

PACES: Preparedness for Appropriate Accommodation in Emergency Shelters "International Assistance"

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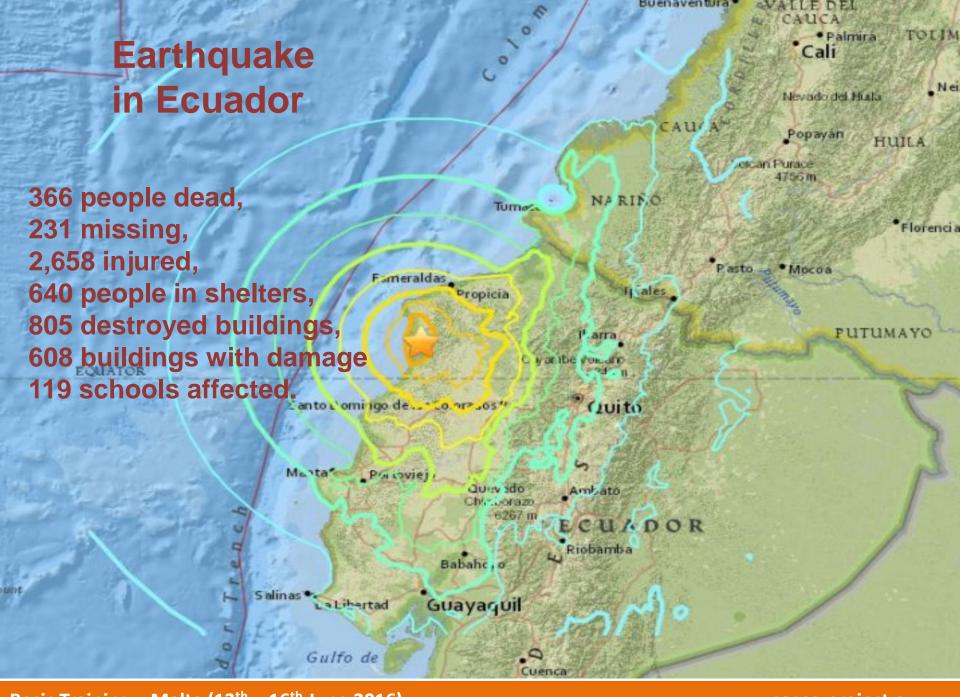




Outline

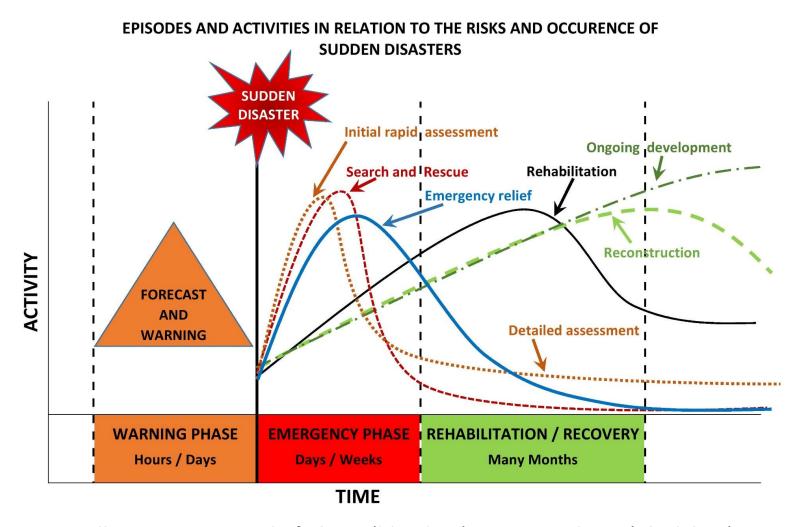
- International Assistance:
 - UN OCHA (UNDAC)
 - European Union(DG ECHO/UCP), MilStaff
 - NATO/EADRCC
- Experiences from UNDAC/EUCP missions

Summary





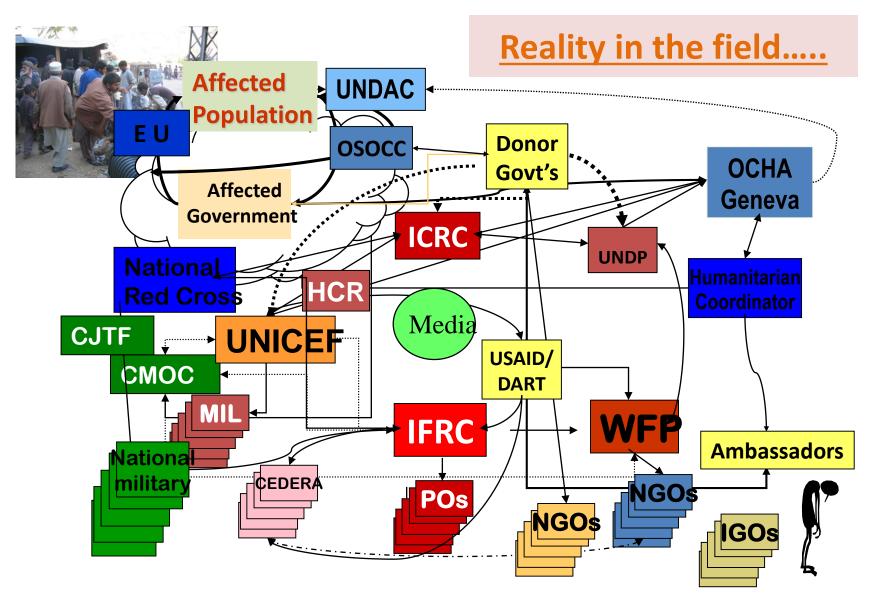




Especially - Emergency relief phase (blue line) recovery phase (Black line)











"The Global Mandate"

OCHA

OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS







"Strengthening the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations" (GA Resolution 46/182, December 1991)







OCHA's Mandate is to:

 Mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors in order to alleviate human suffering in disasters and emergencies.



Stephen O'Brien, Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinate

- Advocate the rights of people in need.
- **Promote** preparedness and prevention.
- Facilitate sustainable solutions.









United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC -Team)



- Available within 24 hours
- Support of the Government and the UN Country Team
- Conducts and coordinates "Needs assessments" and reacts according to the findings
- Mobilises relief teams/goods via UN OCHA and coordinates incoming teams/goods

250+ Missions since July 1993; about 170 active members





OCHA'S TOOLBOX

- ERC/HC
- •24 hrs Duty System
- Situation reports
- Donar meetings
- Flash Appeals, Consolidated Appeals Process
- ReliefWeb and other Hum.InfoMgt Tools
- Various emergency funds

(z.B. Central Emergency Response Fund- CERF - USD 500Mio)

- Environmental experts
- Central Register

- UNDAC Stand by Team
- UNDAC Support Modules
- Surge Capacities
- OSOCC
- Virtual OSOCC
- Intern. Urban SAR Teams
- Military & Civil Defense

 Assets
- CMCoord Capacities

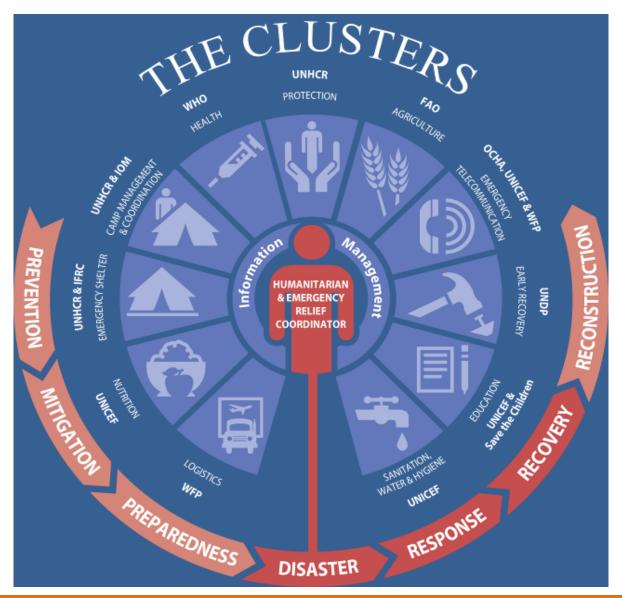
Non Food Items in Brindisi Warehouse

Cluster system





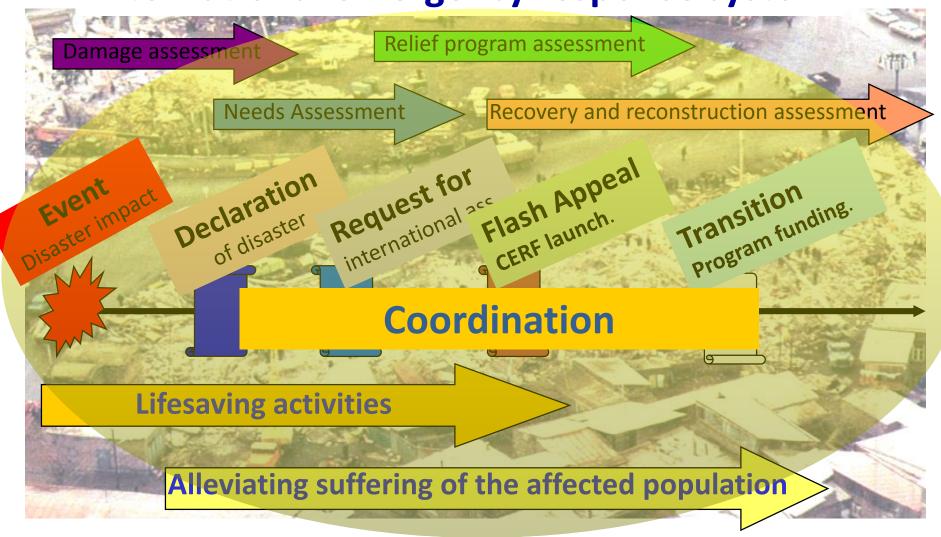
THE CLUSTER APPROACH







International emergency response system





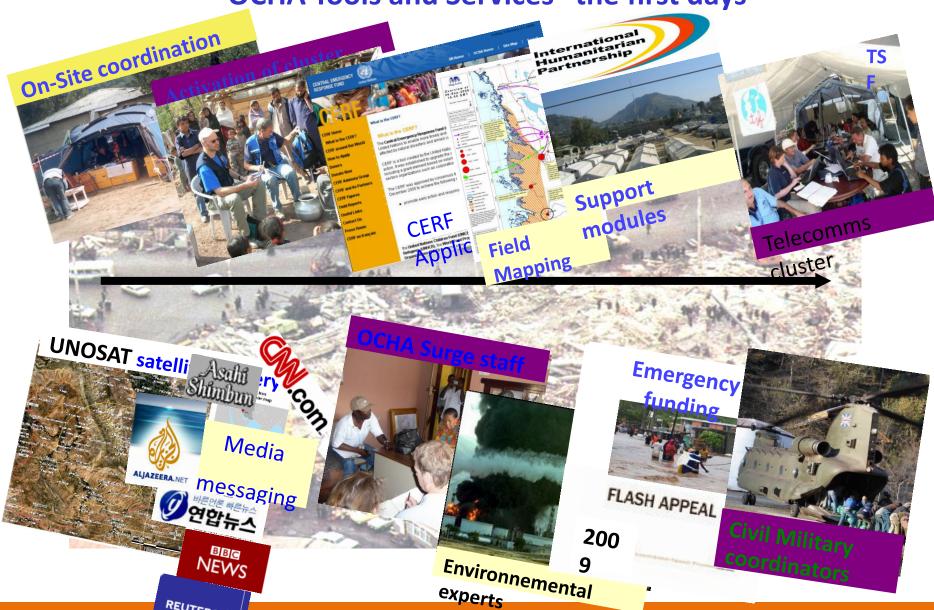
OCHA Tools and Services "First hours"













OCHA Tools and Services "the first weeks"









HUMANITARIAN AID AND CIVIL PROTECTION











Voluntary Pool





Cornerstones of Decision No 1313/2013/EU

Culture of prevention and preparedness

Replacing ad-hoc response with a preplanned approach Member
States in
control, EU
role to
support,
coordinate
and
supplement





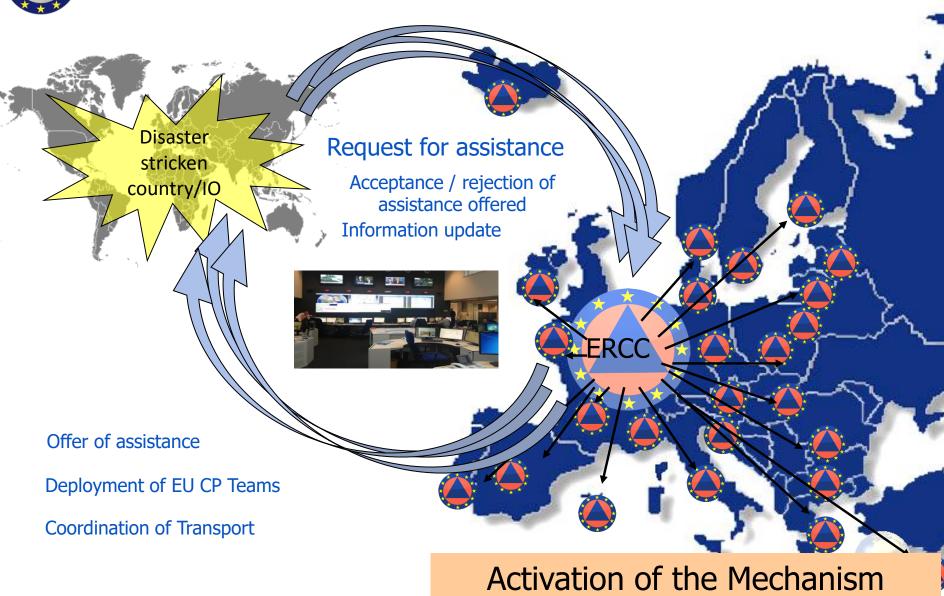
Types of disasters covered by UCPM

- Natural disasters
 - Floods, earthquakes, forest fires, cyclones
- Manmade disasters
 - Environmental disasters (HU alkali sludge accident 2010)
 - Complex emergencies (Iraq, Syria)
- Health emergencies
 - Ebola epidemic
- Assistance to consular support
 - Terrorist attacks (medical evacuation Mumbai)
 - Evacuation of EU citizens from Libya and TCN from Tunisia/Egypt













ERCC as **HA-CP** coordination hub

- Joint Situational Awareness ECHO internal coordination meetings every morning
- 2. ECHO rapid response capacity
- 3. Coordination of in-kind (CP) and financial (HA) assistance
- Deployment of coordination and assessment teams – joint assessments by HA and CP experts





Disasters – joint EU action

- ➤ ECHO-SANTE-DEVCO-EEAS: West Africa Ebola Virus Outbreak
- ➤ ENER: Expertise and Dosimeters (Fukushima)
- ➤ EEAS / JUST: Libya consular assistance, Yemen crisis











Disasters – joint EU action

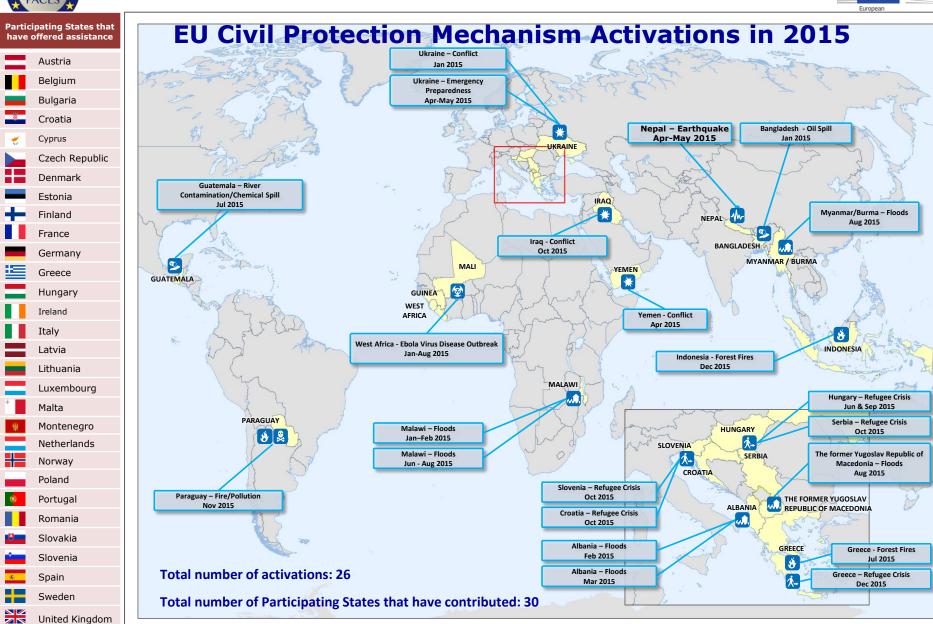
- ➤ EEAS/EUMS/ECHO: Military transport of assistance to Pakistan
- ➤ EEAS/ECHO: Disaster preparedness mission to Nepal 2013







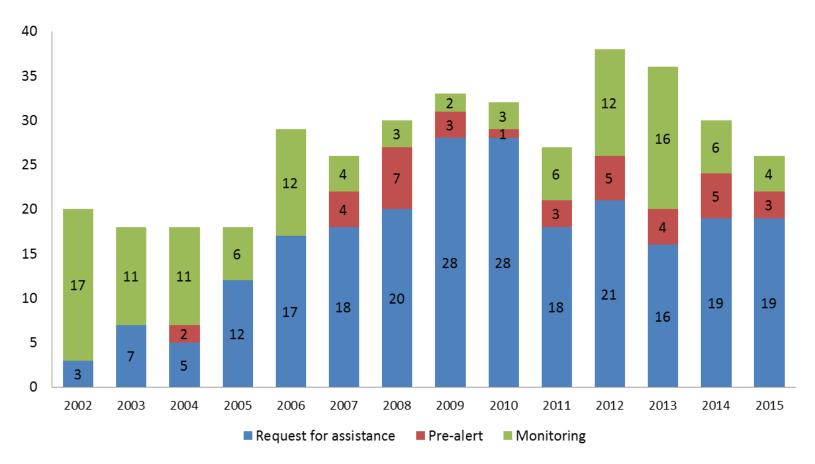








Number of activations* of the EUCP Mechanism



^{*}Activation = any event open in CECIS (request for assistance, early warning (pre-alert), monitoring)





EU Military Staff (EUMS)



After an event – EUMS sends a LO to ERCC

When there is a request for assistance from ERCC – e.g. air lift capacities –



EUMS gets in connection with EU Movement Planning Cell (EUMPC)

- a) SALIS(Rental organisation-Strategic Airlift Interim Solution)
 - b) Member State
 - c) European Airtransport Command Eindhoven/NATO





<u>Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre</u> (EADRCC) at NATO HQ, Brussels



- Exists since 1998
- Tasks: Coordination of mutual support of the <u>Euro-Atlantic</u> <u>Partnership Council (EAPC)</u> Nations in case of natural disasters. Since 2001 NBC Consequence management after terrorist attacks.

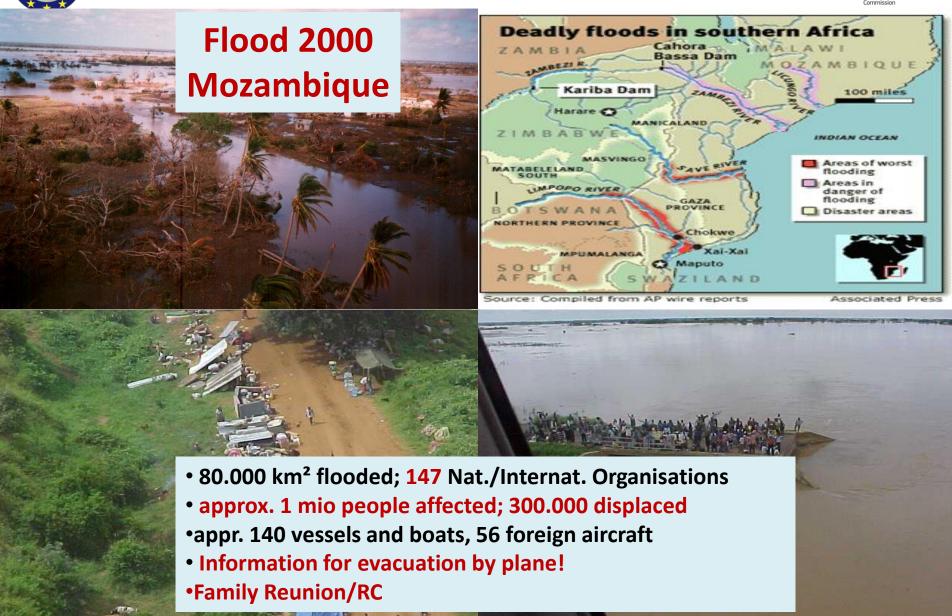






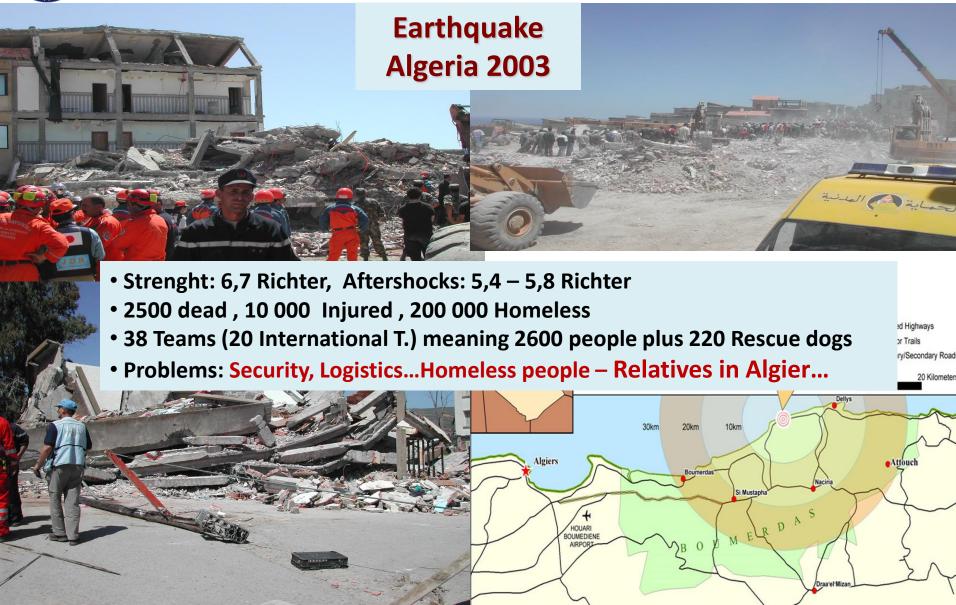




















- 33 Mio people affected, means 6,5 Mio families
- 700 Dead, about 70.000 people affected with diarrhea
- 2,6 Mio ha of crop destroyed
- 5000 shelters f. 1,5 mio people















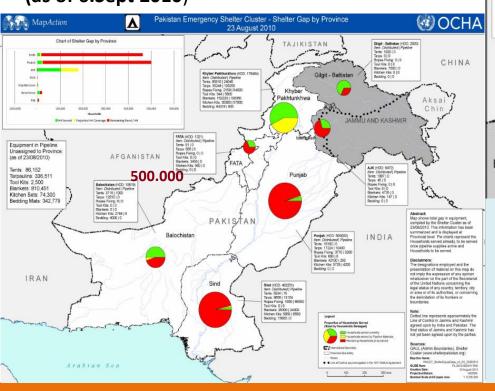


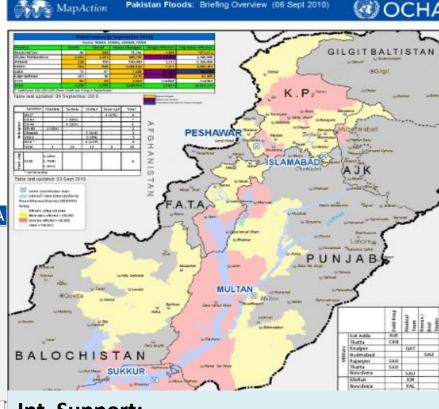
Floods Pakistan 2010



174,578,558 people 796,095 km²

- 1836 dead; 2785 injured;
- 1.849.474 destroyed houses;
- 15.847 affected municipalities
- 20.553.176 affected population (as of 6.Sept 2010)





Int. Support:

- 33 helicopters and 6 C 130
- 4 mil Field hospitals, 2 civil. FH
- 2 MilMed Teams, 11 Civilian Med Teams
- 1 Mil Rescue Boat team
- Shelter gaps!!





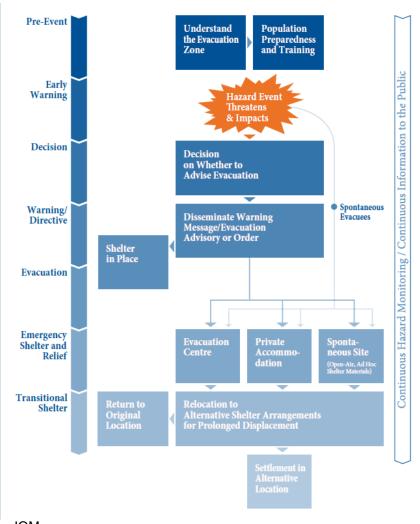


- July 11th, 05:47LT -an explosion at Naval Base
- 13 death, 65 injured people; Use of DRONES!!
- Destruction of Vasilikos Power Plant(VVP) and damages in villages in the vicinity
- Power shortages (VVP produced 60% of the energy of Cyprus)





Evacuation Phases



- > Pre-event
- ➤ Early Warning
- ➤ Decision
- ➤ Warning/Directive
- **≻**Evacuation
- ➤ Emergency Shelter and Relief
- Return or relocation/ recovery





Needs, Response and Time related to a disaster event

Time	Needs	Response
24h	Basic needs: Food, shelters, clothes, first aid, chemical toilets	First response of the local authorities Set up of the IDPs camps
	Information on the ongoing situation	Contact with local authorities
48h – 72h	Better understanding of the real needs	Assessment of the needs Census of the population hosted in the IDPs camps
	Basic needs: Food, shelters, clothes, first aid, chemical toilets	Procedures for collecting and distributing goods

IOM





Needs, Response and Time related to a disaster event

After 72h to	Reactivation of the social and community network	To promote community meetings and social activities
	Information on the ongoing situation	Structured <i>Info points</i> with representatives of the local authorities
	To upgrade the provided services	Standardization and improvement of the IDPs camps in terms of services provided (e.g. Kindergarten, Library, Sporting area)

IOM





Summary

- Pre-Planning: Analysis and contingency plans
 - Prepositioning of relief goods and items
 - Evacuation Centres, private accommodation, open air (esp. after earthquakes),
- Training according to contingency plans
- Information sharing (incl. Early warning)
- Evacuation according to most urgent areas/hot spots(Priority zones)
- Always need for:
 - Food,
 - Shelter,
 - First Aid,
 - WASH

IOM





