

ВЛАДА НА
РЕПУБЛИКА МАКЕДОНИЈА



GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

ЦЕНТАР ЗА УПРАВУВАЊЕ СО КРИЗИ

CRISIS MANAGEMENT CENTER

DE C R E E

ON THE METHODOLOGY FOR DRAFTING THE SECURITY THREAT
ASSESSMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA IN REGARD TO ALL RISKS
AND HAZARDS, ITS CONTENT AND STRUCTURE, ITS KEEPING AND
UPDATING, AS WELL AS ESTABLISHING THE CRISIS MANAGEMENT
SYSTEM ENTITIES THAT GET A COMPLETE VERSION OR AN EXCERPT FROM
THE ASSESSMENT

Pursuant to Article 45 Paragraph 3 from the Law on Crisis Management (“Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia” No. 29/05), the Government of the Republic of Macedonia at the session held on 25 January 2011 adopted

A D E C R E E

On the Methodology for drafting the Security threat assessment of the Republic of Macedonia in regard to all risks and hazards, its content and structure, its keeping and updating, as well as establishing the crisis management system entities that get a complete version or an excerpt from the Assessment

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

This Decree regulates the Methodology for drafting the Security threat assessment of the Republic of Macedonia in regard to all risks and hazards, its content and structure, its keeping and updating, as well as establishing the crisis management system entities that get a complete version or an excerpt from the Assessment.

Article 2

The terms used in this Decree have the following meaning:

1. “Risk” is a combination of a number of mutually dependant factors that influence the probability of a hazard to turn into a disaster and its negative consequences to come true.
2. "Hazard" represent a natural phenomenon, human activity, technical-technological damages or another condition that may cause: loss of life, injury or other health impacts, property damage, loss of livelihoods and services, social and economic disruption, or environmental damage.
3. “Vulnerability” means presence of certain characteristics, particularities and circumstances of an individual, community, system or asset that make them susceptible to the negative impact and damaging effects of the specific hazard.
4. “Exposure” means presence of people, property, natural resources, systems, facilities or other elements in hazard zones that are by being present and due to their vulnerability susceptible to potential losses, damages or other negative consequences.
5. “Risk assessment” means established methodology/procedure for determining the nature and extent of risk by analysing potential hazards and evaluating the existing conditions of vulnerability that together could potentially harm exposed people, property, services, livelihoods and the environment on which they depend
6. “Risk analysis” is part of the risk assessment process (and thus linked to risk mapping) that includes an overview of the technical characteristics of hazards such as their location, intensity, frequency and probability; the analysis of exposure and vulnerability including physical, social, health, economic and environmental dimensions (consequences); and the

evaluation of the effectiveness of prevailing and alternative coping capacities in respect to likely risk scenarios.

7. “Prevention” is a compilation of planned, organised and institutionally managed activities aimed at reducing or outright avoidance of adverse impacts of hazards and related accidents and disasters.

8. “Resilience” refers to the ability of a crisis management system, local community or society exposed to hazards to resist, absorb the negative impact, accommodate to the changes and recover from the effects of a hazard in a timely and efficient manner, including through preservation and restoration of its basic structures and functions.

9. “Risk management” is a systematic process of utilisation of legal mechanisms, organisational and operative capabilities and capacities for implementation of strategies, policies as well as specific measures and actions for prevention and coping for the purpose of reducing the negative impact of a hazard and the potential for it to develop in a greater disaster.

10. “Security threat assessment of the Republic of Macedonia in regard to all risks and hazards” is a document that integrates the assessments of the relevant public institutions on the risks and hazards for which they are competent as well as certain assessments of the affected areas of the municipalities and the City of Skopje aimed at planned, timely, comprehensive and coordinated adoption of decisions, guidelines and recommendations for undertaking necessary measures and activities by the Crisis Managements System entities on a national and local level.

11. “Security threat assessment of the territories of the municipalities and the City of Skopje in regard to all risks and hazards” is a document that integrates the assessments of the relevant local institutions about the territories of the municipalities and the City of Skopje aimed at planned, timely, comprehensive and coordinated adoption of decisions, guidelines and recommendations for undertaking necessary measures and activities of the Crisis Managements System entities on a local level.

II. ASSESSMENT’S CONTENT AND STRUCTURE

Article 3

The content and the structure of the “Security threat assessment of the Republic of Macedonia in regard to all the risks and hazards” and the “Security threat assessment of the territories of the municipalities and the City of Skopje in regard to all risks and hazards” (hereinafter “the Assessment”), consists of a General and a Special Section.

Article 4

The Assessment’s General Section consists of:

Introduction

I. General description of the Assessment's objectives

- (1) Territorial scope (the territory of the Republic of Macedonia, the territories of the municipalities and the City of Skopje, the area covered by the Regional Centre) of the Assessment,
- (2) Geostrategic characteristics and position,
- (3) Assessment's goal,
- (4) Assessment's mission,

II. Process of analysis

- (1) Identifying the territory/area of the administrative units covered with the analysis;
- (2) Institutions/entities in the crisis management system that are involved in the process of analysis,
- (3) Interaction with other institutions/entities of the crisis management system (coordination, communication, cooperation);
- (4) Sources of data, and process/procedure for their exchange, and
- (5) Mechanisms for coordination with other institutions/entities that implement activities of similar nature, (making assessments of certain kinds of risks and hazards within their competence or for different/the same territorial scope).

III. Risk elements

Description of the Assessment's territorial/area scope:

- (1) Geographical characteristics:
 - 1.1. Geographical location and size,
 - 1.2. Relief characteristics,
 - 1.3. Forests and other vegetation cover,
 - 1.4. Basic features of the land,
 - 1.5. Climate conditions,
 - 1.6. Hydrographical network, type and quantity of atmospheric and other waters,
 - 1.7. Other.
- (2) Organisation and use:
 - 2.1. Socio-economic characteristics,
 - 2.2. Natural resources (agricultural land, forests and forest land, mineral resources and mines, water resources and water economy infrastructure, energy sources and energy infrastructure, etc.),
 - 2.3. Population and organisation of settlements and activities (urbanisation and network of settlements, organising rural settlements and areas, housing, etc.),
 - 2.4. Communication network, traffic and communications,

- 2.5. Environment and natural resources,
 - 2.6. Cultural-historical heritage,
 - 2.7. Road network, based on the types of roads,
 - 2.8. Other infrastructure based on the types, and
 - 2.9. Other.
- (3) Settlements:
- 3.1. Names, size and borders of each town and the bigger settlements,
 - 3.2. Urban-rural structure of the settlements,
 - 3.3. Demographic profile: number and characteristics of the settlements, number and structure of the inhabitants (national representation, age groups, gender representation, education, economic activity, persons with special needs and other demographic parameters including the changes that have happened in the last 2-3 decades) in total and separately, per settlement, and
 - 3.4. Other.
- (4) Economic profile:
- 4.1. Economic development,
 - 4.2. Existing industry and other production facilities (per towns and settlements),
 - 4.3. Industry with hazardous potential (with special elaboration on the threats potential),
- (5) General characteristics of development:
- 5.1. Current use of the land and development characteristics,
 - 5.2. Development goals for the territory/area as part of the national/local plans (Physical Plan of the Republic of Macedonia, General/Detailed Urban Plan, etc.)
- (6) Summarised and detailed description of the present risk elements according to the nomenclature of funds and other goods from the Uniformed Methodology for Natural Disasters Damages Assessment (Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia No. 75/01).

Article 5

The Assessment's Special Section consists of:

I. Risks and hazards:

Risks and hazards profiling for a certain territory/area i.e. identification of the present and expected hazards to which the territory/area was exposed, their description, analysis, probability assessment according to time and space, expected intensity of the impact and the possible consequences.

II. Risk assessment – procedures and activities:

(1) Hazard assessment:

- 1.1. Investigating, documenting and analysing information and documents about accidents and disasters that happened in the past caused by hazards typical for the territory/area covered with the assessment,
- 1.2. Establishing/profiling potential sources of threats-hazards that could result in certain security threats to the country or the territory of the municipalities or the City of Skopje,
- 1.3. Assessment of the probability for them to happen (time, place, intensity) with scientifically and methodologically supported process of processing verified information in organised and coordinated interagency cooperation with all the crisis management system entities,
- 1.4. Visualisation of the results/findings from the assessment, hazard maps, hazard analysis matrixes and other forms of visualisation supported by proper information technology, such as Geographic Information Systems – GIS, etc.,
- 1.5. Other procedures and activities

(2) Assessment of the vulnerability and exposure of the particular elements that are at risk:

- 2.1. Vulnerability and exposure assessment encompasses analysis and defining of the special characteristics, particularities and circumstances of the individual, community, systems or assets that make them susceptible to the negative impact of the damaging effects of a hazard.
- 2.2. Quality and quantity analysis of the created values, identification of the facilities' typology and their number, of the infrastructure and the critical buildings that are sensible to the specific hazard, by mapping (if possible),
- 2.3. Quality and quantity analysis of the exposed population (gender structure, age groups, groups with special needs, etc.) by mapping (if possible).
- 2.4. Impact assessment (vulnerability and exposure) of the specific hazard on the facilities and infrastructure:
 - 2.4.1. Assessment of facilities according to construction types, degree of damages and number;
 - 2.4.2. Infrastructure damages according to the different categories of infrastructure and degree of damages;
 - 2.4.3. Critical buildings according to the purpose of their use, construction typology, degree of damages and number;
 - 2.4.4. Other buildings and infrastructure, according to the typology, degree of damages, number and other relevant characteristics.
- 2.5. Impact assessment (vulnerability and exposure) of the specific hazard on the population:
 - 2.5.1. Life and health,

- 2.5.2. Mortality and injuries (typology and intensity),
- 2.5.3. Breaking out of diseases and infections, etc.
- 2.6. Impact assessment (vulnerability and exposure) of institutions/crisis management system entities (capacities and capabilities),
- 2.7. Assessment of direct, indirect and long-term physical and economical losses according to the categories of the reviewed risk elements,
- 2.8. Cumulative assessment and economic balance of the potential risk by assessing its impact on the economy on the territory/area,
- 2.9. Assessment of other risk elements.

(3) Capacities and capability of the Crisis Management System for prevention, early warning and response to the assessed risk:

- 3.1. Overview of the sector strategies, policies and plans for reducing/prevention i.e. coping with the assessed risk,
- 3.2. Overview of the response resources (human, material, technical, etc.) that are on the territory to which the assessment refers;
- 3.2. Assessment of the needs (equipment) and sectors' readiness (training, practice) for carrying out the necessary measures and activities aimed at prevention, early warning and dealing with the assessed situation;
- 3.3. Coordination, communication and decisions on the application of the measures and the resources via standard operative procedures;
- 3.4. Measures for coping and dealing with the consequences from accidents and disasters,
- 3.5. Damage assessment with expressed financial implications,
- 3.6. Recovery management after eliminating the crisis,
- (4) Annexes to the Assessment, (maps and other elements for visualisation of the Assessment's content);

Article 6

The security threat degree for the Republic of Macedonia and the territory of the municipalities and the City of Skopje is also presented in the Assessment:

- First degree (green) means normal state of affairs (no risk).
- Second degree (blue) means low risk (normal state of affairs with rarely manifested threats),
- Third degree (yellow) means increased risk (possible beginning of a crisis or state of emergency),
- Fourth degree (orange) means high risk and probability for a beginning of a crisis or state of emergency,

- Fifth degree (red) means the highest risk and threat to the vital values (conditions exist for declaring a crisis or state of emergency).

Article 7

The explanation of the Assessment's content and structure scope will be provided in compliance with the guidelines of the Crisis Management Centre.

III. DRAFTING THE ASSESSMENT

Article 8

The "Security threat assessment of the Republic of Macedonia in regard to all risks and hazards" is drafted in an organised process of constant communication, coordination and exchange of data, information and documents between the Crisis Management Centre and the public administration bodies that perform duties in compliance with the Law on Crisis Management.

Article 9

The "Security threat assessment of the territories of the municipalities and the City of Skopje in regard to all risks and hazards" is drafted in an organised process of constant communication, coordination and exchange of data, information and documents, between the Regional Centres and the Crisis Management System entities on a local level.

Article 10

The public administration bodies that are members of the Assessment Group draft individual assessments from the aspect of their competences that refer to particular risks and hazards.

Article 11

(1) The "Security threat assessment of the Republic of Macedonia in regard to all risks and hazards" as a single (united) document is drafted in one copy.

(2) The "Security threat assessment of the territories of the municipalities and the City of Skopje in regard to all risks and hazards" is drafted at the Regional Centre in two identical copies out of which one remains in the Regional Centre and the other one is sent to the Crisis Management Centre.

IV. WAY OF KEEPING, UPDATING AND ESTABLISHING THE CRISIS
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ENTITIES TO WHOM A COMPLETE VERSION OR AN
EXCERPT FROM THE ASSESSMENT IS SENT

Article 12

(1) The only copy of the “Security threat assessment of the Republic of Macedonia in regard to all risks and hazards” and the second copy of the “Security threat assessment of the territories of the municipalities and the City of Skopje in regard to all risks and hazards” are kept at the Crisis Management Centre in Skopje where proper spatial and technical conditions are provided and the required measures for keeping and handling of classified information and documents are ensured, as parts of the assessments, in compliance with the regulations on classified information.

(2) One of the copies of the “Security threat assessment of the territories of the municipalities and the City of Skopje in regard to all risks and hazards” is kept at the Regional Centre where proper technical and technical conditions are provided and the required measures for keeping and handling of classified information and documents are ensured, as parts of the assessments, in compliance with the regulations on classified information.

Article 13

(1) Updating of the assessments as a process is done regularly and when necessary extraordinary updating is performed.

(2) With a decision adopted by the Assessment Group the activities for regular updating of the “Security threat assessment of the Republic of Macedonia in regard to all risks and hazards”, coordinated by the Crisis Management Centre, are started in the course of the second quarter of the year.

(3) The “Security threat assessment of the Republic of Macedonia in regard to all risks and hazards” is additionally updated upon a proposal by one or more members of the Assessment Group.

Article 14

(1) With a decision that is adopted by the Municipality Council i.e. the Council of the City of Skopje the activities for regular updating of the “Security threat assessment of the territories of the municipalities and the City of Skopje in regard to all risks and hazards”, coordinated by the competent Regional Centre, are started in the course of the first quarter of the year.

(2) The “Security threat assessment of the territories of the municipalities and the City of Skopje in regard to all risks and hazards” is additionally updated upon a proposal by the Regional Centre.

Article 15

(1) The Assessment Group establishes the entities and the way in which a complete version or an excerpt of the “Security threat assessment of the Republic of Macedonia in regard to all risks and hazards” is delivered based on a previous request by the entities via the Crisis Management Centre.

(2) The Municipality Council and the Council of the City of Skopje establishes the entities and the way in which a complete version or an excerpt of the “Security threat assessment of the territories of the municipalities and the City of Skopje in regard to all risks and hazards” is delivered based on a previous request by the entities via the Regional Centre.

V. FINAL PROVISION

Article 16

This Decree goes into effect on the eighth day from the day of its publication in the “Official Gazette of the Republic of Macedonia”.

No. 51-8133/1-10
25 January 2011
Skopje

DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF
GOVERNMENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
Zoran Stavreski, MA