



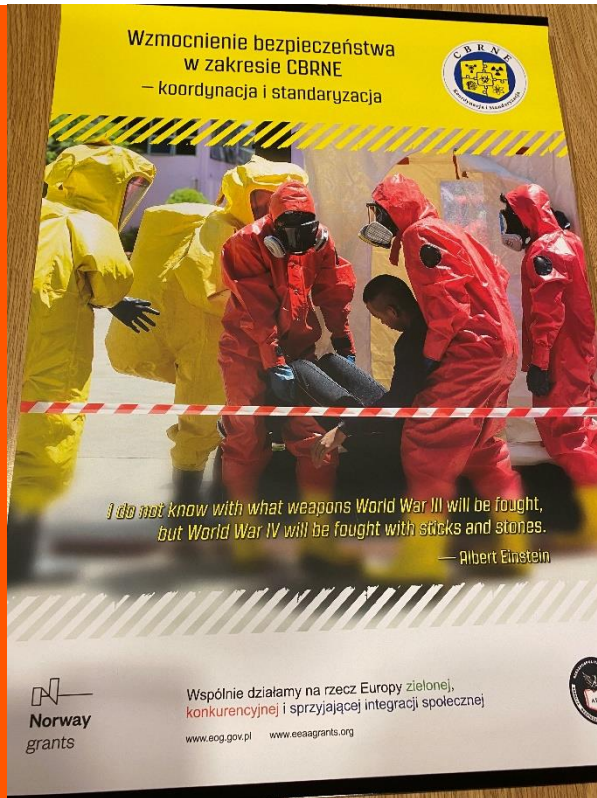
# Protective measures during the cold war and today

## - The Norwegian Civil Defence

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District Commander  
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## Quote from a Polish CBRNE poster from today

- «I do not know what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones»  
- Albert Einstein



# The Cold War and today



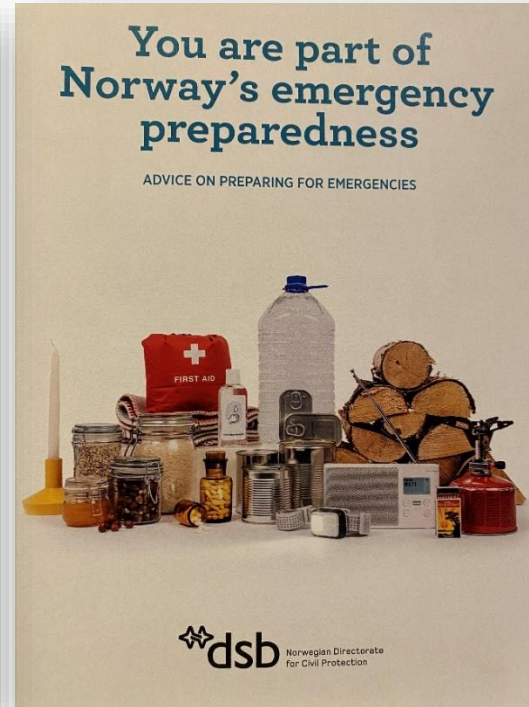
## *Some perception of the time:*

- If war; it will be nuclear
- The phrase "duck and cover" became a standard part of Cold War safety drills during the 1950s.
- Shelters, storage, equipment
- Iodine prophylaxis
- Evacuation from densely populated areas (vs. «stay put and shut the windows!»)

## *Some perception of our time;*

- Serious humanitarian consequences
- Even terrorist organisations can go nuclear
- EMP; loss of electronic communications
- Loss of control systems (even cars), electric power, etc.
- Reduction of civil defense (from over 100,000 to 8,000 enlisted)

# Some screenshots that tells our history



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## DSB's contribution to the 7th scenario

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- There will be great uncertainty associated with the assessment of societal consequences. Small changes in the conditions will have a major impact on the impact picture, such as the size (kt) of the detonation, the number of (simultaneous) attacks in Norway, the season and the possible use of nuclear weapons in the rest of the world.

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## DSB's contribution to the 7th scenario

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- The impact will be greater and more all-encompassing the closer you are to the actual detonation site. In addition to loss of life and health, there will be extensive immediate damage to buildings and infrastructure, which can take a very long time to repair. Damaged infrastructure, such as the loss of electricity, communication systems and damaged roads and buildings, will in turn lead to other key functions in society, such as health and care services and the emergency and emergency services and the authorities' crisis management at various levels, having major problems functioning (optimally).

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## DSB's contribution to the 7th scenario

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- A nuclear incident will lead to great social unrest in the entire population. For those who are directly affected, the incident will entail great strain, with immediate evacuation out of the most affected area, with the consequences it will entail.
- Depending on the scenario, a large number of people across large parts of the country are expected to stay at home instead of going to work. Public transport, schools and kindergartens will be shut down for a long period. The consequences will be perceived as life-threatening even by those who are not directly affected, and in addition as a threat to future generations.

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## DSB's contribution to the 7th scenario

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- A scenario that destroys parts of the city center in a capital (100 kt), will involve the eradication of (personnel who are critical of) the central administration and the governing bodies in the country. National governance, including crisis management, will be immediately put out of action and severely weakened in the longer term (after the first 24 hours). Similarly, (personnel who are critical for maintaining) a number of critical societal functions will be affected. The nuclear attack will create great panic reactions and fear in the population, and the situation will be perceived as almost apocalyptic.

# The seven baseline requirements – national resilience through civil preparedness – to be assessed are:

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 civil communications systems
7. Resilient transport systems

## ***Implications (also military)***

1. The ability to make decisions, communicate them and enforce them in a crisis.
2. Back-up plans and power grids, internally and across borders.
3. Able to de-conflict these movements from NATO's military deployments.
4. Ensuring these supplies are safe from disruption or sabotage.
5. Ensuring that civilian health systems can cope and that sufficient medical supplies are stocked and secure.
6. Ensuring that telecommunications and cyber networks function even under crisis conditions, with sufficient back-up capacity.
7. Ensuring that NATO forces can move across alliance territory rapidly and that civilian services can rely on transportation networks, even in a crisis.

# DSBs areas of responsibility

- National Civil protection
  - Focal point UCPM
  - Focal point Sendai
- Local and regional civil protection
- Norwegian Civil Defence (“Sivilforsvaret”)
  - National, regional and local
- National fire protection authority
  - Fire protection and firefighting
- Electrical safety authority
- National Emergency Communication System (“Nødnett”)
- Safe handling of Hazardous substances - safety and security
  - Industrial safety
  - Explosives
  - Transport of dangerous goods
  - National Authority to the CWC
- Individual Safety
  - Safety in the everyday life
  - Product and consumers safety





## Our Challenges

- Climate change
- Terrorism
- Health
- Technology
- Trust
- Security Policy
- Migration
- Hybride Threats/incidents

# Norway's CBRNE-strategy:



- The Norwegian government has developed a National Strategy for CBRNE-response to
  - improve its ability to prevent, prepare, protect and recover from CBRNE incidents
  - ensure that appropriate protection measures are in place for the benefit of the civilian population
  - reduce society's vulnerability regarding CBRNE threats

# The Norwegian Civil Defence



**dsb** Direktoratet for  
samfunnssikkerhet  
og beredskap



Foto: Haga foto

# CONTRIBUTION IN WAR

- The Norwegian Civil Defense (“Sivilforsvaret”) takes care of the population's need for protection in the event of war. This can be evacuation, contribution to medical care or support for radioactive or chemical pollution.
- Norwegian Civil Defense personnel are protected under the Geneva Convention. This means that they should not be attacked by the warring parties.



# CONTRIBUTION IN PEACE TIME

- The Norwegian Civil Defense is an important player in the work of making society safe, both in daily life and when undesirable events occur.
- Norwegian Civil Defense personnel are trained and have equipment so we can support the police, fire brigade and medical personnel in the event of major accidents and natural disasters.



# Geneva-convention (IV) relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war, annex 1, art. 61

«civil defence» means the performance of some or all of the undermentioned humanitarian tasks intended to protect the civilian population against the dangers, and to help it to recover from the immediate effects, of hostilities or disasters and also to provide the conditions necessary for its survival. These tasks are:

# Annex 1, art. 61 a) – protected humanitarian tasks

- I. warning;
- II. evacuation;
- III. management of shelters;
- IV. management of blackout measures;
- V. rescue;
- VI. medical services, including first aid, and religious assistance;
- VII. fire-fighting;
- VIII. detection and marking of danger areas;
- IX. decontamination and similar protective measures;
- X. provision of emergency accommodation and supplies;
- XI. emergency assistance in the restoration and maintenance of order in distressed areas;
- XII. emergency repair of indispensable public utilities;
- XIII. emergency disposal of the dead;
- XIV. assistance in the preservation of objects essential for survival;
- XV. complementary activities necessary to carry out any of the tasks mentioned above, including, but not limited to, planning and organization;



# NEXT STEPS

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Some suggestions  
for follow-up of this  
conference

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- Describe concrete consequences that the civilian population is exposed to in order to ensure a common understanding of the current and future situation.
- Stress test vulnerabilities in key civilian functions in NATO's seven baseline requirements
- Elaborate findings and incorporate them into future editions DSA's 7th scenario
- As a supplement to different countries' work with CBRNE strategies; consider expanding the chapters on B (Covid 19) and RN (nuclear weapons)
- Arrange a follow-up conference 😊