

Identified risks of Climate Change from the perspective of rescue services

- Floods, all types!
- Snow load, heavy snow
- Avalanches
- Landslides
- Storms, falling trees (new in winter!)
- Changing, unpredictable ice conditions
- Extremely slippery conditions
- Problems caused by heat waves
 - Heat island effect, warming of buildings
- Wildfires
- Ticks, other insects
- Green transition and new technologies
- Tighter regulations
- (Climate) refugees

Are vulnerable sites, people, infrastructure identified in time?

Adaptation and preparedness!

Extreme weather events

Extreme weather events are expected to become both more common and more intense as a result of climate change. Modeling them is difficult, but recognizing the change is particularly important from the perspective of rescue services.

The societies will adapt to everyday changes, but extreme weather events, which still occur rarely, will become more extreme invisibly in the background. Extreme weather events hit us by short notice, and if we are not prepared for them at reasonable level, there is a high risk that the very limited resources of rescue services will not be used effectively and targeted correctly.

Participating in areal/city planning

No necessarily legal basis for authority, such as with structural fire safety/rescue routes

Participation in general and detailed planning discussions and societal dialogue → also helps to ensure own resources

Who can speak? Who should represent the voice of rescue services?

Set in strategy \rightarrow action plan \rightarrow to implementation

Questions to be posed at a general level:

- What kind of future are the plans designed/measured for?
- What level of risk is acceptable?
- Does the plan take into account the available rescue service resources?
- How much does it rely on rescue service readiness?

- Where are the water flowing routes?
- Where will the water accumulate?
- Is there a risk of large flowing water masses? Where?
- Is the urban heat island effect a threat?
- Will buildings overheat?
- How will structures withstand wind and water masses?
- Is critical infrastructure at risk?
- Is the power supply for critical infrastructure secured?
- How are vulnerable populations positioned in relation to these risks? For example: power outages, floods, fallen trees...

Statements, regional risk assessment work, reference cases, making phenomena and futures concrete, local-level scenarios/information

Recommendations for rescue services on adapting to and preparing for the effects of climate change

- The impact of climate change on the operating environment what does this mean at the local level? (regional risk assessment + strategy -> action plan)
- Analyzing well in advance what new skills and capacities are needed (e.g., new risks by the green shift)
- Active participation in discussions where it is possible to influence adaptation to and preparedness for the effects of climate change, especially in the built environment
 - aim of achieving concrete adaptation measures
 - improving the rescue services' ability to cope in the event of an extreme phenomenon
- Developing operations in wildfires (especially tactics)
- Rescue in flowing waters (at least needs assessment and capacity development in necessary locations)
 - Often no natural expertise in the fire department + no suitable equipment
- Taking tick risk into account/following tick spread towards north
 - Consider TBE vaccinations for personnel
 - Make tick checks routine after risky tasks; the risk of Lyme disease exists in large parts of Scandinavian countries
- Ensuring the operational capability of rescuers (e.g., hot days)
- Ensuring that the units can reach the incident sites in all conditions (e.g., smart routing during flooding, chains for fire units and spikes for personnel in extremely icy conditions etc.)
- Ensuring the continuity of rescue operations in long-term and wretched tasks

