The European Union
Civil Protection Mechanism

Union CP Mechanism from a Practitioner’s Perspective

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2. Overall capacities w/+ focus on medical assets (EMC)
3. Strategies to further strengthening the UCPM
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EU Civil Protection Mechanism

Covers prevention, preparedness and response

Commission + 28 MS + 6 participating states (Iceland, Norway, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia, Turkey)

Response: facilitates and supports the provision of European CP assistance interventions in major disasters

Natural and man-made (technological, environ., terrorism, health, consular support) disasters inside/outside EU

Type of assistance: modules/specialized teams/other capacities/experts/in-kind assistance/medical, etc.
The European Union Civil Protection Mechanism

Union Civil Protection Mechanism
(See: http://ec.europa.eu/echo/field-blogs/videos/european-emergency-response_en)

EU Civil Protection - Coordination in Action
(See: http://ec.europa.eu/echo/field-blogs/videos/eu-civil-protection-coordination-action_en)

Inside the Emergency Response Coordination Centre
(See: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HTeNuIOVw6w&t=3s)
What kind of assistance can be offered?

1. Civil Protection modules
2. Other Response capacities
3. In-kind assistance, spec. equipment
4. Expertise (for EUCPT or UNDAC)

 Formerly EERC – European Emergency Response Capacity
 Now called European Civil Protection Pool
• **24/7 support** (from 1 October 2013)

• **Analytical Support** (analysis, plans, maps)

• **Providing Information** (*ECHO products, ERCC Portal*)

• **Copernicus Satellite Mapping service**

• **Emergency Toolbox** (*ALERT, Small scale Response, Epidemics, DREF*)

• **Deployment support** (+mobilization of VP assets)

• **Operational co-financing** (up to 100 %)
European Civil Protection Pool

With >100 additional registered Modules available

Offered response capacities: 105
Participating States: 23

The European Emergency Response Capacity is commonly referred to as the "voluntary pool". It consists of a range of emergency response capacities that countries participating in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism make available for EU emergency response operations. Since the establishment of the voluntary pool in October 2014, 23 Participating States have brought together 105 civil protection capacities which are now available or will eventually become available for EU operations worldwide, following a request for assistance through the European Commission's Emergency Response Coordination Centre.
Modules in the European Civil Protection Pool

- New European CP Pool – Module + other capacities + experts è rescEU
- Currently 21 types of Modules (AMP1, AMP2, AMP3 in transition)
Modules

Highly specialised emergency response teams (human and technical equipment) to respond more quickly to emergencies

Main characteristics:
• pre-defined = “standardised”
• registered in CECIS
• work self-sufficiently
• interoperable with other modules
• trained and exercised
Modules

- HUSAR/MUSAR - Heavy/Medium Urban Search and Rescue
- MEVAC - Medical aerial evacuation of disaster victims

- GFFF - Ground Forest Fire Fighting
- AFFF - Aerial Forest Fire Fighting

- Water Search and Rescue
- High capacity pumping
- Flood containment
- Water purification

- Search and Rescue in CBRN conditions
- CBRN detection and sampling

- AMP - Advanced Medical Post
- Field Hospital

- Technical Assistance and Support Team
- Emergency temporary shelter

+ Emergency Medical Teams
Technical Assistance and Support Team

Admin/office support

Telecommunication support

Mapping support

Subsistence support

Accommodation support
2007: 13 types of modules (pre-defined, self sufficient, interoperable,...) + TAST

2014:
- 4 types of modules (area flooding and forest fire fighting) added
- EERC/VP ➔ modules, other capacities, experts

2018:
- EMC for acute health emergencies
- EMT 1 (Stat., mob.), 2 + 3 added to modules

2019:
- EERC/VP ➔ renamend in European CP Pool
- RescEU to cover gaps (aerial forest fire fighting)
In 2017, we launched the **Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC)**

- Monitors disasters around the globe **24/7**
- Maps disaster risks
- Provides real-time information
- Coordinates joint European response operations

**rescEU** to help

- EU countries
- States participating in the EU Civil Protection Mechanism

EU countries and States share their national prevention and preparedness strategies to identify and address possible gaps in disaster response.

**European Commission**

- Complements the national response capacities
- Finances
  - Adaptation
  - Repair
  - Transport
  - And operation costs

Aid is delivered quicker thanks to simplified procedures.
Further strengthening EU CPM

European Emergency Response Capacity

The voluntary pool is a system whereby Member States can pre-commit response capacities for EU missions.

In return for this commitment, Member States benefit from financial support for developing and transporting these capacities (85%).

The quality of the assistance is ensured through the establishment of quality assurance and a certification process.
Emergency medical teams provide direct medical care to people affected by a disaster. These teams have to meet the high standards set up by the World Health Organization (WHO). So far, Norway, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Estonia, and the Czech Republic have committed such teams; the Norwegian emergency medical teams have been deployed by the WHO. In addition, Germany contributes to the WHO’s task force. Emergency medical teams are expected to be deployed to areas where medical facilities have been destroyed or are overloaded by incidents. They will be formed by experts from various participating states under the coordination of experts from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.

Public health teams may be deployed to assess and analyse public health risks, to assess needs, to advise on measures to be taken or to carry out defined tasks (i.e. vaccination campaigns and training). They will be formed by experts from various participating states under the coordination of experts from the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.

Mobile biosafety laboratories have been developed and deployed during the Ebola crisis, Belgium committed its B-Life Lab (Biological Light Fieldable Laboratory for Emergencies), and Germany provided the European Mobile Laboratory coordinated by the Bernhard-Nocht-Institute for Tropical Medicine.

Medical evacuation capacities are key for mass casualty disasters requiring the evacuation of EU citizens, and also for retrieving humanitarian and medical workers from disaster areas, if needed. Currently, the Netherlands and Sweden provide such assets to the EMC.

Medical assessment and coordination experts are needed to support the overall coordination structures and processes put in place by the host country or by the relevant UN agency in support of affected states. Specific training was organised by the WHO, with support from the European Commission’s Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations, in 2016 and 2017, and will continue in 2019.

Response operations in all types of disasters require good logistical support and coordination. These are therefore a key component of the EMC. Germany, Finland, Sweden, the Netherlands and Denmark already committed logistical teams.

Operations of the European Medical Corps

The deployment of EMC teams is coordinated by the European Commission’s Emergency Response Coordination Centre, the operational hub of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. Participating States retain the final decision on deployment and can opt out of a mission if necessary. The EU provides grants for upgrading the teams to improve their readiness, quality and availability. Activities related to the certification of teams, including training, exercises and workshops can also be funded by the EU. Once member of the EMC, transport grants of up to 85% are available for deployments of teams to emergencies.

Recent deployments

Deployment of European Mobile Laboratory (EMLab) from Germany to Uganda (2017)

In November 2017, the WHO requested the mobilisation of a field laboratory unit coordinated by the Bernhard-Nocht-Institute for Tropical Medicine, to support Uganda in dealing with the Marburg virus disease outbreak. In response, the European Mobile Laboratory, was deployed from Germany to Uganda. The laboratory closely collaborated with the Uganda Virus Research Institute, the WHO, the US Centers for Disease Control and Medecins Sans Frontieres. As there were new cases of the Marburg Virus, a simulation exercise took place to train Ugandan experts and to test operational cooperation between all actors on the ground.

EU Public health assessment mission – Yellow fever outbreak in Angola (2016)

In response to the outbreak of yellow fever in Angola the EU deployed a public health rapid response team in agreement with the government of the Republic of Angola and in close coordination with the WHO. The team included public health and medical experts from Belgium, Germany, Portugal, and representatives from the European Commission and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. The team reviewed the epidemiological situation of yellow fever in Angola, assessed implemented control measures to advise the national health authorities and evaluated the risk of the spreading of yellow fever to the EU. The team recommended specific actions to minimize the risk of infection in Angola, as well as of an international spreading of the virus, and identified long-term research priorities.
1. Certification & Registration Process

2. **48 certifiers** to support the process

3. Using **MODEX** as **certifying framework**

4. The number of assets in the **European CP Pool is likely to increase**. Direct impact: number of missions and need of additional exercises.

5. In 5 years, additional challenge: **need of re-certifying some assets**.
EU CP Training Programme – Capacity Building

Training Courses Structure

Introduction
- CMI: Union Civil Protection Mechanism Introduction Course
- MBC: Modules Basic Course
- TEC: Technical Expert Course
- TEC MI: Technical Expert Course for Maritime Incidents

Management
- HLC: High Level Coordination Course

Exercises
- ModTX: Modules Table-Top Exercises
- ModFX: Modules Field Exercises
- EUCPT: European Union Civil Protection Team

Operational
- OPM: Operational Management Course
- SMC: Staff Management Course
- SEC: Security Course
- AMC: Assessment Mission Course
- CND: Course on Negotiation and Decision-Making

Further education/refresher course
- SME: Seminar for Mechanism Experts

Training Programme
- Modules Table-Top and Modules Field Exercises
- Exchange of Experts

Needs-based additional trainings for technical experts with UN agencies (MOU) e.g. EMTCC with WHO, CCCM with IOM, Logistics Cluster training with WFP, and more.
Practitioner’s perspective - FMT Coordination Support, UNDAC-UCP, UN Mission for Ebola Emergency Response, Accra, Ghana
Nov-Dec 2014

Charted information gathering process:
Established FMT Coordination Cell at UNMEER

Information Management – database

Updated contact list (UNMEER, HQ, all 3 countries)

Several facilitated Medevacs

Established network among stakeholders

Practitioner's perspective: Communication-Coordination-Collaboration
EUCPM – in conclusion:

Disaster stricken country/IO

Request for assistance
Acceptance / rejection of assistance offered
Information update

Offer of assistance
Deployment of EU CP Teams
Coordination and Co-financing of Transport

Activation of the Mechanism
The Union Civil Protection Mechanism

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

ANY QUESTIONS?