

NATO's Role in Disaster Response

the Framework of

NATO Civil Emergency Planning

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to

**European Congress on Disaster Management
Bonn / Bad-Godesberg**

- Civil Support for Alliance Operations under **Article 5**
- Support for **non-Article 5** Crisis Response Operations (CRO)
- Support for National Authorities in **Civil Emergencies**
- Support for National Authorities in the Protection of Populations Against the **Effects of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)**
- Co-operation with **Partners**

Two pillars:

- **Structures**
 - SCEPC
 - 8 Planning Boards and Committees
 - 380 Civil Experts
 - International staff
 - EADRCC
- **Procedures and Tools**
 - Crisis Management Arrangements
 - Crisis Management and Advisory Element
 - Civil Expertise Catalogue
 - Rapid Reaction Team
 - Advisory Support Team

- **The Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC) meets in NATO-only format @ 26 (28) and Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) format @ 50 plus members of the NATO Military Authorities (NMAs)**
- **All SCEPC decisions are taken by consensus**
 - Advise NAC on civil aspects of a crisis
 - Advise on the use of civil resources
 - Monitor all civil emergencies and humanitarian/disaster assistance incidents
 - Meets in permanent session (twice a month) and plenary session with participation from capitals (twice a year)
 - Provides oversight and guidance to eight Planning Boards and Committees

SCEPC Planning Boards and Committees (PB&Cs):

- Civil Aviation (
- Ocean Shipping (*Transport*
- Inland Surface Transport (

- Food and Agriculture (*Supply*
- Industry

- Communications (*Communications*

- Civil Protection (*Protection of Populations*
- Medical



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Examples of Civil Expertise

PB&Cs' Civil Experts :

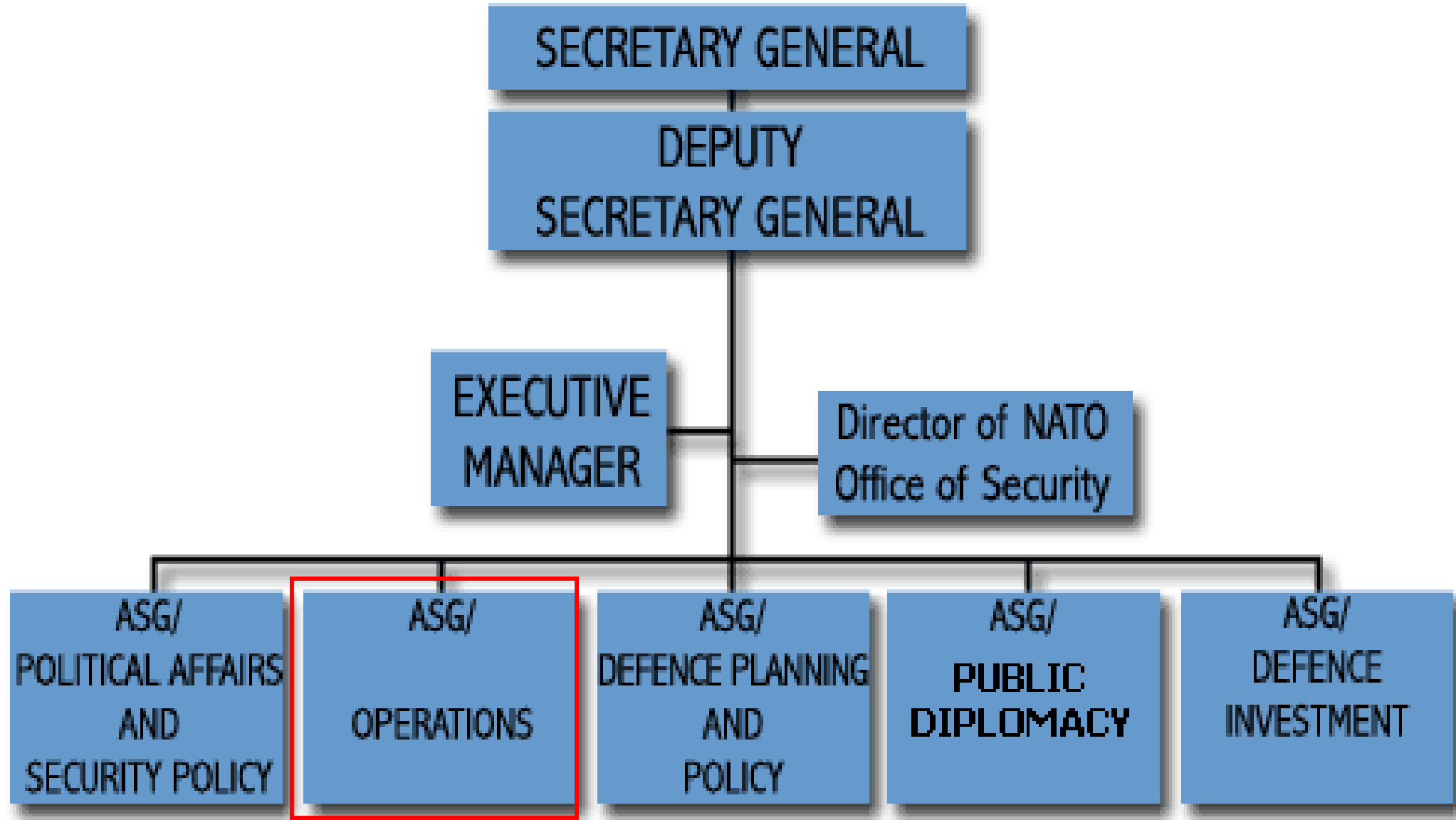
- Examples of civil expertise available in PB&Cs :
 - Air, Sea, Road Transport
 - Airport operations; cargo movement
 - Aircraft and Ship brokers
 - Intermodality/Containers
 - Ports
 - Shipping experts for movement planning (RO/RO – Reefers – Ferries – etc.)
 - Shipping experts for execution (RO/RO – Reefers – Ferries – etc.)
 - Population movement and evacuation
 - Public Information during crisis
 - WMD consequence management
 - Disaster and Humanitarian assistance
 - Industrial production and supply
 - Veterinary and Phytosanitary
 - Water and water contamination
 - CBRN medical defence
 - Medical supplies
 - Movement of casualties
 - Tropical medicine
 - Disaster medicine
 - Communications
 - IT security
 - Postal services
 - Waste management
 - Critical Infrastructure Protection

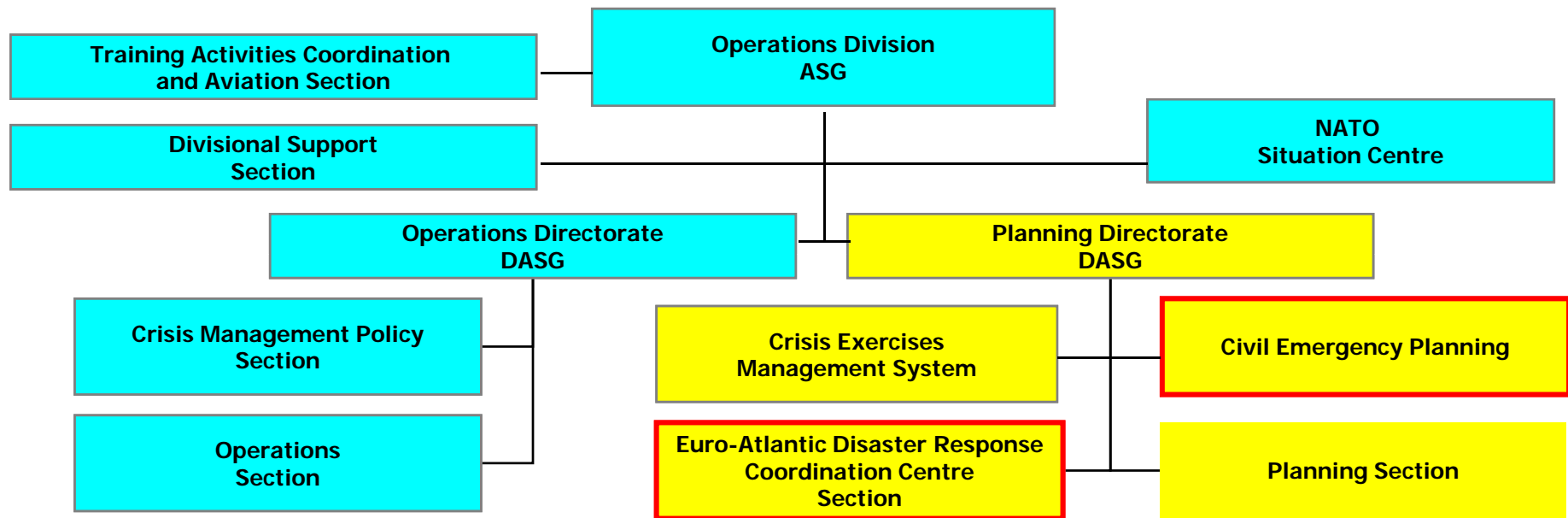


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The International Staff







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The Rapid Reaction Team

- The RRT Concept (*which was approved by SCEPC in January 2006*) will:
- rapidly (*within 24 hours after approval whenever possible*) provide a team capable of evaluating civil needs at the request of either a nation, the NATO Military Authorities, or other agencies or bodies as approved by Council/SCEPC;
- provide timely expertise (*for the minimum amount of time but not more than 14 days unless acceptable to the expert and their nation*) and provide ongoing situation reports until no longer needed; and
- report to the SCEPC through the Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre (EADRCC) when appropriate.

- Provides expert advice to assist requesting nations in assessing and further developing their level of national preparedness, response and recovery capabilities
- Nations can request AST assistance for several reasons, including but not limited to:
 - Assess overall national preparedness and response plans and systems – mainly related to CBRN risks
 - Advise on national training plans for responders to CBRN incidents
 - Support planning and conduct of exercises
 - Support preparations for high-visibility events
 - Advise on medium and long term recovery after CBRN incidents



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RRT & AST Principles

- Deployed upon a voluntary request of a nation
- Not a label « NATO Assessment » - but advice provided to the nation;
- The advice is provided on a confidential manner - the requesting nation decides what could be disclosed.
- It is up to the requesting nation to implement the recommendations
- The team of experts can be re-invited at later stages to assess progress.
- Procedures for deployment of experts are similar to the Crisis Management Arrangements

NATO's Disaster Response Capability



The Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre



- Euro-Atlantic Disaster Response Coordination Centre, NATO HQ, Brussels
 - Created 1998 by 46 EAPC nations
 - Role: coordination of EAPC nations' assistance to each other in case of disaster. Since 2001, also terrorism consequence management; Coordination, at government level - not command and control
 - Scope: EAPC geographical area, MD and ICI (Gulf Co-operation) countries, areas where NATO is involved militarily
 - 24/7 duty officer system

- Responsibility for disaster response is with the stricken nation
- Primary role in international response is with the United Nations
- Gateway to Civil Emergency organisations in 50 nations
- EADRCC has standing mandate



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Disaster Responses 1/2

- 1998 – Floods, Ukraine
- 1999 – Landslides, Moldova
- 1999 – Earthquake, Azerbaijan
- 1999 - Earthquakes 1&2, Turkey
- 2000 – Floods, Hungary and Romania
- 2000 – Drought, Georgia
- 2000 - Extreme weather, Ukraine and Moldova
- 2000 - Forest fires, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia *
- 2001 – Floods, Ukraine
- 2002 – Floods in Central Europe
- 2003 - Forest Fires, Portugal
- 2004/05 - Tsunami, SE Asia
- 2005 – Floods Georgia, Romania, Bulgaria, Kyrgyzstan
- 2005 - Hurricane Katrina
- 2005/06 - Earthquake, Pakistan
- 2006 - Floods, Algeria
- 2006 - Snowfall, Kyrgyzstan
- 2006 - Floods, Slovak Republic
- 2006 - Floods, Bulgaria
- 2006 – Forest Fires, Georgia
- 2007 – Forest Fires , Albania, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*
- 2008 – Floods, Moldova and Ukraine
- 2008 – Forest fires Bulgaria

* Turkey recognises the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name



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Disaster Responses 2/2

TECHNOLOGICAL

2002 - Air show accident, Ukraine

2008 – Ammunition storage site explosion, Albania

FROM TERRORIST ACT (INCL. CBRN)

2001 - Terrorist attacks on the United States

OTHER ASSISTANCE

1998 - Kosovo Refugee Crisis

1999 - Kosovo

2003 - Assistance to Turkey in case of possible civil emergency

2004 - Support to Greece during Summer Olympics and the Paralympic games



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EARTHQUAKE PAKISTAN





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Earthquake Pakistan

- 10 OCT 05 - Pakistan request NATO assistance
- 11 OCT 05 - North Atlantic Council approval of NATO Humanitarian air bridge to Islamabad
- 13 OCT 05 - UNHCR request for air-lift support
- 14 OCT 05 - First NATO relief flight arrives
- 8 FEB 06 - Last flight of NATO airbridge

- Transportation assistance for United Nations - more than 130 flights, 2,300 tons
- NATO Air-bridge used by 19 EAPC, 2 non-EAPC nations, WFP, UNJLC and UN-HCR
- More than 160 flights with almost 3,500 tons of relief goods (18,000 tents; 510,000 blankets; 17,000 heaters; 30,000 mattresses; 55,000 sleeping bags; many tons of medical supplies)



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NATO Air Bridge





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NATO Disaster Relief Team

- Field hospital and mobile medical teams
- Five transport helicopters
- Three light engineer units
- One heavy engineer unit
- Four water purification teams
- Helicopter refueling station (fuel farm)





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Training and Exercises

- On a regular basis training and exercises
- Maximise interoperability
- Regional Approach
- UN-developed programmes to be taken into account
- One field exercise and one table-top exercise each year



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Exercises

- Trans-Carpathia 2000 - Ukraine - Flood scenario
- Taming the Dragon - Dalmatia 2002 - Croatia - Wild fire scenario
- Bogorodsk 2002 - Russia - Terrorist initiated chemical incident
- Ferghana 2003 - Uzbekistan - Earthquake, floods, mud slides and chemical incident
- Dacia 2003 - Romania - Radiological Dispersion Device - (“Dirty Bomb”)
- Joint Assistance 2005 – Ukraine – Chemical Weapon
- Lazio 2006 – Italy – Joint NRC / EADRCC exercise – „Dirty Bomb“
- Idassa 2007 – Croatia – Earthquake, chemical & biological incidents
- Uusimaa 2008 – Finland – Floods, CBR incidents



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