

## Resume – Red Cross interview

The respondent wished not to be recorded during the first part of the interview, but it was OK to take notes. We were having lunch at the moment before the recording, and the respondent properly wished to have a more informal chat before the recording started.

5

-----written notes from the interview-----

### Red Cross use contingency planning

- 10 - minimum demand to e.g. citizen (training/awareness) to handle potential local accidents  
- but not for big accident (expensive/unlikely)

e.g. Fukushima build a dike for a 100year accident but a 100year accident change when the world change (e.g. climate change)

15

red cross only make small case contingency plans (not for major disasters)

- e.g. CP before the Kenya election violence – it was not sufficient/ the violence was not anticipated  
- CP also looks at relations (cooperation with other actors (collaboration between different NGOs)  
- CP looks at past past experience and (scientific) predictions for the future

20

### Red cross work in local known disaster areas

- 3 levels:

- 25 - 1) what can we do without money but with volunteer work  
- 2) what can we do with small money form e.g. local government/mayor/Red Cross (commonly clean water is a part of all projects)  
- 3) what can we do with advocacy – political pressure (e.g. when the scale is to big for the local community)

- 30 Red Cross can to reduce risk from frequently occurring incidents but can not do so much in big accidents like the tsunami

road example: community can handle new dangers by asking local community for road safety.

- 35 Development creates new dangers – that has to be addressed when planning a project

Hyogo framework for action = risk reduction industry platform  
= incorporate risk reduction in projects plans

- 40 impact assessment often forget the non-obvious impacts e.g. heavy rain every 3th year

RC tries to make a integrated approach to cover many aspects, but it makes it harder to train volunteer to handle many subjects.

- 45 RC has one strategy; donor RC has an other strategy: they find where we can collaborate and then do not do the rest  
- but in practice

RC qualify local actions with expert knowledge

50

knowledge flows from RC federation through donor rc consultant (the informant) to local RC staff.

-----Audio file begins here-----

55

RC work with documentation to ensure accountability  
- but many other donor also have there own systems

60

Bopard catastrophe in India  
-environmental authorities make minimum requirements, operational authorities make contingency planning

65

RC make psychological first-aid – in the firework incident in Denmark  
- authorities didn't have that

1080

some incidents have to be dealt with form top-down (like aids, it was not realised as a threat, had to be communicated) others have to be dealt with bottom up (see above)

70

most important assignment:

- assist local 3. world RC to make projects technical sound. And training.

75

Where do you feel resistance for the project:  
- resistance from collaboration partners (like; now he will make this more difficult) but not resistance for the project. - to break old habits  
-outsider

80

How to deal with 'invisible' dangers – hard to make people care

make sure that people and equipment are spread out ( so everything is not trapped in the building that collapsed)

85

he try to use scientific information and reasoning to convince people to act. It works, but  
- but hard to transform to concrete actions afterwords

most difficult assignment:

90

the balance between depth and quality and broad holistic solution.  
- Balance between idealistic and realistic solutions

1630

95

there has to be a room in the plan for performance – to prioritise one thing and and de-prioritise other along the project.