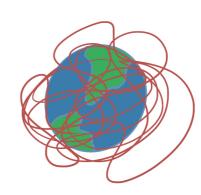
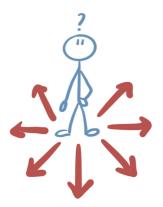
Crisis management in 2020 - 2030

A future with challenges likely to be far different from those we confront today







Increasing COMPLEXITY and UNCERTAINTY



omplex

ambiguous



New and unfamilair



The potential for crises to develop and escalate in greater than ever



Globalization



Sophisticated technologies



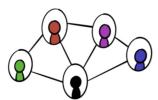
More information to analyze (possibly with less time to process it)



The trans-boundary



Technological development



New players and participants



The complexities of modern crisis often require the involvement of many actors and this demands effective coordination







Changing roles of individuals in society

Modern crisis response



Crisis managers need to adapt their approaches to deal with a variety of different stakeholders that all have different interests, priority, logics and values. Emergency responders need to be able to build a respons network that can mobilise all the required capacities across a variety of stakeholders.



Preparing for the new landscape of crises requires adapting approaches that enable preparation for response to the unknown. **Emergency responders** need to be able to improvise, adapt and



Develop a broader and shared view on risks. Tracking complexities, identifying potential cascading effects and tipping points should also be part of the analysis.



In this context, the ability to effectively coordinate the actions of many different stakeholders and steer the whole response system with shared information and clear objective make the difference => leadership and network coordination (the 2 key functions of modern crisis response).



Processes to facilitate difficult decision-making when various factors remain unknown, have to be established





Citizens volunteer organisations should be included in the response system

