



# European Union Crisis Response Capacity

*Biological Weapons Convention:  
Meeting of States Parties 2010*

*Working Session 5: International partners and  
mechanisms, Geneva, 9 December 2010*

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# Presentation Outline

- EU Crisis Management Capacity
- Policies and instruments:  
some examples
- EU Crisis Coordination Arrangements  
Exercise CCAEX10



# **EU Crisis Management Capacity**

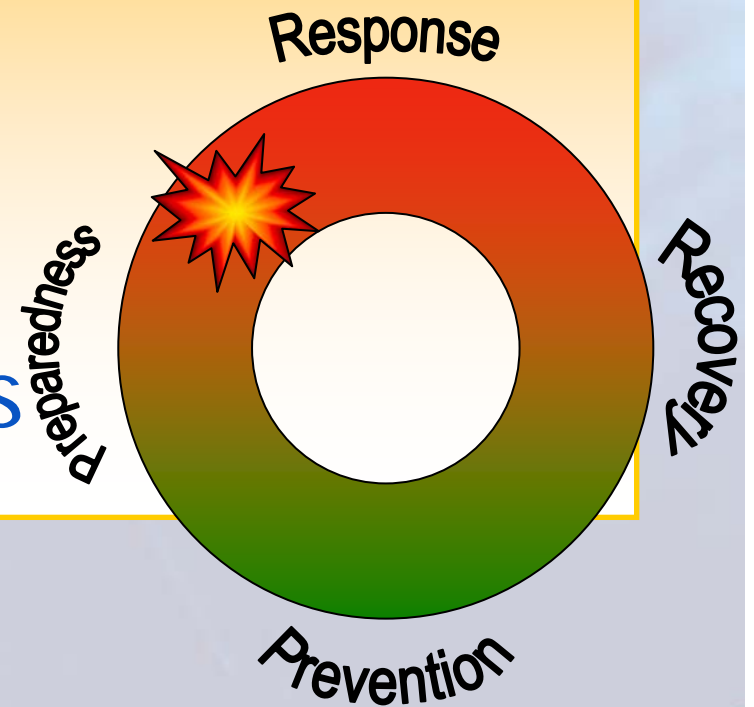
# What is Crisis Management :

EU policies and instruments that contribute to the response to crises, i.e. serious, unexpected and often dangerous situations, requiring immediate action; situations that may affect the lives, the environment or the basic values of EU society



# Some principles

- Addresses both the before phase (prevention, preparedness) and the after phase (response, recovery)
- crises inside and outside the EU
- both natural and man-made disasters



# Some principles

- In coordination amongst the EU institutions and Member States
- In collaboration with implementing partners (international organisations, civil society, Member States, NGOs, Developing countries)
  - Subsidiarity
  - Solidarity

# Main actors

- The Council of the European Union
  - The Presidency
  - The European Council



# Main actors

## The European Commission

SG – Secretariat General; AGRI – Agriculture; BEPA – Bureau of Policy Advisors; COMP – Competition; DEVCO – Development and Aid Implementation; ECHO – Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection; ELARG – Enlargement; ENER – Energy; ENV – Environment; HOME – Home Affairs; JUST – Justice; MARKT – Internal Market and Services; MOVE – Transport; RELEX – External Relations; REGIO – Regional Aid; SANCO – Health; TAXUD – Taxations and Customs Union; RTD – Research; INFOS – Information Society; ENTR – Enterprise and Industry; JRC – Joint Research Centre; COMM – Communication; DIGIT – Informatics






# High Representative / new European External Action Service



# Main actors

- European Union Agencies
  - ECDC – Disease Control
  - FRONTEX – Border Security
  - EMSA – Maritime Safety
  - EFSA - Food Safety
  - ENISA – Network and IT Security
  - EUROPOL – European Police Office
  - EMA – European Medicines Agency
  - EEA – European Environment Agency



**Policies and instruments :  
some examples**

## EU capacities to respond to CBRN attacks and incidents

- The EU Civil Protection Mechanism
- RAS / EWS – monitoring tools
  - ECURIE (European Community Urgent Radiological Information Exchange)
  - RAS-BICHAT (Rapid Alert System for Biological and Chemical Agent Attacks)
- Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) support to disaster response
  - military assets in support of civil protection activities

## EU capacities to respond to CBRN attacks and incidents

- EU CBRN Action Plan (2009)
  - **130 actions** to complement measures by Member States to address existing gaps and promote the exchange of information and best practices. 3 strands:
    - **Prevention** – ensuring that unauthorised access to CBRN materials is as difficult as possible;
    - **Detection** – having the capability to detect CBRN materials in order to prevent or respond to incidents;
    - **Preparedness and response** – being able to efficiently respond to incidents involving CBRN materials and recover as quickly as possible
      - CBRN Advisory Group
      - CBRN Resilience Programme

# Community Civil Protection Mechanism

Since its creation in 2001, the Mechanism has been activated for over a hundred disasters in EU (like floods & forest fires), and worldwide including Haiti, Chile and Pakistan

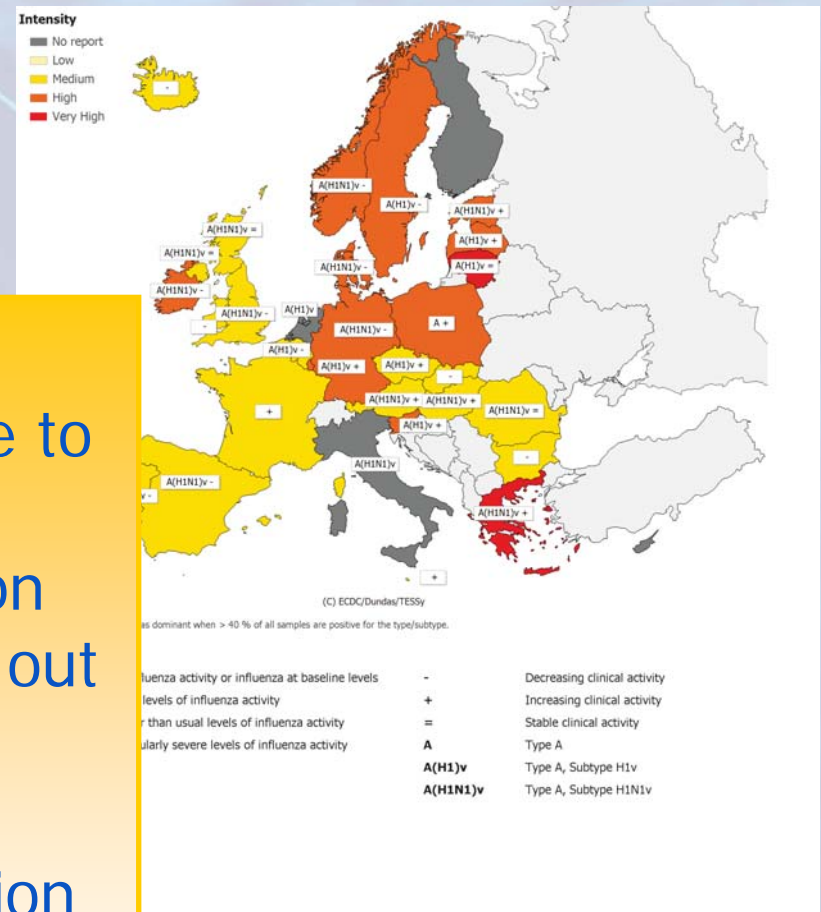
- 31 participating states (EU-27 plus Croatia, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway)
- Preparedness activities (training, exercises, exchange of experts)
- NEW: prevention and risk assessment
- Response (facilitating coordination of national assistance, EU assessment and coordination experts and modules)
- Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC)





# H1N1 Influenza Pandemic

To support Member States and contribute to the overall response to this global health threat, the EU Commission adopted a strategy on Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 – setting out key public health priorities and actions for the EU in tackling this pandemic. This includes vaccination strategy; the regulatory process; joint procurement; communication to the public and support to third countries





# Humanitarian aid

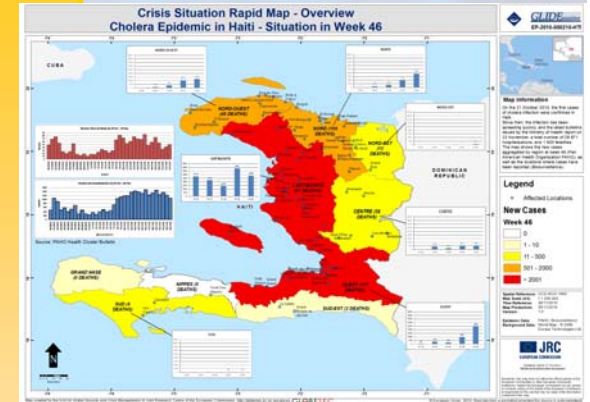


Mandate: emergency assistance and relief to the victims of natural disasters or armed conflict outside the EU

- Humanitarian principles of non-discrimination and impartiality
- Grants cover emergency aid, food aid and aid to refugees and displaced persons
- Every year: more than €700 mio to assist 18 million people
- 200 partners (NGOs, ICRC, UN agencies like UNHCR WFP)
- The EU as a whole – Commission plus Member States - is the world's largest humanitarian aid donor

# Haiti – Cholera Epidemic


- The EU is concerned
- Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO) anticipates 400,000 symptomatic cases in coming months
- 1,882 deaths and 84,391 hospitalised
- Case fatality rate : 2.2%
- Urgent need for more Cholera Treatment Centres/Units, rehydration centers, supplies and trained medical personnel
- Additional international support urgently needed to cover growing gaps in health, water, sanitation, hygiene and logistics



## EU Assistance made available so far

- **Humanitarian aid** to NGOs (12 M€)
- Activation of **Civil Protection / MIC** and co-funding of transport
- **MIC mission of 7 experts** focusing on water/sanitation, health and logistics deployed
- **Contributions in-cash and in-kind from Member States** (water and sanitation, emergency shelter, medical supplies)
- **Experts from ECDC** deployed to assess how to reinforce epidemiological surveillance
- Financing epidemiologists deployed through GOARN (Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network) / PAHO
- **Support the efforts of the UN** to reinforce government decision-taking and coordination and speed up customs clearance for assistance





**EU Crisis Coordination  
Arrangements  
Exercise CCAEX10**

# CCA in Brief

- To ensure rapid and coordinated EU level political response in severe emergencies with wide-ranging impact or political significance
- Awareness - Alert - Emergency Mode
- The EU Situation Centre, under the leadership of the Presidency and in cooperation with the Commission, organises annual exercises

# CCAEX10

- 27 to 29 September 2010
- 5th exercise since 2006
- Simulation exercise in Brussels and capitals
- Players: EU Presidency, SitCen, Council, Commission, 9 Member States, EU Agencies



# CCAEX10

- Scenario: bioterrorist attack by means of potentially lethal bacteria targeting a major sporting event. The disease spreads in other directly affected Member States
- Impact: internal security, border control, public health, transport and civil protection

# CCAEX10: Objectives

- To test
  - ability of arrangements to respond rapidly and efficiently to a crisis
  - coordination and advice structures
  - operational procedures
  - identifying existing policy gaps
  - media communication aspects



# CCAEX10: Evaluation

- Need to review the CCA & adapt them to the new institutional framework
- Role and interaction of coordination instances to clarify
- Better consultation and cooperation amongst institutions and Member States
- Media communication aspects are key



**Thank you!**

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