International Conference
"CRISIS MANAGEMENT IN EUROPE – PROBLEMS AND PERSPECTIVES"

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the situation in Ljubljana. The events surpassed each other. The crisis was shown in the situation, which demanded immediate provision of accommodation for about 180 residents, with limited financial and housing resources of the City Administration of the City of Ljubljana (CAL). All these required different measures from decision makers than the existing ones. The collapse took place in the time of transition to a new system of local government which brought great changes to territorial and even more to contextual areas. There were also great changes in the area of protection against natural and other disasters. With the establishment of one municipality in Ljubljana (instead of former 5), the tasks merged, but CAL, at its establishment (1.1.1996), did not provide personal resources for forming and implementing a response system.

2. Earthquake (cross-national comparison of experiences)

Seizmic risk and Earthquake emergency plan in Lisbon

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Recognising the consequences that an earthquake would have in a city like Lisbon, which is situated in an area of considerable seismicity, the Civil Protection of Lisbon has been working on a series of studies and activities. In order to cope with a seismic event, Lisbon is preparing a seismic risk emergency plan by utilizing a tool based on GIS technologies to estimate earthquake damage scenarios.

Disaster management in Turkey - a new approach

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Turkey is located in one of the most seismologically active regions of the world. Our country has suffered significant losses of life and property due to earthquakes and other kinds of natural disasters in the last century. According to the last survey, an average annual loss due to earthquakes reaches 1% of the GNP. Turkey has learned a lot of good and bad lessons about disaster management. In reality, the implementation of disaster management activities are not enough because of financial problems, political misunderstanding, inefficient public and private sector participation in the preparation and mitigation phases. After the big Marmara earthquake in 1999, we have continuously revised and reviewed all of our legislative and administrative bodies and tried to improve our capacities to deal with natural disasters.

Earthquake disasters in Greece: recent experiences

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During the last five years, Greece has experienced two destructive earthquakes. The 7/8/1988 Athens earthquake (Mw6.9) is the first in recent history to affect a densely populated EU capital. The 14/8/2003 Lefkada event (Mw6.8) occurred during the high peak tourist season of the island. In both cases, damage surveys carried out for macroseismic purposes are presented and the extent of the affected area compared to the magnitude of the earthquakes is discussed. The experiences gained in the past destructive earthquakes on protection policies and practices proved to be of great value for reducing the risk to the population posed by a relatively small number of buildings, where casualties were found to be concentrated. Finally, the new seismic hazard map of Greece will also be presented.

Earthquake Emergency Response Plan in Slovenia

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Emergency response plan in the event of an earthquake in the Republic of Slovenia (hereinafter referred to as RS) - 2.0 version - builds upon the Emergency response plan in the Event of Earthquake which was prepared by the Administration RS for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief in 1998. It is based on the Act on the Protection against Natural and other Disasters (RS Official Gazette, nos. 64/94, 58/00 and 87/01), and it is in compliance with the Decree on the Contents and Production of Emergency response plan (RS Official Gazette, nos. 3/02 and 17/02), the draft Earthquake Hazard Evaluation in RS, general legislation and implementation regulations.

Slovenia is a country with a medium earthquake hazard. Although earthquakes in Slovenia do not tend to reach very high magnitudes, they can have fairly devastating effects due to relatively shallow focuses. The earthquake belt with more expressed hazard extends along the central part of Slovenia from the north-west to the south-east of the country. In Slovenia, there are three areas with the greatest earthquake hazard: the western part of Slovenia, the city of Ljubljana and its surroundings and the Brežice area.

Emergency response plan in the event of an earthquake shall be prepared by the state, regions and municipalities. The national emergency response plan shall be prepared for an earthquake rated at levels VIII and IX according to the EMS earthquake scale, regardless of which earthquake zone in RS is affected and regardless of the earthquake focus. The national plan shall be further detailed in the hazardous areas. Regional and municipal emergency response plans shall be prepared by the regions and the municipalities that can be affected by earthquakes rated at level VII or higher according to the EMS earthquake scale.

The structure of the Emergency response plan in the event of an earthquake in the Republic of Slovenia, Version designation 2.0: Background, Scope of planning, Earthquake response, Protection, rescue and relief concept, Forces, assets and resources used for the implementation of the plan, Monitoring and notifying, Activation of forces and assets, Management, Protection, rescue and relief measures, Personal and mutual protection, Damage assessment, Glossary of terms and list of acronyms and abbreviations and List of attachments and appendices.