



*Total Defense,
Interdependency and
Vulnerability in
Modern Societies*

Per Brekke

DSB

Have overview of risks and vulnerability in society and take initiatives to prevent and protect health, the environment and vital societal functions...

Societal Safety

- more than The Police and The Armed Forces

- Societal Safety is protecting life, health, democracy, ability to govern and vital societal functions
- Societal Safety is about robust societies with the ability to meet what ever comes along

«All hazards approach» and resilience

What do we need
to protect
ourselves from?



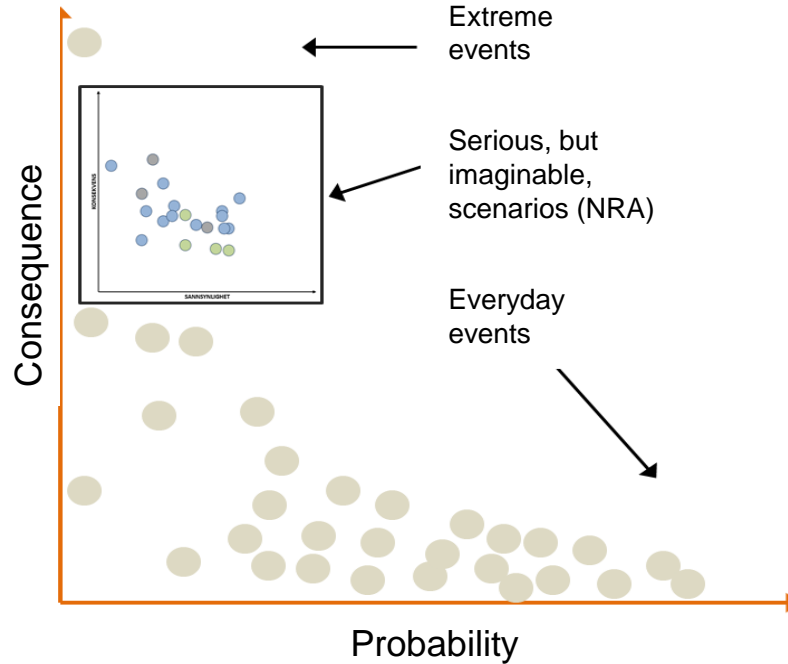
What main
functions must be
secured?

All Hazards Approach

- Society is facing many kinds of hazards
- The aim is to strengthen societal resilience in general,
- In general it is getting increasingly more difficult to separate the security of the state from the safety of society



High Consequence - Low Probability Scenarios



MAJOR ACCIDENTS

RISK AREAS

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS



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MARITIME ACCIDENTS



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NUCLEAR ACCIDENTS



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OFFSHORE ACCIDENTS



GULF OF MEXICO, JUNE 2010
The Deepwater Horizon blow-out is considered one of the world's largest oil spills.



MALICIOUS ACTS



TYRIFJORDEN, JANUARY 2012
Utøya in Tyrifjorden is covered with snow and peaceful on a Sunday evening, half a year after the terror attack against Utøya and the Government Quarter on 22 July 2011.

SCENARIO

15.1 Terrorist Attack in a City

A large terrorist attack in Oslo is an example of a malicious act in the terrorism risk area. To illustrate how serious the consequences of such a malicious act can be, a consequence analysis has been conducted on a serious scenario in which groups of terrorists carry out simultaneous attacks against several targets.¹⁹

Preconditions for the scenario



Time

A weekday at the end of September, at the end of working hours



Duration

Less than 24 hours



Capacity

Several extremist/militant organisations/groups have access to military resources and equipment.



Intention

- In recent years, the police in several European countries have uncovered plans for terrorist attacks that encompass several mobile attack teams with a high degree of brutality.
- An increasing number of attacks carried out by militant Islamists that have a standing intention to harm the West.



Comparable events

- Attack in Mumbai in 2008, in which more than 170 people lost their lives, and 370 were injured. The attack lasted for three days and was directed at ten different locations.
- Attack on the gas plant in Amenas, Algeria in 2013, in which 39 employees from a number of countries were killed, including five Norwegians.



PHOTO: NTB/SCANPIX

NATURAL EVENTS

JÆREN, NOVEMBER 2011

The storm Benet had a devastating effect on the coast of Rogaland in the winter of 2011.

RISK AREAS

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EXTREME WEATHER



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FLOODING



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LANDSLIDES



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EPIDEMICS



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FOREST FIRE



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SPACE WEATHER



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VOLCANIC ACTIVITY





Foto: DSB/Sivilforsvaret

Our challenges

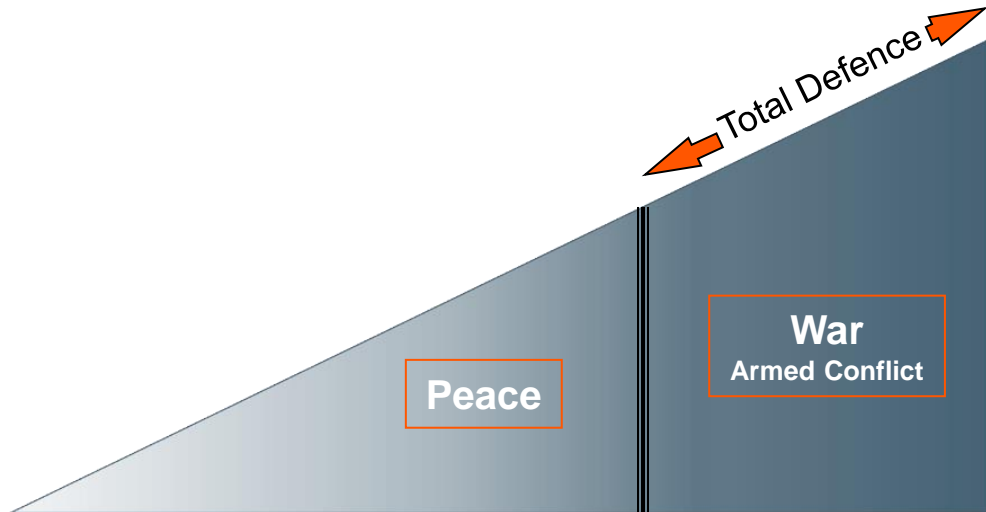
1. Climate
2. Terror
3. Health
4. Technology
5. Trust
6. Security situation
7. Increased migration
8. Hybrid threats



Total Defense concept Norway

- Developed in Norway after 2WW
- Basically meant:
 - Society's total resources could be mobilized to defend the country
 - Utilize society's limited resources best possible way
- Closely linked to emergency legislation



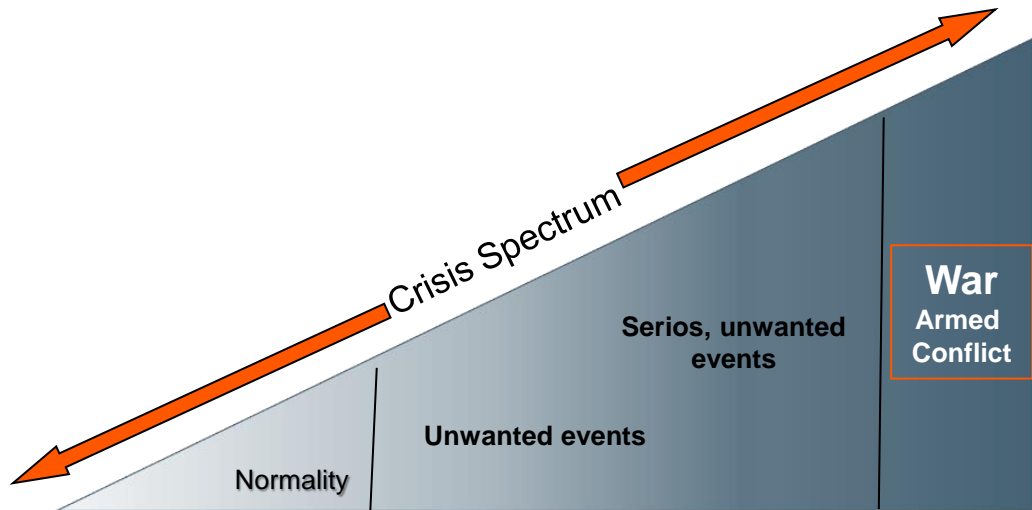


During the Cold War era; focus on civil support to military operations.

The modernized Total Defense Concept

- In 2003 a process started to modernize and expand the concept
- Awareness that the concept did not encompass lower-level crises, e.g. mil support to acts of terrorism





Must have the capacity to provide relevant support throughout the whole Crisis Spectrum, from the smaller, unwanted events all the way to war.

The Armed Forces

- The Armed Forces will require additional support from the civilian society within a number of areas exceeding their normal needs.
- Such areas as:
 - Transportation
 - Health
 - Specialized serviced (Telecom/ICT)
 - Oil/fuel
 - Food
 - Electricity

NATO

- NATO has put Civil Protection and Civil-Military Cooperation higher on the agenda
 - 90 % of all transport for the Armed Forces are done by Civilian Recourses
 - More than 50 % of Satellite use for Military purposes are delivered by Private Companies
 - More than 75 % of HNS to NATO-operations are delivered by Civilian Contractors or via Civilian Infrastructure
- More focus on Collective Defense



The seven baseline requirements

1. Assured continuity of government and critical government services
2. Resilient energy supplies
3. Ability to deal effectively with the uncontrolled movement of people
4. Resilient food and water resources
5. Ability to deal with mass casualties
6. Resilient communications systems
7. Resilient transportation systems

Further enhance the Total Defense Concept and Strengthen the resilience in Vital Societal Functions

- The Government decided on 3. November 2016 to establish a program with the goal to;
 - (1) Enhance the Total Defense and
 - (2) Strengthen the resilience in Vital Societal Functions
- MOJ is to establish and lead the program
- DSB is coordinate and administrate the program



Foto: Marvel/Disney



Foto: regjeringen.no

The main drivers for modernization

- The Hybrid Threat picture
- **Strengthen national resilience** - to enable civil support to military operations
- **Strengthening national resilience** - to withstand all kinds of threats and manage crisis of non military character
- Challenge – most of the resources needed are on private/commercial hands

Public - Private Partnership

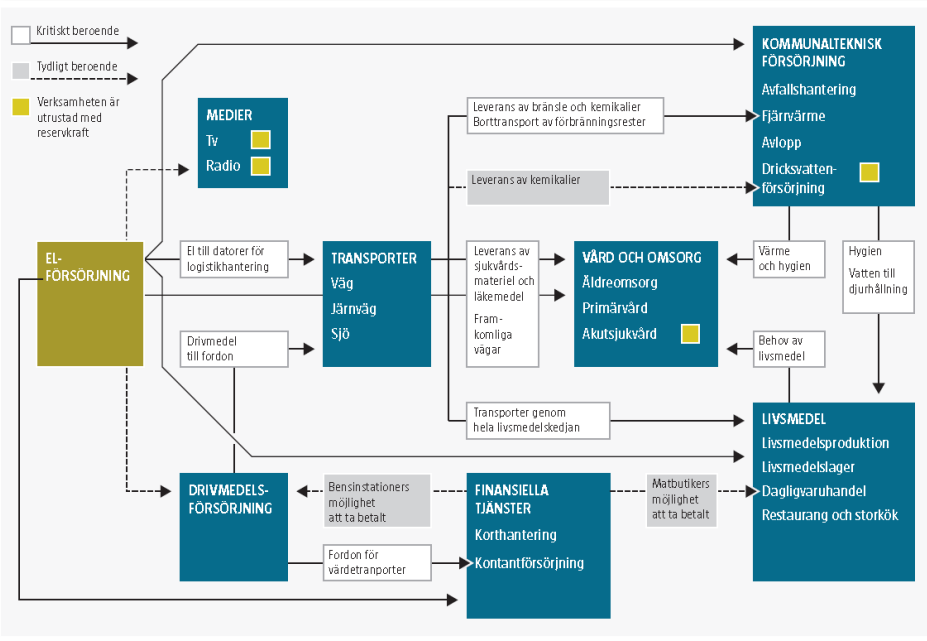
1. Better understand roles, responsibilities and capabilities across the public-private spectrum
2. Expand our toolbox for cooperating with the private sector
3. Establish appropriate formats for cooperating with the corporate world, including at the highest levels of government
4. Identify better ways of communicating and sharing relevant information - including classified information when appropriate
5. Involvement in exercises

White Paper 29 (2011 – 2012) Societal Security

All agencies that are responsible for critical functions in society [...], must plan in order to sustain their mandate.

A crucial part of such continuity planning includes mapping perceived vulnerability and take the necessary steps to reduce this vulnerability. The owners and operators of infrastructure are the ones responsible for the safety and operability of the system.

- Which critical functions in society must be secured?
- What kind of conditions and threats do they need to be safeguarded against?



Source: MSB: Fallér en – fallér då alla?

Dependency, Complexity, Vulnerability

Understanding the nature of vulnerability is increasingly a question of understanding the complexity in value chains

Responsibility and Clarification

- It is the owners` responsibility to secure continuity in critical services and deliveries
- The authorities´ role is to regulate and follow up, using all available tools: audits, private/public partnership, incentives, information and others
- An important first step is to clarify which societal capabilities we must be able to uphold under all circumstances

14 Functions – 40 Capabilities

1. Governance and Crisis Management
2. Defence
3. Law and Order
4. Health and Care
5. Search and Rescue
6. ICT-security
7. Nature and the Environment
8. Food and Fuel Supply
9. Fresh Water and Sewers
10. Financial Services
11. Power Supply
12. Electronic Communication
13. Transport
14. Satellite Services

Vital Capabilities are Detailed

- Examples:
 - Vital Health Care Capability:
 - The ability to provide health services necessary to avoid death, permanent impairment, serious injuries or strong pain
 - Vital Food Supply Capability:
 - The ability to secure necessary food supplies to the public and institutions vital to society in order to maintain a fairly normal diet

Vital Societal Functions and Seven baselines

NATO's seven baseline requirements	Vital Societal Function	Responsibility on Governmental Level
Assured continuity of government and critical government services	Government and crises handling	JD
Resilient energy supplies	Energy Supply	OED NFD
Ability to deal effectively with the uncontrolled movement of people	Law and Order	JD
Resilient food and water resources	Food and Fuel Supply Water Supply and Sewers	NFD HOD
Ability to deal with mass casualties	Rescue Services Health and Care Law and Order	JD HOD JD
Resilient communications systems	Electronic Communications	SD
Resilient transportation systems	Transportation	SD

Current Workflows

- Risk and vulnerability assessments for the 14 vital functions with status reports to Parliament
- Capability assessments on NATO`s Seven Baseline Requirements
- Next in line: Measures to reduce vulnerability and improve capability

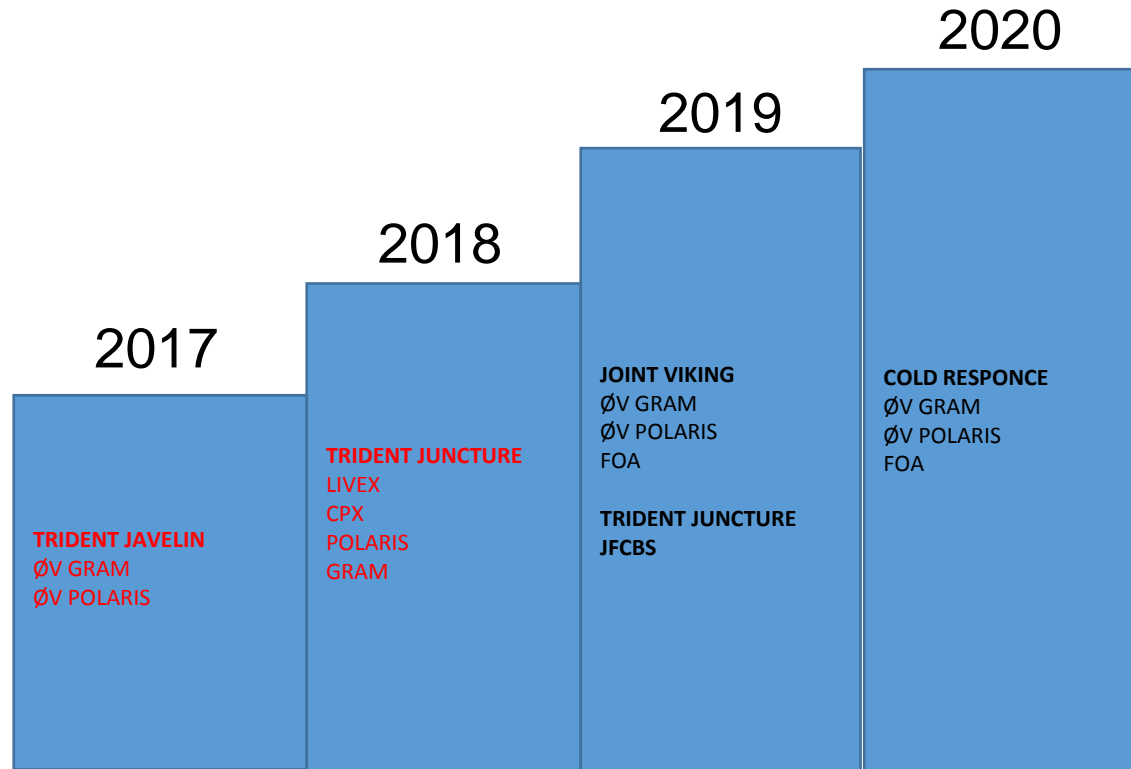


Foto: Helsedirektoratet

Goals

- Further develop and adapt the total defense concept to new challenges, framework conditions and preconditions by the end of 2020
- Make civil society more robust in order to increase society's resilience to all kinds of challenges

Way Forward





Civil Protection

Communicating risk – living with risk

