earth with cold currents in height due to the change of seasons.

Extremadura does not usually register extreme events as occurs in the Autonomous Communities that border the Mediterranean Sea, but it is not exempt from this circumstance.

2-Is there an action protocol in place for the Prevention/Action/Response phases of the above-mentioned natural disaster?

In Extremadura, there is Law 10/2019, of April 11, on civil protection and emergency management of the Autonomous Community of Extremadura. This Law includes the preventive protocol.

- Plan INFOEX
- Mesa de la Sequía.
- Plan de Ayudas contra la sequía
- Plan de inundaciones de Extremadura

3-Main demands of citizens affected by a natural disaster (loss of material goods, aid...)

The main demands of citizens affected by natural disasters are usually primary: Claims

for property assets such as homes or vehicles, loss of crops in the case of farmers or other circumstances of work or business activity.

4-The role of the Regional Parliament/Assembly in the event of a natural disaster.

The role of the autonomous parliament is merely one of collaboration, cooperation and coordination with other public administrations.

There may also be the creation of Non-Permanent Study or Research Commissions on natural events if the Political Groups authorize it (Article 84 of the Regulations of the Assembly of Extremadura).

These are some of the related initiatives:

1. Propuesta de impulso 307 instando a la Junta de Extremadura a adoptar una serie de medidas para contribuir a mitigar los efectos de los ciclos de sequía, especialmente en la agricultura y en la ganadería; y a instar al Gobierno de España a actuar, con apoyo de los Fondos de Recuperación y Resiliencia, en materia de infraestructuras hidráulicas para una mayor y mejor captación de agua; a establecer las dos tarifas de riego para los regantes que se establecen por la Ley; y a ejecutar la bonificación de hasta un 35 % y un 15 % de la factura del gasóleo y la de los plásticos y fertilizantes establecidas por la Ley.

2. Propuesta de impulso 267 instando a la Junta de Extremadura a elaborar, aprobar y ejecutar, con carácter urgente, una estrategia extremeña de lucha contra la sequía; así como una serie de medidas, en colaboración con todas las partes afectadas, para luchar contra este problema.

3. Propuesta de impulso 246 instando a la Junta de Extremadura, entre otras cuestiones, a convocar de inmediato la Mesa de la Sequía para hacer frente a los problemas que la falta de agua está provocando en el campo extremeño.

4. Solicitud de información a la Junta de Extremadura sobre un listado de beneficiarios de establecimientos turísticos y hosteleros de ayudas de la Junta de Extremadura, aprobadas y concedidas, para zonas afectadas por incendios del pasado verano.

5. Comparecencia en septiembre de 2022 de la Consejera de Transición Ecológica y Sostenibilidad de la Junta de Extremadura a los efectos de informar sobre los daños provocados por los incendios en el Parque Nacional de Monfragüe, las medidas puestas en marcha para la protección de los cauces y arroyo así como las medidas puestas en marcha para erradicar o evitar futuros incendios.

6. Comparecencia de la consejera de Agricultura, Desarrollo Rural, Población y Territorio, a los efectos de informar sobre el desarrollo de la campaña de Época de Peligro Alto de incendios en Extremadura.

7. Propuesta de impulso 303 instando a la Junta de Extremadura a adoptar una serie de medidas en materia de política forestal para tratar de evitar los grandes incendios

producidos en nuestra región; y a instar al Gobierno de España a evaluar los daños de los incendios ocurridos en Extremadura, adecuando la Estrategia Forestal Española a la situación actual de los montes y estableciendo un plan de prevención y extinción de incendios de una forma más coordinada y eficiente.

8. Propuesta de pronunciamiento 122 instando al Gobierno de España a aumentar las partidas destinadas a los servicios de prevención, extinción y salvamento de los incendios forestales; a erradicar la precariedad y temporalidad de los bomberos forestales; a solicitar al Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y el Reto Demográfico desbloquear y acelerar la tramitación de la Ley del Estatuto Básico de los Bomberos Forestales; a abordar, junto a las comunidades autónomas, un proceso de reforzamiento del servicio público y a solicitar el apoyo de todas las fuerzas políticas del Congreso a la tramitación de la Ley de Coordinación de Servicios de Prevención y Extinción de Incendios.

9. Solicitud de información a la Junta de Extremadura de la ejecución presupuestaria de los ejercicios 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 y 2018 del Programa 354B "Protección y Defensa contra los Incendios", desglosando la información por Capítulos y éstos, a su vez, por Conceptos, con indicación del crédito inicial, crédito definitivo, obligaciones y porcentaje de ejecución de cada uno de ellos.

5-Education policies and awareness-raising for environmental protection in your Region.

In Extremadura there are numerous initiatives aimed at raising awareness and protecting the environment, especially aimed at the population of compulsory school age.

Examples of this are:

- Draft Order approving the environmental education strategy of Extremadura.
- Environmental educational volunteering.
- Visits to exhibitions.
- School replanting.
- Curriculum work with the (ODS) Sustainable Development Goals.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

1-Natural disaster in your region in the last 5 years, and its consequences.

The Region of Murcia has been affected in recent years by several episodes of heavy rainfall, in short periods of time, which have caused heavy flooding. Torrential rains that, in 2016, left one fatality. In addition, between 2019 and 2020, in just five months there were three new episodes of rainfall that left significant material damage, and due to which many citizens lost their homes or businesses, especially in the Mar Menor region. It was described as the most serious storm in the last 140 years, which also affected other regions of the Spanish Mediterranean, at a cost of more than 1.3 billion euros.

In recent years, it has been observed that in this area of the Mediterranean coast there has been an intensification of torrential rainfall, alternating with periods of drought and high temperatures above the thresholds for the season.

2-Is there an action protocol in place for the Prevention/Action/Response phases of the above- mentioned natural disaster?

La Ley 2/85 de Protección Civil (Protection Civil Law) is the reference on the basis of which the different Public Administrations have the legal instrument and the appropriate constitutional framework to put the Civil Protection system into operation (November 2nd, 2022 the plenary session of the Assembly approved to process the draft law on Emergencies and Civil

Protection to improve assistance to citizens).

The Regional Administration has drawn up and approved by the Regional Government:

-Protocol for Warning and Monitoring of Adverse Meteorological Phenomena: Rain, Snowfall, Winds, Storms, Cold Waves, Heat Waves, Winds and waves at sea, in coastal areas.

-Sectoral Plan for Evacuation, Shelter and Supply of the Region of Murcia: In the event of any emergency, it establishes a basic infrastructure that allows a regional response to the needs for Evacuation, Shelter and/or Supply.

-Emergency Civil Protection Plan for Forest Fires in the Region of Murcia (INFOMUR).
-Plan for Surveillance and Rescue on Beaches and Rescue at Sea (COPLA).

-External Emergency Plan for the Escombreras Valley Chemical Sector: to prevent and, where appropriate, mitigate the effects of Major Accidents that may arise in the Sector and Zone in question, limiting their consequences for people, the environment, property and historical, artistic and cultural heritage.

3-Main demands of citizens affected by a natural disaster (loss of material goods, aid...)

Both in the natural disaster episodes of flooding and the earthquake that devastated the town of Lorca in 2011, leaving 9 people dead, injured, and serious material damage to homes and historic buildings, the main demands of citizens were:

-Aid to recover a home in case of having lost it, or having to make repairs because it was affected by the earthquake or flooding,

-Aid for affected businesses,

-Repair of communication routes, as many roads in the affected area were cut off, with only emergency vehicles being able to access them.

4-The role of the Regional Parliament/Assembly in the event of a natural disaster.

Within the legislative field, the Regional Assembly has taken an active role in cases of natural disasters in the Region, such as the Lorca earthquake of 2011 (a phenomenon of such magnitude

that left 9 people dead, hundreds injured, citizens evicted from their homes, serious damage to homes, businesses and cultural heritage buildings).

In this sense, the role of the Assembly in different cases such as the earthquake and floods was to pass laws related to the management of aid, and to process parliamentary initiatives to control and encourage the government in relation to these events. In the case of the Lorca earthquake, the Parliament was also concerned to know the use and destination of the European aid granted.

Following the earthquake that occurred in the municipality of Lorca in 2011, in this 10th Legislature, Law 8/2019 of 25 July was passed, extending the deadline for the justification of aid received for the repair of homes affected by the Lorca earthquake of 2011, through the presentation of the supporting account regulated by Law 8/2018, of 23 July, on aid for Lorca.

Regarding the floods of September 2019, the five parliamentary groups of the Regional Assembly signed a declaration of the Region of Murcia as an area seriously affected by a Civil Protection emergency, in accordance with Law 17/2015, of 9 July. A text supported by all parliamentary groups in which, on the one hand, urged the Governing Council "to quickly carry out an assessment of the damage to claim as much aid and investment as necessary for repair and prevention works to be undertaken urgently". On the other hand, the Assembly also undertook to promote and monitor "the action of the regional government to adopt measures to help prevent, as far as possible, such adverse weather phenomena from having such devastating consequences in the future".

5-Education policies and awareness-raising for environmental protection in your Region.

The Regional Assembly of Murcia has carried out and participated in specific campaigns, both in the media and on social networks, aimed at raising awareness of the importance of environmental protection (World Water Day; World Environment Day).

With regard to the Government of the Region of Murcia, it carries out different environmental education programmes aimed mainly at schoolchildren to raise awareness of environmental protection. Some of them are:

-'ProCuadros' programme: aimed at getting pupils in the Region of Murcia to acquire habits of respect for nature, flora and fauna in the natural area of Coto Cuadros (Santomera reservoir).

-Organic School Gardens: Programme developed jointly with the Organic Agriculture Council of the Region of Murcia. The educational centres set up an ecological garden, disseminating the values of ecological agriculture.

-Composting machines in schools: Biowaste composting project in schools in collaboration with the Regional Ministry of Water, Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and the Environment and CEBAS-CSIC. The participating schools use the waste from the school canteen to generate compost for later use in the school garden.

-EsenRED educational programme, Schools towards sustainability: this is a statewide network of networks of educational centres, with common interests and objectives, such as the need to establish changes in relation to climate change. In the centres, a process of participation, reflection, dialogue and exchange of ideas is created among young people to imagine and transform their immediate environment.

-Nature within Reach: activities for schoolchildren, associations and the general public to bring the environment closer to them.

-Sustainability Awareness Programme: aimed at schoolchildren, to inform, educate and involve young people in raising awareness of environmental problems.

In addition to other actions: Awareness-raising campaigns on social networks and in the media; celebration of International and commemorative Days related to the subject; Campaign aimed at the misuse of invasive exotic Plants, and Programme to raise awareness of amphibian conservation.

General Contact Information

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QUESTIONNAIRE

1-Natural disaster in your region in the last 5 years, and its consequences.

Schleswig-Holstein has experienced a number of heavy rainfalls and storms with high winds in the past five years, some of which have resulted in property damage and personal injury. Due to the geographic location of Schleswig-Holstein, there is - a particular hazard situation on the coasts, where storm surges occur regularly. Against the background of climate change and rising sea levels, it can be assumed that the dangers will increase, especially along the coasts. Special efforts are needed here to further increase the protection of the coasts and thus of the people.

As dry periods have intensified, especially in summer, there is an increasing danger of forest fires in Schleswig-Holstein. Fortunately, so far Schleswig-Holstein has come off lightly compared to other federal states.

2-Is there an action protocol in place for the Prevention/Action/Response phases of the above- mentioned natural disaster?

In order to be able to act promptly in the event of a disaster, a disaster control plan has been developed that contains precise information on who is to be alerted in the event of a disaster and how the authorities and organizations involved are to work together. The disaster protection plan is continuously updated and coordinated with all the agencies involved.

Following the flood disaster in the Ahr Valley in 2021, the Schleswig-Holstein state government has launched a 10-point action plan to improve the protection of the population in the event of a disaster. The 10-point plan includes, among other things, providing the population with better warnings and information and the establishment of an new Situation and Competence Center.

3-Main demands of citizens affected by a natural disaster (loss of material goods, aid...)

- rapid and early warnings and information in the case of natural disaster
- unbureaucratic and fast compensation payments
- rapid assistance through rescue forces
- securing the supply of electricity and water and other important infrastructure
- information points for the registration of evacuees, etc.

4-The role of the Regional Parliament/Assembly in the event of a natural disaster.

There are information obligations of the state government towards the state parliament, which are also anchored in the state constitution. On the one hand, the state government must inform Parliament at an early stage, and on the other, members of Parliament have the right to ask questions and obtain information from the state government. In the past, disaster control has been a regular topic in the state parliament. In the event of a natural disaster, it is to be expected that the state government will inform the state parliament immediately and that the state parliament will deal with the events. In the event of additional funding required to deal with the consequences of natural disasters that exceeds the funds approved in the current budget, Parliament must pass a supplementary budget.

Emergency Committee: The state constitution (Art. 22a) provides for an emergency parliament to come together in extreme emergency situations, if this is not possible for the entire Landtag due to an exceptionally serious catastrophe or an epidemic situation of supra-regional scope. The Emergency Committee consists of at least eleven members - in accordance with the majority ratios.

5-Education policies and awareness-raising for environmental protection in your Region.

There are a number of measures to raise awareness and educate the population. These include:

- early teaching of environmental topics in schools
- conducting regular emergency response drills and provide information to the public
- various initiatives by clubs and associations
- coordinated collection campaigns such as Coastal Cleanup Day at many locations in Schleswig-Holstein to rid the coasts of litter
- information about and provision of warning apps

General Contact Information

Legislative Assembly	Regional Government of Styria
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QUESTIONNAIRE

1-Natural disaster in your region in the last 5 years, and its consequences.

Heavy snowfall crisis in January 2019
Region: North Styria
Consequences: Avalanches, damages on infrastructure and buildings.

2-Is there an action protocol in place for the Prevention/Action/Response phases of the above-mentioned natural disaster?

Contingency plan and disaster management plans exist.

3-Main demands of citizens affected by a natural disaster (loss of material goods, aid...)

Loss of infrastructure, especially roads, due to snow. Damaged buildings/roofs due to the heaviness of the snow.
Avalanche hit hotel. We could evacuate prior to incident. Heavy damages. Threat of lifes.

4-The role of the Regional Parliament/Assembly in the event of a natural disaster.

Head of disaster management, Head of operations.

5-Education policies and awareness-raising for environmental protection in your Region.

Avalanche commission and training program. Land use regulations in avalanche risk zones.

General Contact Information

Legislative Assembly	Tyrolean parliament
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QUESTIONNAIRE

1-Natural disaster in your region in the last 5 years, and its consequences.

2-Is there an action protocol in place for the Prevention/Action/Response phases of the above- mentioned natural disaster?

The Tyrolean state parliament (Tiroler Landtag) has the legislative power. The legal basis is decided by the Tyrolean state parliament. The detailed design of the obligation to provide assistance in the event of disasters is a matter for the ordinary legislature. The tyrolean government and the state administration is responsible for the execution. The Tyrolean government provides targeted relief measures in the event of disasters. (for example: funds, ...).

3-Main demands of citizens affected by a natural disaster (loss of material goods, aid...)

4-The role of the Regional Parliament/Assembly in the event of a natural disaster.

Article 13 Tyrolean state constitution (Tiroler Landesordnung) said:
According to state laws, the state of Tyrol has to support people who are in an emergency.

There are several different laws in relation to natural disasters events:
For example:

Tiroler Krisen-und Katastrophenmanagementgesetz (Tyrolean Crisis and Disaster Management law) regulation of the state government from December 2006 with the guideline for creation community disaster preparedness plans (Katastrophenschutzplanverordnung)- LGBl. Nr. 15/2007 o According to Section 7, Paragraph 1 of the Tyrolean Disaster Management act, each municipality must issue a municipal disaster protection plan o to make fundamental determinations for the preparation and implementation of the defense against and the fight against possible local disasters o Plans including plan sign explanations

In the Tyrolean state administration a separate department was set up, called Tyrolean Center for Crisis and Disaster Management.

This department includes:

- Emergency organizations
- Crisis and risk management
- Control center (Leitstellenwesen)

State warning center (Landeswarnzentrale)

There is also a civil-defence APP (for mobile phones) available:

behavior tips
emergency calls
precautionary measures
checklists
Information

Also the European grouping of territorial cooperation (EGTC) and the three-party state parliament (Dreier-Landtag), which is made up of the provincial parliaments of Tyrol ,South- Tyrol, and Trento, have already taken cross-border measures in the past. For example: A cross-border avalanche warning service and weather radar was established.

5-Education policies and awareness-raising for environmental protection in your Region.