

## Province of South-Holland: On-line Risk Identification Map

### Cause and aim of the Risk Identification Map

**After the firework disaster in Enschede and the “New Year fire” in Volendam, the national government in the Netherlands decided that risks must be better mapped out and that everyone in the Netherlands must be informed about the risks in their own vicinity. From that moment The Risk identification Map was developed for this purpose.**

**The map provides the most up-to-date and complete picture of the risks in the area. Moreover, the explanation to the map indicates how and using what methods inhabitants can prepare for disasters and emergencies. Furthermore, the risk map is intended to encourage people to consider how we can improve safety in our vicinity.**

The overall objective of the Risk Identification Map is to inform the public about risks in their surroundings. Specific objectives are:

- Risk communication instrument;
- Policy instrument for crisis management and spatial planning.

The instrument is accessible on the internet.  
<http://www.risicokaart.nl>

All provinces have their own risk identification map but they all are accessible by the same webaddress.

### Who draws up the risk map?

The data is originated from two national databases called RRGs en ISOR:

RRGS is an index of all dangerous goods. (like LPG, liquid ammonia etc)

ISOR is an index containing all other risks, like floodings, and vulnerable objects like schools, hospitals, jails etc.



The maps are composed of several different digitalized GIS-maps (geo-information). The map can be read in Dutch, English, French and German.

Quite a number of parties are involved in drawing up the risk map, namely: the State, provinces and municipalities, security regions, emergency services and water boards. As regards the municipalities, the most important contributing parties are the fire brigade and the environmental services.

The provinces create and administer the risk maps for the inhabitants. That is a statutory duty of the provinces. The data originates from the municipalities, the State and the provinces themselves. In order to develop the risk map, the provinces cooperate with municipalities, the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment and the Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations.



The province has the map under its control but the Local government, regional agencies and waterboards are responsible for uploading the data.

### What are the risks indicated on the map?

The Dutch government has defined eighteen types of disasters. Thirteen of these are linked to a specific location. The following table shows the disasters involved and how these are indicated on the map.

The five types of disasters that are not shown on the map are: threats to public health (e.g. as a result of food poisoning), epidemics, extreme weather, failing utilities and remote disasters (e.g. a Dutch touring car that has crashed in Spain).

A risk object is indicated on the map if:

- the consequences of an incident are such that when dealing with it, the joint deployment of emergency services is required; and
- there may be many casualties

Type of risk/disaster	This is what we see on the risk map
Accident involving flammable substances	Companies that store, produce or process flammable substances. Transport routes for flammable substances
Accident involving toxic substances	Companies that store, produce or process toxic substances. Transport routes for toxic substances
Accident involving explosive substances	Companies that store, produce or process explosive substances. Transport routes for explosive substances
Nuclear accident	Companies that work with radioactive material
Aviation accident	Airports
Accident on water	Rivers, canals, lakes and ponds
Traffic accident	Roads and railways
Accident in tunnels	Tunnels
Collapse of large buildings	Geological structures
Fires in large buildings	Large/high buildings
Mass panic, public order violations	Events and activities sites
Floods	Overflow areas
Natural fires	Fire-prone nature conservation areas

### Safety and the law

Provinces create and manage the risk maps. This has been laid down in law in the new Dutch Security Regions. Further universally binding rules for the risk maps are included in ministerial regulations. These ministerial regulations describe the vulnerable objects and high-risk situations

that must be shown on the risk map. Rules have also been included for the production, management and structuring of the risk map, so that the risk maps of all provinces have a uniform appearance and work in the same way. The data should be updated regularly.

The Dutch External Security Registration Decision imposes an obligation to register risk situations involving hazardous substances. This decision came into force on 30 March 2007. The situations concerned are those in which hazardous substances are produced, processed, stored or transported, thereby posing a potential risk to the environment. This data is stored in the Risk Register of the Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment and included on the risk map.

### For whom is the risk map intended?

Do I live in a location where there is a greater risk of disasters or accidents? Or do I work in an area where there are many risks? And what are the disasters involved? The risk map has been drawn up for all those searching for answers to these questions: inhabitants of the Netherlands, government policymakers, the police and the fire brigade.

The risk map is an important source of information for the government. Administrative bodies and government services at municipal, regional, provincial and national level can use this information when drawing up policy, taking decisions and implementing policy. The risk map can be used in city planning, for environmental permits and permits to establish businesses, spatial management and safety policy.

When, for instance, residential areas are designed, possible risks may be taken into account

in advance. Emergency services, such as the fire brigade, ambulance crews and police can also use the risk map. They not only provide emergency care, but are also involved in preparations for dealing with accidents and disasters. They do so in cooperation with the municipality. In this way, the emergency services can reduce risks to themselves and to the people they are helping.

In fact the Risk Identification Map contains two maps under the same name: For the general public, the map is an all-hazard map. For the professionals like the safety authorities, fire brigade etc. it is a risk map and includes the possible effects of a hazard. (Pro risk map)

### Pro risk map

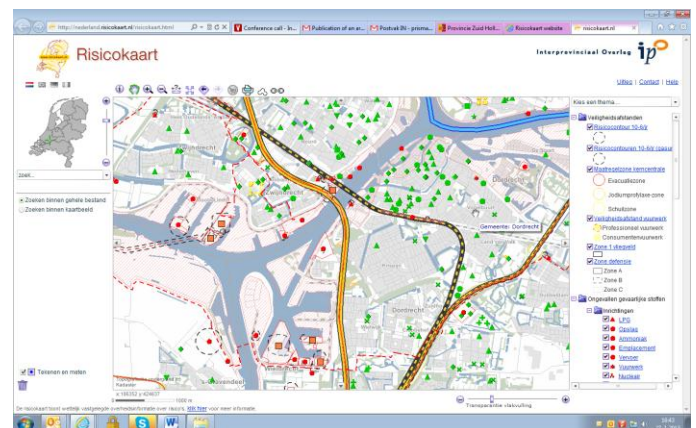
The pro risk map contains more information about the risks shown on the public risk map and shows facts that may be important for determining safety policy or drawing up plans for spatial planning. As this involves non-public information, this information is accessible only if you have a user name and password.

The risk map for the professional user is used by many different authorities for various purposes. This page contains an overview of the organisations that are already using the pro risk map.

- All municipalities and provinces
- Ministries [Security and Justice, Infrastructure and the Environment, Defence and Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation])
- Decentralised civil services (including RIVM)
- Inspectorates (including VROM Inspectorate, IOOV [Public Order and Safety Inspectorate])
- Security regions
- Water boards
- Police
- Regional operations rooms
- Dutch Safety Board
- Umbrella organisations (Association of Netherlands Municipalities, Association of Provincial Authorities, Netherlands Institute for Safety, Netherlands Association for Fire Fighting and Disaster Response])
- German and Belgian public authorities

### Regional risk profile

The regional risk profile is an inventory and analysis of the risks in a security region, including relevant risks from neighbouring regions. The risk inventory contains an overview of all high-risk situations and the types of incidents that may occur as a result. The risk map forms the basis for the regional risk profile. In the risk analysis, the data listed is further assessed, compared and interpreted. On the basis of these insights, the security region administrators make strategic policy choices for risk and crisis management, preventing and limiting risks and preparing the crisis management organisation. The regional risk profile also provides the basis for risk communication with respect to citizens. This policy is laid down in the security region policy plan.



### Lessons learnt

- Participation from local government and other stakeholders from the start of the development of a risk map is very important, because they have to deliver and maintain the data.
- In case of a national system, provincial maps and local data (like in the Netherlands) communication between all partners is crucial, not only at the start but also during the implementation and maintenance phase.
- The risk map in the Netherlands is mostly used by professionals (95%). After 10 year the conclusion could be that there is no reason to have two different versions.



### ***The MiSRaR project***

*The MiSRaR project is about Mitigation of Spatial Relevant Risks in European Regions and Towns. The project is a cooperation between seven partners in six EU member states:*

- *the Safety Region South-Holland South, The Netherlands (lead partner)*
- *the city of Tallinn, Estonia*
- *the region of Epirus, Greece*
- *the province of Forlì-Cesena, Italy*
- *the municipality of Aveiro, Portugal*
- *the municipality of Mirandela, Portugal*
- *the Euro Perspectives Foundation (EPF), Bulgaria.*

*The goal of the project is to exchange knowledge and experiences on risk mitigation in spatial policies. The project will result in a handbook in which the lessons on the mitigation process are described and the good practices from the partners are presented. The Risk Assessment and Mapping Guidelines for Disaster Management of the European Commission will be implemented in the handbook.*

### ***Contact information***

*Nico van Os, general project manager MiSRaR,  
Safety Region South-Holland South,  
The Netherlands  
[n.van.os@vrzhz.nl](mailto:n.van.os@vrzhz.nl)*

*Landelijke Beheer Organisatie Risicokaart  
Postbus 16107  
2500 BC Den Haag  
E-mail: [lbo@risicokaart.nl](mailto:lbo@risicokaart.nl)*

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[www.misrar.eu](http://www.misrar.eu)*